

# ANALYSIS AND DETERMINATION OF POSITION BATTALION COMMANDER AAL METHOD WITH PERSONALITY AND METHODS DEMATEL PAPI KOSTICK ANALYTIC NETWORK PROCESS (DFANP)

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## ABSTRACT

*Indonesian Naval Academy (AAL) is the educational institution that serves to educate Navy officer cadets into future leaders of the Navy to support the main tasks of the Navy in the future. Battalion Commander is a very important position in the organizational structure of the Naval Academy Midshipman educate. In military Commander Regulation no.138/XII/2011 confirms the necessity of each military personnel has soft and hard competencies. Therefore, this study focuses on the analysis and determination of criteria for the post of Batalyon commander of Naval Academy, includes soft and hard competencies and personality using PAPI Kostick, DEMATEL, ANP to get the best commander that is able to realize the basic tasks of the Navy. PAPI Kostick Personality Methods is a personality test on the employment situation. Along with other criteria such as Knowledge, Skills, Health, Phisic test, and Konduite, PAPI Kostick Personality criteria will be examined interrelationships among criteria and sub-criteria therein between using DEMATEL questionnaire. The results of DEMATEL is then drawn into a model of ANP. Furthermore structured questionnaire ANP. Then the results of questionnaires that have been processed, will be used as input in the software Superdecision. The results of the software is the weight of each sub-criteria that can be used in the assessment of the commander of selection . And in the example section assessment , the results of Superdecision software , it can be seen on the ranking of alternative commander's candidate models have added alternative cluster .*

**Keywords :** Soft and Hard Competence, PAPI Kostick Personality, DEMATEL, and Analytic Network Process.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Under Law No. 34 of 2004, the main tasks of the Navy is to uphold the country's sovereignty at sea, marine preserve the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. In carrying out its role and function, the Navy is very dependent on the ability and strength that is supported by the resources available as well as the professionalism of naval soldiers are expected to continue to always be ready to carry out the task. in maintaining the sovereignty of the sea area of the archipelago.

Navy Academy (AAL) is the institution of the Navy which has the function of educating cadets were recruited from high school graduates to be educated with a study period of about 4 years into

the future leaders Officer of the Navy to support the main tasks of the Navy in the future. In order to support the basic tasks required AAL educational institutions supporting professional and competent in training and educating human resources in accordance with the organizational structure Midshipman owned. Battalion Commander (Lt) is a very important position in the organizational structure of the Naval Academy Midshipman educate. In the Governor's Decree No. Kep / 310 / XII / 2007 dated December 28, 2007 about the work of the Organization and Procedure Guidelines Navy Academy. Battalion Commander Lt abbreviated is implementing elements of the Regiment in carrying out care for cadets. Danyon is the personnel who act as managers, leaders, decision makers, and

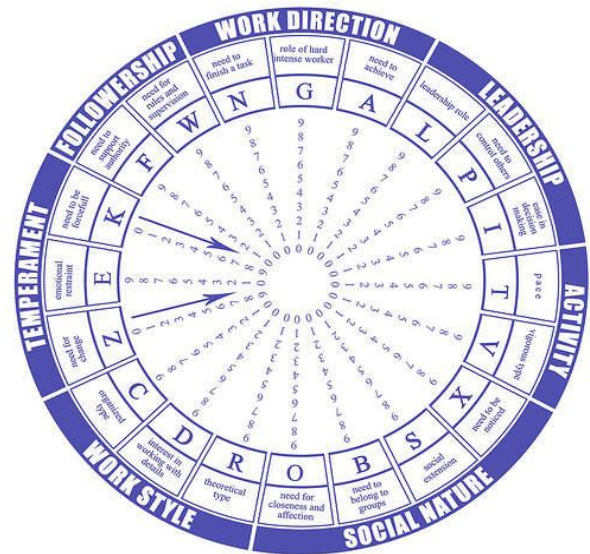
personnel are fully responsible for the battalion (organization) which leads. The selection process or the determination of personnel who served as a battalion commander during the AAL is only using written tests and interviews dimensionality knowledge, profession, as well as plus skills. So the selection process has not involved the whole factor of hard and soft skills required in the position Battalion Commander AAL. Whereas in the military Perpang No. Perpang 138 / XII / 2011 on Competency Standards Administration Handbook Environment Position in the Armed Forces of Indonesia said that the competencies that must be owned by all soldiers include soft competencies (soft skills) and hard competencies (hard skills) . On the basis of this the authors draw up the final task of analyzing and determining the position of Battalion Commander AAL with the aim to create a model selection AAL Battalion Commander position that considers all factors of the hard and soft skills (competencies) that will produce a model that is more objective and relevant.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2.1 DEMATEL

In this study, the authors use several methods that are considered appropriate to produce a model that is more objective, relevant to the position Battalion AAL. These methods are methods Personality PAPI Kostick, DEMATEL method, Analytic Network Process. PAPI Personality method Kostick is a personality inventory report (self-report inventory), which is composed of 90 pairs of short statement relating to the employment situation, concerns the 20 aspects of personality are grouped into seven (7) fields: *leadership, work direction, activity, social nature, work style, temperament, dan followership*. Seven field on Kostick PAPI will be subcriteria on PAPI Personality criteria Kostick. In addition, this measure PAPI Kostick role and need of individuals in relation to

the work situation, so PAPI Kostick most appropriate when used in personality tests work.



**Fig.1** Configuring Disc Dynamics Aspects

While motode DEMATEL is a method that can describe the interrelation between criteria and found the main criteria that represents the effectiveness of a factor, So it can be analyzed causal relationships between factors that are complex in a causal diagram. So DEMATEL method can be used to test whether the model that we created with some of the criteria, it really has the relationship between the criteria with one another before the model criteria are processed with ANP method to find the weights of each criterion. The relationship between the criteria or sub-criteria in DEMATEL depicted in scale value from 0 to 4

**Table 1.** Scale DEMATEL Method Comparison

| Score | Definition       |
|-------|------------------|
| 0     | No influence     |
| 1     | Low effect       |
| 2     | Medium influence |
| 3     | High effect      |
| 4     | Very high effect |

In preparation DEMATEL method, there are several steps that must be taken (Astria, 2013):  
Step 1: Make a direct connection matrix.

Step 2: Perform normalization of the relationship matrix directly.

$$M = k . A \quad (2.1)$$

$$k = \text{Min} \left( \frac{1}{\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|}, \frac{1}{\max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ij}|} \right) \quad (2.2)$$

$$i, j \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$$

Stage 3: Getting matrix linkage in total. After getting a direct connection matrix which has been normalized ie the matrix M, then the connection matrix in total (eg matrix S) can be obtained from equation (2.3). Where the matrix I is the identity matrix (Chiu et al., 2006).

$$S = M + M^2 + M^3 + \dots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} M^i$$

$$= M(I - M)^{-1} \quad (2.3)$$

Step 4: Calculate the dispatcher group and the receiver group. By using the value of DR and DR, where R is the number of columns and D is the number of rows in the matrix S. The level of influence and relation to one another to be undefined as seen in equation (2.4), (2.5) and (2.6) (Hori & Shimizu, 1999). Some criteria with DR positive value has a greater influence than the other criteria and are assumed to be the main priority, commonly called dispatchers. While the value of DR negative criteria receive a greater influence than the other criteria and are assumed to be the last priority, usually called a receiver. In another section, the value of D + R indicates the relationship between the criteria of the other criteria. So the greater the value of D + R of a criterion means having relationships with other criteria, while criteria with a D + R smaller means having a relationship with another smaller criteria. (Seyed, et al., 2005).

$$S = [S_{ij}]_{n \times n}, \quad i, j \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\} \quad (2.4)$$

$$D = \sum_{j=1}^n S_{i,j} \quad (2.5)$$

$$R = \sum_{i=1}^n S_{i,j} \quad (2.6)$$

Step 5: Set the threshold value and get a map of impact-diagraph. To obtain a map of impact-diagraph appropriate, the decision maker must set a threshold value for the level of influence. Only a few elements that have a greater influence than the threshold value in the matrix S, can be selected and converted into map-diagraph impact can be seen in Figure map impact diagram, threshold value is determined by decision makers or from people who are experts in how to conduct discussions (Tzeng et al., 2007). impact-digraph maps can be obtained by plotting the value of (D + R, DR), where the horizontal axis is the value of D + R and the vertical axis is the value of DR (Wu & Lee, 2007).

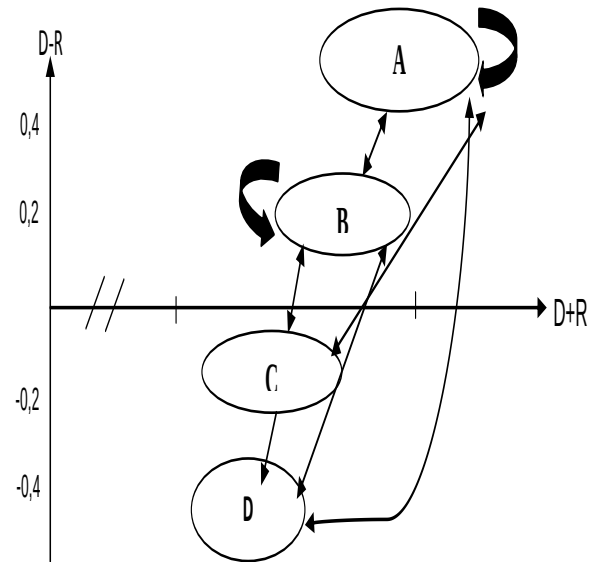


Fig.2 Map Impact-Diagraph

## 2.2 Logic Decision.

If the expert is more than one then do the unification value by using the geometric mean. Geometric mean (geometric mean) is the midpoint between the second opinion or more different

decision makers. After the test results of each expert questionnaire tested for consistency, then the result is worth it to put together charging through the geometric mean of each of these questions. Geometric mean calculation in this final project with the following formula:

$$\sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n X_i}$$

Where:

xi = Decision on the comparison criteria to-

## 2.3 PAPI Kostick

Papi data retrieval Kostick cooperate with the Department of Psychology of the Navy (DISPSIAL) as the competent authorities. From the Department of the Navy Leadership Academy commissioned Captain (KH) Goddess as researchers and decision data. After the (KH) Goddess deepening, Goddess conduct interviews and tests to expert. Data obtained from the results of tests and interviews, then processed in the lab with Assessment Center DISPSIAL Darma Kali. Following are the results of data processing:

**Table 2.** Result processing data PAPI Kostick

|                |                                |   | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Work Direction | Need to Finish Task            | N |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |    |
|                | Hard Intense Worker            | G |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |    |
|                | Need to Achieve                | A |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |    |
| Leadership     | Leadership Role                | L |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |    |
|                | Need to Control Others         | P |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |    |
|                | Ease in Decision Making        | I |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |    |
| Activities     | Pace                           | T |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |    |
|                | Vigorous Type                  | V |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |    |
| Social Role    | Need to be Noticed             | X |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |    |
|                | Social Extension               | S |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |    |
|                | Need to belong to Groups       | B |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|                | Need for Close and Affection   | O |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
| Working Style  | Theoretically type             | R |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |    |
|                | Interest Working with Details  | D | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|                | Organized Type                 | C |   |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |    |
| Temperament    | Need for Change                | Z |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |    |
|                | Emotional Restraint            | E |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|                | Need to be Forceful            | K |   |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |    |
| Followership   | Need to Support Authority      | F |   |   |   |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|                | Need for Rules and Supervision | W |   | X |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |

Mark :

|  |                                          |
|--|------------------------------------------|
|  | = Optimal Area (Battalion Commander AAL) |
|  | = Area Acceptable                        |
|  | = Areas for Development                  |

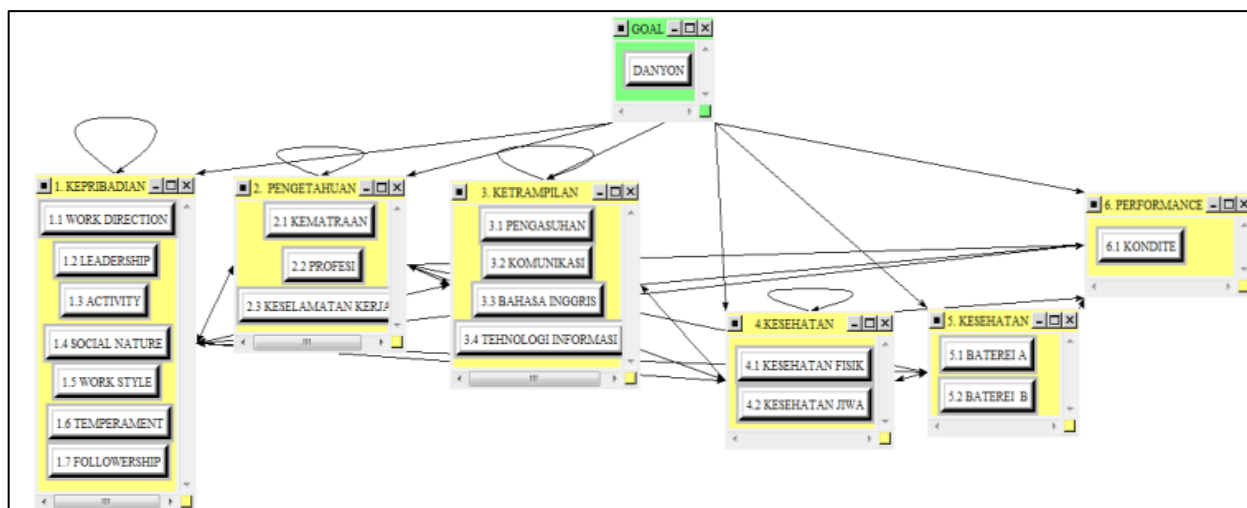
Data processing with methods Decision Making Trial And Evaluation Laboratory

(DEMATEL) consists of several stages (Astria, 2013). The stages are:

Stage 3: Getting matrix linkage in total by way of subtracting the value of each column of the identity matrix with matrix normalization results, followed by processing with minverse and MMULT.

Step 5: Setting a threshold value (threshold value) and get a map of impact-diagraph.





**Fig.3** Model Criteria and Sub-Criteria AAL Battalion Commander Position

Questionnaire was developed based on the relationship between both innerdependence subcriteria and outerdependence and relationship preferences between criteria with the goal (goal) by means of paired comparison between the cluster and the cluster nodes.

This questionnaire aims to find out how much the relationship was based on expert assessment. Requirements or criteria expert on ANP together with requirements or criteria expert on DEMATEL. The numerical values are subjected to the whole comparison is obtained from a comparative scale of 1 to 9 set by Saaty.

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Calculation Geometric Mean

Geometric mean (geometric mean) is the midpoint between the second opinion or more different decision makers. After the test results of each expert questionnaire tested for consistency, then the result is worth it to put together charging through the geometric mean of each of these questions. Geometric mean calculation in this final project with the following formula:

$$\sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n X_i}$$

Mark:

$X_i$  = Decision on the comparison criteria to-

**Table 4.** Geometric Mean Pairwise Comparison Matrix in the criteria.

|              | KEPRIBAD | PENGETAH | KETERAM | KESAMAP | KESEHAT | PERFORM |
|--------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| KEPRIBADIAN  | 1,00     | 0,30     | 0,44    | 0,33    | 0,23    | 2,29    |
| PENGETAHUAN  | 3,30     | 1,00     | 2,62    | 3,00    | 0,35    | 4,31    |
| KETERAMPILAN | 2,29     | 0,38     | 1,00    | 0,44    | 0,26    | 3,00    |
| KESAMAPTAAN  | 3,00     | 0,33     | 2,29    | 1,00    | 0,35    | 4,00    |
| KESEHATAN    | 4,31     | 2,88     | 3,91    | 2,88    | 1,00    | 5,24    |
| PERFORMANCE  | 0,44     | 0,23     | 0,30    | 0,25    | 0,19    | 1,00    |

(Source: Data processed by Microsoft Excel)

**Table 5.** Rounding Geometric Mean Pairwise Comparison Matrix in the criteria.

|              | KEPRIBAD | PENGETA | KETERAM | KESAMAP | KESEHAT | PERFORMA |
|--------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| KEPRIBADIAN  | 1        | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 2        |
| PENGETAHUAN  | 3        | 1       | 3       | 3       | 0       | 4        |
| KETERAMPILAN | 2        | 0       | 1       | 0       | 0       | 3        |
| KESAMAPTAAN  | 3        | 0       | 2       | 1       | 0       | 4        |
| KESEHATAN    | 4        | 3       | 4       | 3       | 1       | 5        |
| PERFORMANCE  | 0        | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       | 1        |

(Source: Data processed by Microsoft Excel)

Rounding numbers of Geometric Mean matrix which is the input data in the software Superdecision.

Once the data comparison between the cluster and the nodes of the existing models in superdecision program has filled everything, then we can know the unweighted supermatrix, weighted supermatrix, limit matrix, and priorities.

Here are the priorities.

| Icon    | Name                    | Normalized by Cluster | Limiting |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| No Icon | 1.1 WORK DIRECTION      | 0.07031               | 0.012360 |
| No Icon | 1.2 LEADERSHIP          | 0.30190               | 0.053072 |
| No Icon | 1.3 ACTIVITY            | 0.09943               | 0.017479 |
| No Icon | 1.4 SOCIAL NATURE       | 0.07976               | 0.014021 |
| No Icon | 1.5 WORK STYLE          | 0.18116               | 0.031847 |
| No Icon | 1.6 TEMPERAMENT         | 0.21742               | 0.038221 |
| No Icon | 1.7 FOLLOWERSHIP        | 0.05004               | 0.008796 |
| No Icon | 2.1 KEMATRAAN           | 0.13946               | 0.028410 |
| No Icon | 2.2 PROFESI             | 0.58243               | 0.118647 |
| No Icon | 2.3 KESELAMATAN KERJA   | 0.27811               | 0.056653 |
| No Icon | 3.1 PENGASUHAN          | 0.26260               | 0.030433 |
| No Icon | 3.2 KOMUNIKASI          | 0.47002               | 0.054472 |
| No Icon | 3.3 BAHASA INGGRIS      | 0.07752               | 0.008984 |
| No Icon | 3.4 TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI | 0.18986               | 0.022003 |
| No Icon | 4.1 KESEHATAN FISIK     | 0.48850               | 0.178482 |
| No Icon | 4.2 KESEHATAN JIWA      | 0.51150               | 0.186888 |
| No Icon | 5.1 BATEREI A           | 0.66667               | 0.050680 |
| No Icon | 5.2 BATEREI B           | 0.33333               | 0.025340 |
| No Icon | 6.1 KONDITE             | 1.00000               | 0.063211 |

**Fig.4** Priorities of sub-criteria

From the results of fig 4 in mind the five sub-criteria which have the greatest weight is the Mental Health (0.186888), and Physical Health (0.178482), Profession (0.118647), the efficiency report (0.063211) and Safety (0.056653). After learning weight of each sub-criteria, then the weight of each criterion can also be known. How to determine the weights of the criteria is to add weights of sub-criteria for each individual criterion. Priorities known five sub-criteria which have the greatest weight is the Mental Health (0.186888), and Physical Health (0.178482), Profession (0.118647), the efficiency report (0.063211) and Safety (0.056653). After knowing the weight of each sub-criteria, then the weight of each criterion can also be known. How to determine the weights of the criteria is to add weights of sub-criteria for each individual criterion.

**Table 6.** Weight Criteria

| NO | Criteria         | Score    |
|----|------------------|----------|
| 1. | PAPI personality | 0,175796 |
| 2. | Knowledge        | 0,20371  |
| 3. | Skill            | 0,115892 |
| 4. | Health *         | 0,36537  |
| 5. | Phisic test      | 0,07602  |
| 6. | Performance      | 0,063211 |

### 3.2 Assessment with PAPI method Kostick, DEMATEL ANP

After obtaining weights from each of the sub-criteria, an assessment scale was designed to determine the AAL Battalion Commander. The proposed rating scale is based on the Rating Scales assessment method (Primayantha, 2013) and Kostick for PAPI assessment using appropriate assessment scale psychological aspect which is the ratio between the sub-criteria based on three areas Kostick PAPI can be seen in the following:

**Table 7.** Rating Scales assessment

| No                                              | Scoring scale | Mark                |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| <b>Health Assessment Scale</b>                  |               |                     |
| 1                                               | 75            | Stakes I            |
| 2                                               | 65            | Stakes II           |
| 3                                               | 55            | Stakes IIP          |
| 4                                               | 45            | Stakes III          |
| 5                                               | 35            | Stakes IIIP         |
| 6                                               | 25            | Stakes IV           |
| 7                                               | 15            | Stakes IVP          |
| <b>Scale Assessment of Physical Phisic test</b> |               |                     |
| 1                                               | 81-100        | Very well           |
| 2                                               | 61-80         | Well                |
| 3                                               | 41-60         | Less                |
| 4                                               | 0-20          | Very little         |
| <b>Skills Assessment Scale</b>                  |               |                     |
| 1                                               | 81-100        | B (Good)            |
| 2                                               | 61-80         | C (Enough)          |
| 3                                               | 41-60         | K-1 (Calculated)    |
| 4                                               | 0-20          | K-2 (Not Graduated) |
| <b>Knowledge Capability Assessment Scale</b>    |               |                     |
| 1                                               | 81-100        | B (Good)            |
| 2                                               | 61-80         | C (Enough)          |
| 3                                               | 41-60         | K-1 (Calculated)    |
| 4                                               | 0-20          | K-2 (Not Graduated) |
| <b>Performance scale</b>                        |               |                     |
| 1                                               | 81-100        | B (Good)            |
| 2                                               | 61-80         | C (Enough)          |
| 3                                               | 41-60         | K-1 (Calculated)    |
| 4                                               | 0-20          | K-2 (Not Graduated) |

**Table 8.** PAPI assessment Kostick

| Ranking | Area | Mark                 |
|---------|------|----------------------|
| 1.      |      | Optimal Area         |
| 2.      |      | Acceptable Area      |
| 3.      |      | Area for Development |

Source table: (Primayantha, 2013)

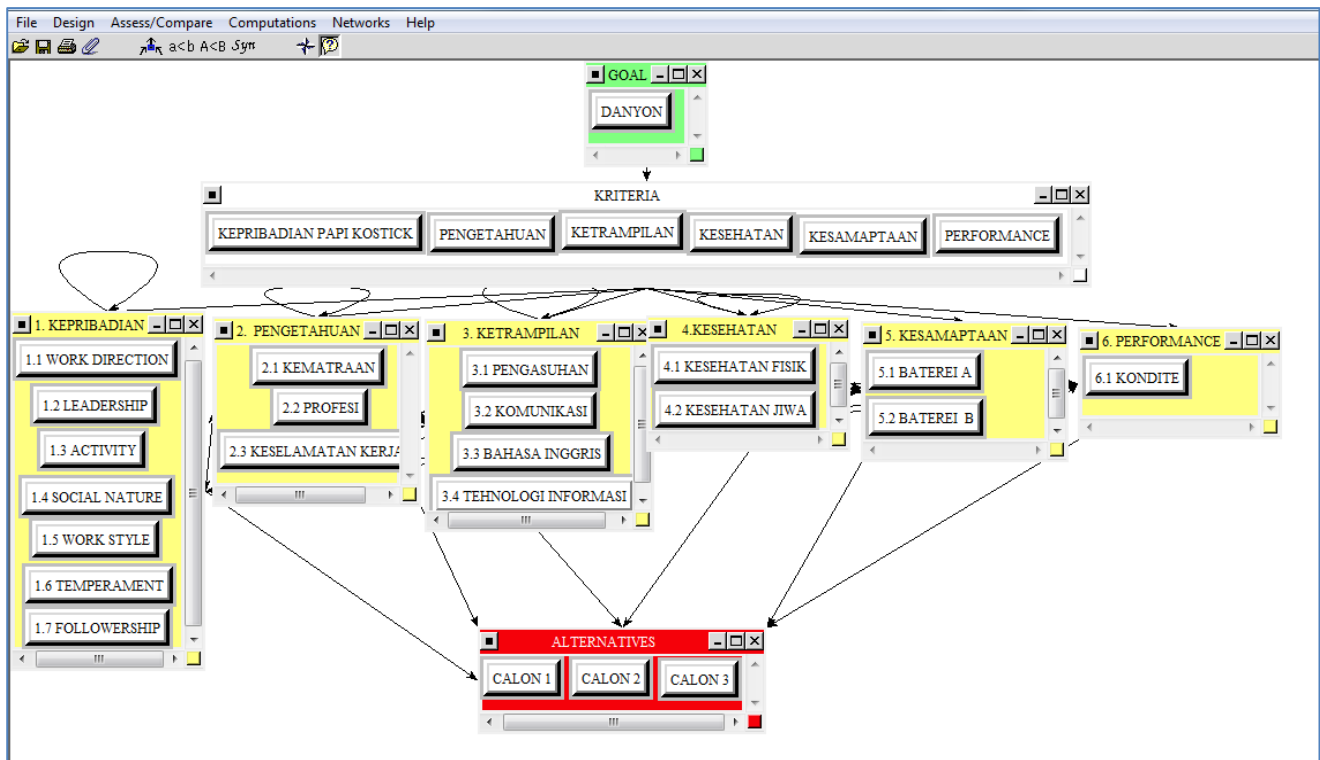
After the test against three candidates AAL Battalion Commander and the data obtained test results include the results of tests PAPI Kostick,

Knowledge, Skills, Health, Phisic test, Performance as follows:

**Tabel 9.** Kostick PAPI Test Results

| Aspect               | G | L | I | T | V | S | R | D | C | E | N | A | P | X | B | O | Z | K | F | W |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Value of Candidate 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Value of Candidate 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Value of Candidate 3 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 |

(Source: processed data)



**Fig.5** ANP models with alternative

**Table 10.** Other Sub-Criteria Test Results

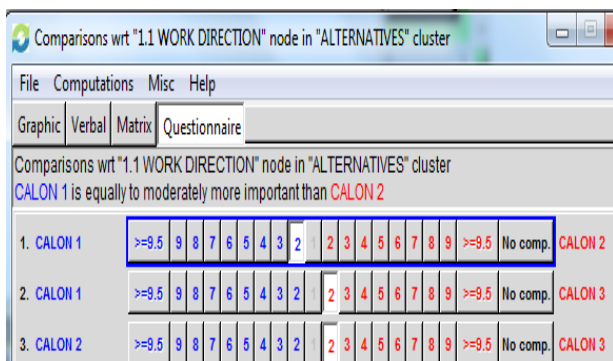
| Subcriteria     | Candidate 1 | Candidate 2 | Candidate 3 | Ranking   |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Dimensionality  | K-1         | B           | BS          | 3, 2, 1   |
| Profession      | C           | C           | BS          | 3, 1 = 2  |
| Work Case       | BS          | BS          | BS          | 1 = 2 = 3 |
| Parenting       | C           | B           | B           | 2 = 3, 1  |
| Communication   | B           | B           | B           | 1 = 2 = 3 |
| English         | K-1         | C           | B           | 3, 2, 1   |
| Teki Inf        | C           | C           | C           | 1 = 2 = 3 |
| Physical health | Stakes 2    | Stakes 2    | Stakes 1    | 3,1=2     |
| Mental health   | Stakes 1    | Stakes 1    | Stakes 1    | 1=2=3     |
| Battery A       | B           | BS          | BS          | 2=3,1     |
| Battery B       | K           | B           | BS          | 3,2,1     |
| Konduite        | B           | BS          | BS          | 2=3,1     |

Rank the data obtained, it is used to fill in the pairwise comparisons Superdecision program

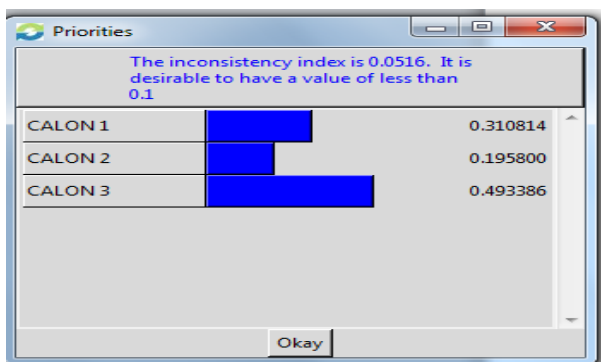
according to the model is in Figure 6. We demonstrated pairwise comparisons on the nodes



in the cluster Work Direction Alternatives to rank order that prospective 3, candidate 1, and 2 candidates.



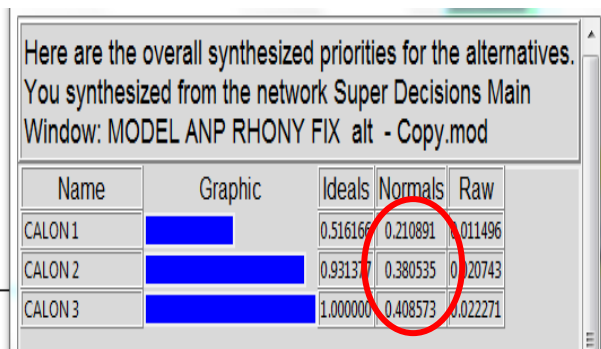
**Fig.6** Pairwise Comparison Cluster Node Work Direction at Alternatives in)



**Fig.7** Index of Inconsistency

(Source : Data is processed with Super Decision)

Then put all the data in the software Superdecision rank, then the software is working on all phases of the ANP method by running synthesize, which contains among other alternative weighting value as seen red circled values in Fig 8.

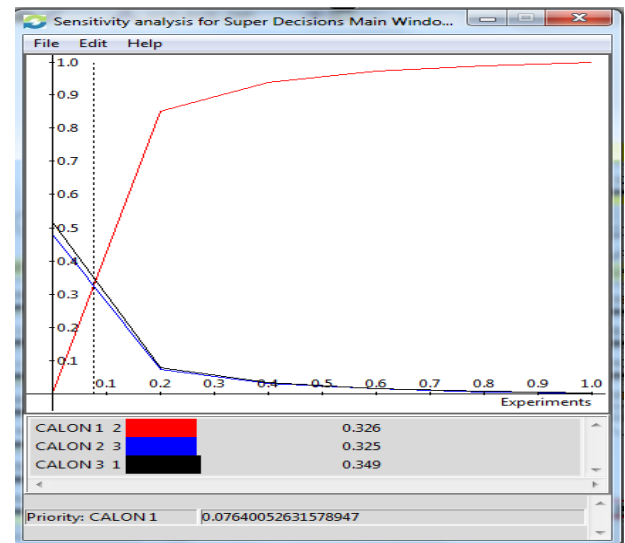


**Fig.8** Alternative Weight Value

### 3.3. Sensitivity analysis

In this study, a sensitivity analysis is carried out by using a software Superdecisions is by

changing the value of the node weights on alternative and tested.



**Fig.9** Sensitivity Analysis Alternative Candidate 1

In this sensitivity analysis will be known by making changes to the weight value or nodes that tested alternative will affect the results of ranking the original or not. Whenever there is a point where a change in rank / priority then the point is called the critical point an alternative or node.

The results of the sensitivity analysis of all nodes that can not lead to changes in rank / priority of alternatives, proving that this model is robust and unaffected by changes

### 3.4 Building a computer-based system.

To speed up the process in selecting candidates Lt assessment and decision making then built a computer-based system. By incorporating the results of tests of the candidates who will be selected based on Rating Scales, then the system will automatically multiplies with each percentage of the weight.

Fig.10 Computer based assessment system

#### 4. CONCLUSION

From the results of data collection and processing, analysis and interpretation of the data processing has been done, then the conclusion can be drawn in this thesis are:

Sub-criteria soft competencies / skills factor are a total of 11 sub-criteria of the total sub-criteria which amounted to 19 sub-criteria such as Work Direction (Direction of Work), Leadership (Leadership), Activity (Activity), Social Nature (Social Behavior), Work Style (Style works) , Temperament (Level Emotion), Followership (adherence to rules), Care, Communication, Mental Health, and Konduite have a total weight of 0.5108 or 51.08%. While 8 other factors such as dimensionality, Professional, Safety, English, Information Technology, Physical Health, Batteries A, and Batteries B which is subcriteria hard competency has a total weight of 0.4892 or 48.92%.

That the selection of candidates scoring system AAL Battalion Commander objective is to include criteria such as PAPI Personality Kostick, Knowledge, Skills, Health, Phisic test, Performance.

That to build a computer-based system that can speed up the process in selecting candidates Lt assessment and decision making leaders of the Navy.

The suggestions can be presented in this thesis are: Suggestions for decision makers is to pay attention and use a soft criteria of competence (skills) as one of the selection test material position within the Navy. And the model of this study can be one of the alternative methods of assessment. In order for the results of this study continue to be developed to analyze and determine the criteria and sub-criteria within the entire post of the Navy. For subsequent researchers who are interested in similar research can develop it by building a computerized system in the form of a web in the selection of valuation office.

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