**Picture 1.4 Return and Risk Passive Portfolio 2010**

3. Performance Comparison of Active and Passive Period 2009-2010

Based on Independent Sample T-test using SPSS 17, the study conducted on the four method (Sharpe, Treynor, Jensen Alpha) using the t test of the one part with a 5% significance level, obtained t-statistic (7,197, 6,939, 9,110) is greater than t-table $\pm$ (1,717) and Coefficient of Variation method (-3,071) is smaller than -t-tabel ($\pm$ 1,717). This lead to the conclusion that the stock portfolio performance that is based on an active strategy is better than the passive strategy on LQ 45 stocks at the Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2009-2010. This is because on the active strategy, the investors is active in the decisions of buying and selling the stocks, with various information, both public and private, and also following the movement of the stock price to gain the best combination of stock that will provide an optimal return and abnormal return. Whereas in the passive strategy, the investor only based their stock movement on the market index movement so that the return generated only as big as the return of market index. The investors activity encourage high return and lowers the risk so that optimal result can be obtained and can exceed the market performance.
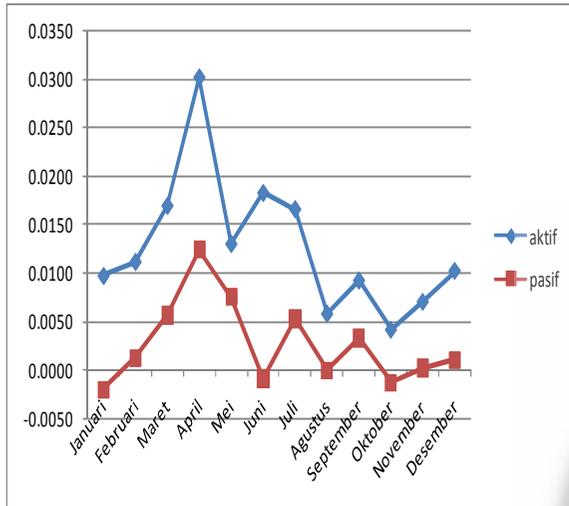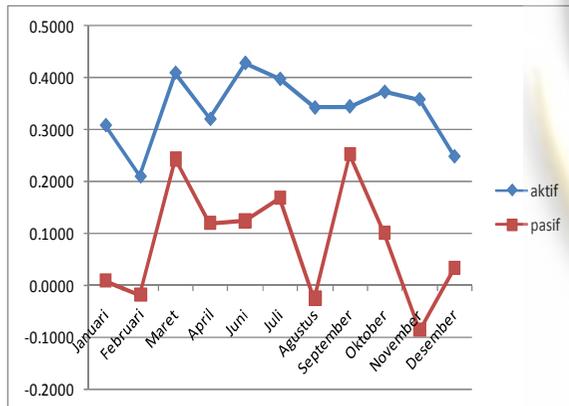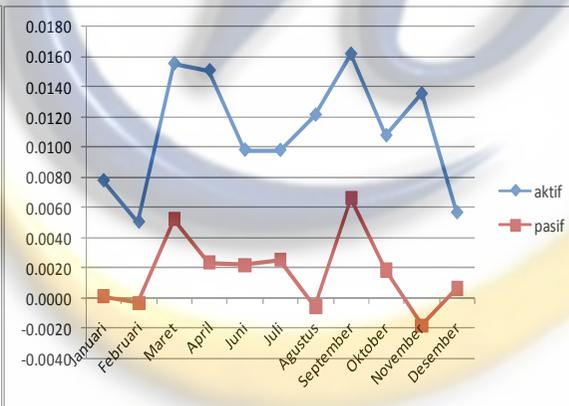
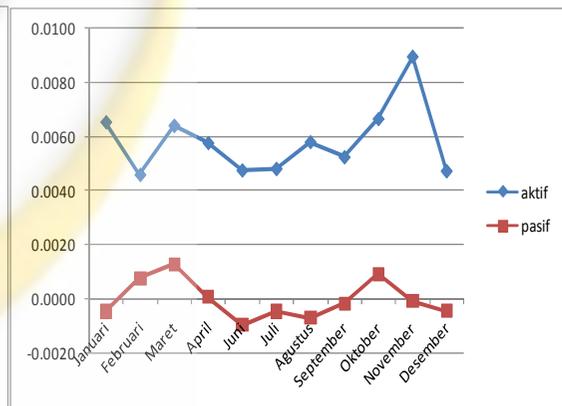**Picture 1.5 Sharpe Ratio 2009**
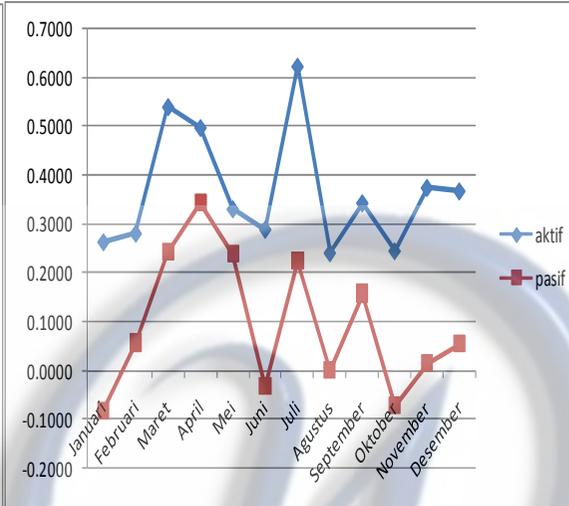
Picture 1.6 Treynor Ratio 2009
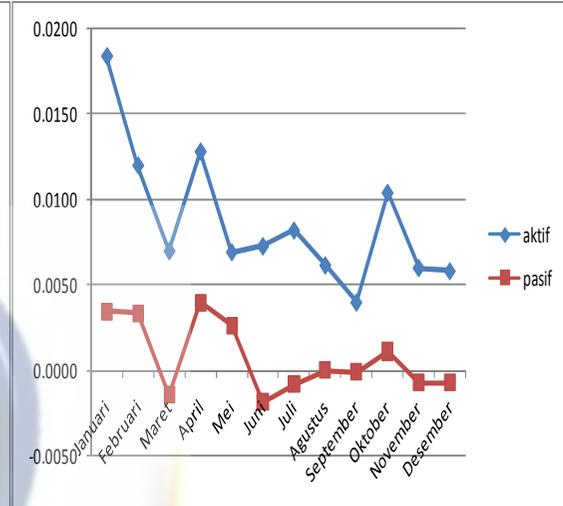
Picture 1.7 Jensen Ratio 2009

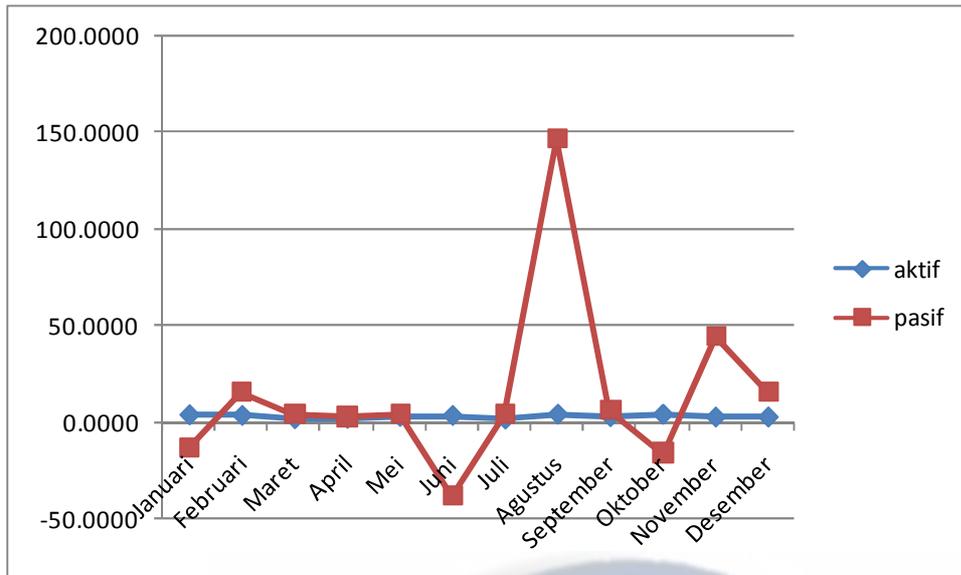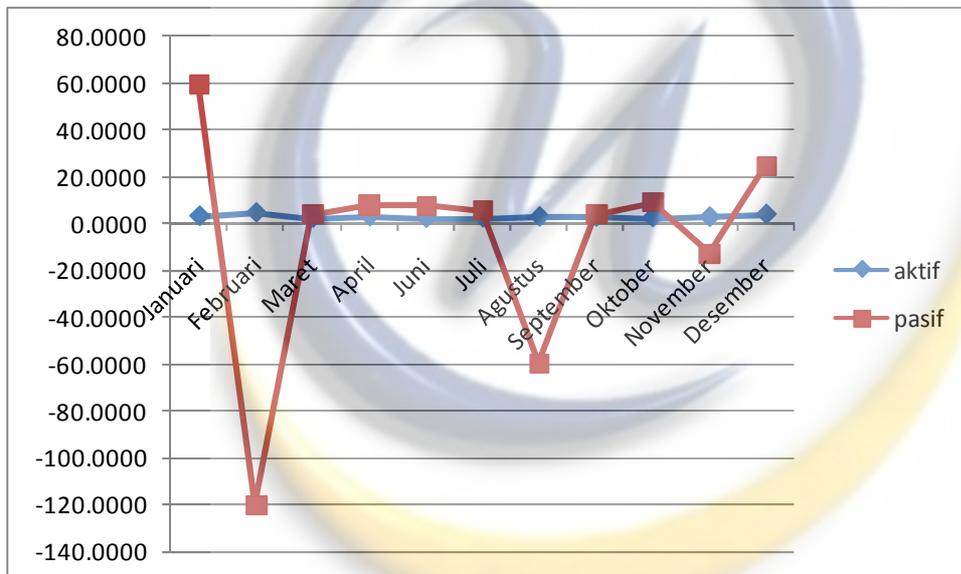**Picture 1.8 Sharpe Ratio 2010**

Picture 1.9 Treynor Ratio 2010

Picture 1.10 Jensen Ratio 2010

Picture 1.11 Coefficient of Variation 2009

Picture 1.12 Coefficient of Variation 2010

CONCLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclutions

Based on the results of research and statistical analysis presented in the previous chapter, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The performance of the stock portfolio using the method of sharp ratio, treynor ratio, Jensen alpha, and coefficient of variation based on the active strategy that is the stock selection by using Single Index Model, period 2009-2010 generate a positive performance. This means that the portfolio is good enough to compensate the total risk and the systematic risk with higher return, as well as the actual return is higher than the theoretical return of the investment and the performance is better than the market index.

2.   The performance of the stock portfolio using the method of sharp ratio, treynor ratio, Jensen alpha, and coefficient of variation based on the passive strategy by adhering to LQ 45 index, period 2009-2010 can be summed that the performance of the portfolio are fluctuated, there's a positive performance and negative performance. This negative performance means that the portfolio failed to compensate the total risk and the systematic risk with higher return, as well as the actual return is smaller than the theorerical return of the investment, and the performance is not better than the market index. This is due to the certain months that most of the stocks provide a negative return so that overall the portfolio provide a negative returns. External factors also affecting the stock return of the company which is incorporated in LQ 45 index, i.e. changes in government policy, inflation, interest rates, deposit rates, and political and social stability in Indonesia.

3.   Based on the results of the statistical analysis method of Sharpe, Treynor, and Jensen alpha obtained t-statistic (7,197, 6,939, 9,110) is greater than t-table $\pm$ (1,717) and Coefficient of Variation method (-3,071) is smaller than -t-tabel ($\pm$ 1,717), and these four method has a significance level (0,000, 0,000, 0,000, and 0,004) smaller than alpha value (0,05). This means there is a significant difference between the performance of the active strategy portfolio and the passive strategy. Whereas the performance of the active strategy portfolio is better than the passive strategy. This is a worth the sacrifice for the active strategy in seeking information than the passive strategy that simply following an index.

Recommendations

Based on the results of the analysis and conclusion, there are some suggestions that can be put forward, as follows:

1.   For the Investors
For investors and investment managers, the result of the study showing that active strategy is better than passive strategy can be a positive input to the investors. Nevertheless, a wise investors and investment managers need to calculate the cost of the strategy, because active portfolio strategy needs more cost compared to the passive portfolio strategy.

2.   For the Subsequent Researcher
The author suggested to the next researcher to expand the scope of its research, specifically:

1) This study limited only to one index that is LQ 45 index. For scholars who wish to undertake further study, it is expected to be developed further, to change the object of research to all companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, so that the results obtained could better describe the general conditions and represent the whole.

2) To compare the performance of active and passive portfolios with more objectivity, another method are recommended, e.g. for active portfolio using sector rotation method, or based on stock selection method but using other approaches such as the CAPM or CCM. As for the passive strategy, for example by trying to use a buy and hold strategy.

3) In order to produce better data, it is recommended doing research with a longer period in order to obtain more accurate results.

REFERENCES

Bintariyaka, Dyana. 2006. Analisis Pembentukan Portofolio Optimal Untuk Pengambilan Keputusan Investasi.

Bodie, Z., Kane, A., and Marcus, A. 2006. Investments. Jakarta: Salemba Empat.

Elton, Edwin & Gruber, Martin. 2007. Modern Portofolio Theory and Investment Analysis. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Haryadi, Yogi. 2011. Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Portofolio Optimum pada Jakarta Islamic Index dan LQ 45. (Tesis Sarjana yang tidak dipublikasikan, Program Magister Manajemen. Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung)

Husnan, Suad. 2005. Dasar-dasar Teori Portofolio dan Analisis Sekuritas. Edisi keempat. Yogyakarta: UPP AMP YKPN

Jogiyanto, H. M. 2008. Teori Portofolio dan Analisis Investasi. Edisi kelima. Yogyakarta: BPFE

Jones, Charles P. 2002. Investments and Management. Eighth Edition. United State of America: John Wiley & Sons,Inc

Rezadiansah, Muhammad Taufiq. 2010. Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Portofolio Optimum Emiten Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) dengan Emiten Bisnis 27 menggunakan Single Index Model. (Tesis Sarjana yang tidak dipublikasikan, Program Magister Manajemen. Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung)

Rudhiah. 2010. Analisis Perbedaan Kinerja Portofolio Saham Berdasarkan Strategi Aktif dan Pasif pada saham LQ45 di BEI periode 2007-2009.

Sharpe, William F., Gordon J Aexander and Jeffery V Bailey. 2005. Investasi. Sixth Edition. Jakarta: Indeks.

Sopyan, Oop. 2010. Analisis Perbandingan Kinerja Portofolio yang Dibentuk Menggunakan Strategi Portofolio Aktif dan Strategi Portofolio Pasif.

Sugiyono. 2008. Statistika untuk Penelitian. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Suryantini, Ni putu. 2007. Perbedaan kinerja portofolio berdasarkan strategi portofolio aktif dan pasif pada saham LQ 45 di BEJ. Bulletin studi ekonomi Volume 12 Nomor 3 Tahun 2007.

Tandelilin, Eduardus. 2010. Portofolio dan Investasi. Yogyakarta: Kanisius

www.bi.go.id

www.finance.yahoo.com

www.google.com

www.idx.co.id