

CHAPTER I

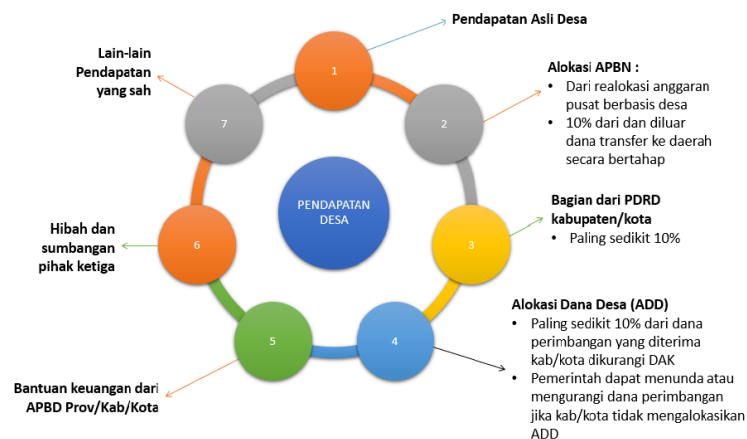
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Born of Law Number 6 Year 2016 concerning Village which is a product of the reform era has marked the beginning of an era towards village independence, both in government administration and village financial management. In Law Number 6 Year 2016 the government has an authority to allocate the village fund annually in national budget. Village fund is a fund from *APBN* (State Expenditure and Revenue Budget) allocated to villages transferred through the district/city *APBD* (Regional Expenditure and Revenue Budget) and prioritized for the implementation of village development and the empowerment of rural community.

The amount of the village fund budget allocation is determined 10% from and outside the Regional Transfer Fund gradually. The following is the scheme of village allocation source in picture 1.1.

Picture 1.1 Village Allocation Source



Source: Law Number 6 Year 2014

With the allocation of fund from *APBN*, it is expected that development in the village will be better and able to improve the welfare of rural communities by utilizing the allocation funds maximally. In the Government Regulation Number 60 Year 2014, the village fund must be managed in an orderly manner and it must be obedient to the regulation, efficient, economical, effective, transparent and accountable.

The purpose of village development in accordance with article 78 is to improve the welfare of village society, the quality of human life and the alleviation of poverty through the fulfillment of basic needs, the development of village facilities and infrastructures, the development of local economic potential, and the sustainable utilization of natural resources and environment (Herry, 2015).

The use of village fund is generally the right of the village government in accordance with the authority and priority of villagers' needs by prioritizing the principles of using village fund as stipulated in the Village Minister Regulation Number 21 Year 2015, namely:

1. Justice; this principle prioritizes the rights and interests of all villagers without discrimination;
2. Priority needs; this principle prioritizes the village interests that are more urgent, necessary and directly related to the interests of most villagers;
3. Village authority; this principle prioritizes the authority of origin rights and the local authority on a village scale;
4. Participation; this principle prioritizes society's initiative and creativity;

5. Self-management and village resources-based management; this principle prioritizes the independent implementation of using natural resources in the village and local wisdom owned by the village;
6. Village typology; this principle considers the situation and reality of geographical, sociological, anthropological, economic and ecological characteristics of the village, as well as the changes or development and progress of the village.

Village fund management requires a good system because it is not easy. Careful planning and village development are needed to determine where the village budget will be used for the next year. With the allocation of these funds using the principle of equity and fair, it is expected that each village is able to carry out its development in accordance with the plans set out in the village meeting (*Musrembang Desa*).

The village fund management mechanism is fully handed over to each village by keeping the prevailing regulations. Of course, the village government already has executive authority in taking an important role to regulate and manage village and society development. This is certainly supported by the fund from the government which reaches billions but careful management is needed to get the maximum result and the large benefits for the villagers.

If the village fund still experiences a deficit and an unsuitable utilization as mandated in Law Number 6 Year 2014 concerning Village, it can be concluded that village fund management is less effective. In addition, the Ministerial Regulation Number 4 Year 2017 concerning the Determination of Village Fund Priorities in

2017 article 4 states that the use of village fund is prioritized for society's development and empowerment.

In 2017, the province of Central Java received a village budget of IDR 6.384.442.058 which was distributed to 29 districts in the province of Central Java. Especially for Kutoarjo District in year 2017, it received a village budget of IDR 14.431.030.000 which was distributed to 21 villages in the Kutoarjo District. For more details, the distribution of village funds can be seen in table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Village Funds Kutoarjo District Year 2017

No	Regions	The Amount of Budget
	Kutoarjo District	14.431.030.000
1	Kaligesing Village	683.776.000
2	Karangrejo Village	678.492.000
3	Karangwuluh Village	671.016.000
4	Kiyangkongrejo Village	679.537.000
5	Kuwurejo Village	671.413.000
6	Kebondalem Village	659.108.000
7	Kemadulor Village	647.254.000
8	Kepuh Village	683.223.000
9	Majir Village	702.805.000
10	Pacor Vilage	693.189.000
11	Pringgowijayan Village	684.071.000
12	Purwosari Village	695.012.000
13	Sidarum Village	667.370.000
14	Sukoharjo Village	657.238.000
15	Suren Village	764.616.000
16	Tunggorono Village	680.401.000
17	Tuntungpait Village	653.607.000
18	Tursino Village	710.359.000
19	Tepuswetan Village	677.375.000
20	Tepuskulon Village	697.247.000
21	Wirun Village	774.194.000

Source: Kutoarjo District Officer 2017

Kutoarjo District is one of the Districts in Purworejo Regency and it was a separate district in Central Java Province. However, since 1934 its area was merged with Purworejo Regency. Kutoarjo District has approximately 21 villages.

Pringgowijayan is one of the villages in Kutoarjo District. It is located about 5 km from the city center and consists of 2 hamlets, namely Pringgo Wetan Hamlet and Pringgo Kulon Hamlet. In 2017, Pringgowijayan received a village budget of IDR 684.071.000. With these funds, the government hopes that the village funds will be managed properly and can have an impact on development and welfare the village.

Based on the explanation above, the author is interested in conducting a research entitled **“Impact of Village Fund Management on Society Welfare Year 2017 (Case Study: Pringgowijayan Village, Kutoarjo District, Purworejo Regency).”**

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background above, this study will be conducted to answer the following question:

1. What is the impact of village fund on society welfare in Pringgowijayan Village in 2017?

1.3 Research Objectives

In accordance with the research question, the purposes of this study are as follows:

1. To find out the impact of village fund on society welfare in Pringgowijayan Village in 2017.

1.4 Benefits of the Research

The research is conducted to add new knowledge or insight about the impact of the program the village fund, especially the impact on society welfare in Pringgowijayan village, Purworejo regency.

1.4.1 Theoretical Benefit

Theoretically, the result of this research is expected to provide new knowledge about the village fund management and its impact on society welfare in Pringgowijayan Village.

1.4.2 Practical Benefit

Practically, the result of this research is expected to provide new information, suggestions and additional references for the local government of Purworejo Regency and Pringgowijayan Village regarding the management of village funds and its impact on society welfare.

1.5 Literature Review

A review of the literature is a description of the theories used to describe research issues at the same time and also be the theoretical framework of the theory in the research. In addition, it refers to a variety of the literature from the previous studies with regard to the background of the problems on this undergraduate thesis. There are several previous studies that have the same topics and themes for the author to make reference or comparative material. The author used about 10 articles, journal and undergraduate thesis which are related to the impact of village fund, managing village fund, village government and society welfare, as detailed below:

The first is research conducted by (Setiawan, 2018). From the research, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of village fund management in the development of community empowerment in Argosari Village was not optimal. The researcher found that the achievement of community program had a good level of budget efficiency, but the time efficiency was low. In addition, the empowerment program carried out by the village government had not been able to improve the welfare of village society. Many people responded that the empowerment carried out by the village government did not improve their welfare.

Secondly, it is a research by (E. Ardianto, 2016). Concluded that the village government was good at managing the village fund in 2015 although it had not been optimal. The principles of regional financial management for accountability and value for money were good. The inhibiting factor of village fund management in both villages was that the village apparatus had not been ready for independent authority.

(Azhar, 2017) stated that the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) planning showed the existence of accountable management seen from the completeness of documents and the transparency of information to the public. Its implementation was accountable based on the allocation in accordance with its priorities and was accountable based on a complete accountability report.

Several obstacles in the management or implementation of development and allocation of village fund, were found in study conducted by (Riyani, 2016). The obstacles are such as the village officials' low responsibility in managing village

fund, people's indifference towards village development, and lack of meetings to convey information related to village fund allocation to the society.

In 2015 the number of villages that received village fund in the Bantul Regency was 75 villages and one of which was Tirtonirmolo Village. The socialization and use of village funds were good enough, in which the socialization was carried out from the smallest unit, and Tirtonirmolo Village had an openness in implementing the village funds. Meanwhile, the shortcomings of the village were the low impact of village funds on the welfare of the society, in which the level of unemployment was high and the level of education was low, so the society empowerment was less optimal (Yulianti, 2018).

Sixth, it is research conducted by (Tahir, 2018). Allocation of village fund was positive and had significant effect of the village on empowerment and society welfare where the granting allocation of village fund was a form of autonomy for the fulfillment in order to grow and develop the growth of the village based on diversity, participation, autonomy, empowerment, democratization the society which might increase the government's role in the village in providing services and enhance well-being.

The influence from allocation of village fund on construction and society welfare in realization aspect compared to the existing rules, there were still many villages that its realization was not yet 100% and even a lot of that was till 60%. The existence of some villages that had not done socializing accountability about

allocation of village fund to the public transparently was needed to be noticed (Simartama, 2016).

(Kila, 2017), in her study stated that in general management of the allocation of village fund to improve empowerment in the village of Miao was not running smoothly. As in the planning process that did not involve Miao villagers and not come from the discussion forum (Musrebang Desa). The process of implementation of the budget or activities were also not realized in accordance with the planning that had been set before.

Ninth, it is research by (Mudir, 2016). The implementation of the allocation made in Salo Palai village did not go well. It is because the interactions which were implemented by the village government to the society sometimes experiencing misunderstanding of giving rise to differences perception in implementing program of policy.

(Mutiarin, 2014), in her study stated that village fund allocation policy implementation made a very significant change namely the village once got a very limited budget that was managed centrally by government agencies, the village were then getting a large enough budget and was given the authority to manage independently. The result showed that the villages which have an impact village fund allocation most suited to the purpose of the village fund allocation were Silva Rahayu village and the village of Tanjung Buka. Village which at least in accordance with the original purpose of the program was then the Bunyu Selatan Village fund allocation. This due to Silva Rahayu village and the Tanjung Buka

village had implemented the village fund allocation program in accordance with the rules and regulations. The village which was still having an inhibiting factor was the village of Bunyu Selatan where the quantity and quality of human resources in the village was still fairly minimal and required further training.

The last, it is research conducted by (Azzahro, 2016). Development planning in Gubuklangkah village was done by village government, society, and Village Consultative Agency (BPD). The mechanism of liquefaction and channeling the village fund experienced a delay. The impact of the results of the implementation of the village fund in the society in Gubuklangkah village was infrastructure development, unemployment reduction, income of society improvement, quality of society education improvement, and the freedom to transmit aspirations.

From the studies above, it implies that there have been many studies discussed about village fund, village of government, and society welfare. In the preparation of this study the author refers more on research from (Tahir, 2018) about “*Pengaruh Alokasi dana Desa Terhadap Pemberdayaan dan Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat (Studi Pada Desa Jaya Makmur, Kec.Binongko, Kab. Wakatobi)*” and reasearch from (Simartama, 2016) about “*Alokasi Dana Desa Terhadap Pembangunan dan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat di Desa Huta Durian Kec.Bintang Bayu, Kab.Serdang Bedagai*”.

However this study still have differences namely it more refers to the impacts of the village fund on society welfare in the Pringgowijayan village. In

addition, the focus of the research is to find out the perspectives of the Pringgowijayan villagers on the negative and positive impacts of village fund program given in the Pringgowijayan village.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

1.6.1 Village Fund

The village fund is one of the crucial issues in the legislation and the budget calculations based on the number of villages by considering the number of population, poverty, land area, and the level of difficulty in geographically in order to improve prosperity and equitable development of the village (Thoriq: 2015).

According to Kusumo (2016) village fund is direct relief that is allocated to the village government which is used to improve the means of society service, institutional, and infrastructure of the village which is required as well as prioritized by the society utilization and accountable administration management, and performed by the head of village government.

The Directorate General of Village Community Development and Empowerment states that Village Fund is used to improve the welfare and equity of rural development through improving public services in the village, advancing the village economy, overcoming the village development gap and strengthening rural communities as the object of rural development.

In general, Village Funds are used to finance all government operations, society development, and society empowerment. It can be said that development is one of the main priorities in the use of Village Funds. The Village Fund refers to the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (*RPJMDes*) and the Village Government Work Plan (*RKPDDes*).

The distribution of village funds is regulated in the Regulation of Finance Minister No. 49 Year 2016 concerning the Procedures for Allocating, Distributing, Using, Monitoring and Evaluating Village Funds with the following stages:

1. The first period of distribution is carried out in April with a total of 40%
2. The second period of distribution is carried out in August with a total of 40%
3. The third period of distribution is carried out in October with a total of 20%.

In managing village funds, the village government is required to do development for the village. The development consists of physical and non-physical development. Physical development is the development that can be felt directly by the society or the visible development, for example bridge construction, road construction, infrastructure development and the others. Non-physical development is a type of development that is created by the encouragement of local communities, and it has a long period of time, for

example improving the village economy, improving the health of rural communities, and so on.

In managing village funds certainly does not always work. Sometimes in management village funds is certainly a problem or something failure that will result in a decline or bad thing happens in managing village fund allocation. According to Bintarto (1989), several aspect which are examples of something bad in management village funds, such as:

- a) Increasing level of crime in the village
- b) Decreasing level of wealth in natural resources
- c) Increasing the number of pollution in the village

The use of village fund is generally the right of the village government in accordance with the authority and priority of villagers' needs by prioritizing the principles of using village fund as stipulated in the Village Minister Regulation No. 21 Year 2015, namely:

- 1) Justice; this principle prioritizes the rights and interests of all villagers without discrimination;
- 2) Priority needs; this principle prioritizes the village interests that are more urgent, necessary and directly related to the interests of most villagers;
- 3) Village authority; this principle prioritizes the authority of origin rights and the local authority on a village scale;

- 4) Participation; this principle prioritizes society's initiative and creativity;
- 5) Self-management and village resources-based management; this principle prioritizes the independent implementation of using natural resources in the village and local wisdom owned by the village;
- 6) Village typology; this principle considers the situation and reality of geographical, sociological, anthropological, economic and ecological characteristics of the village, as well as the changes or development and progress of the village

1.6.1.1 Impact of Village Fund

Impact can simply be interpreted as influence or effect. Every decision taken by a supervisor usually has its own impact, both positive and negative impact. Impact can also be an advanced process of implementing internal control. A reliable leader should be able to predict the type of impact that will occur in a decision to be taken.

From the description above, we can divide the impact into two, namely positive impact and negative impact. Positive impact is the desire to persuade, convince, influence or give an impression to the other people in order that they follow their good wishes. Meanwhile, negative impact is the desire to persuade, influence or give an impression to the other people in order that they follow or support their bad wishes, so it will cause certain consequences.

The impact of village fund is the result of a program or the effect of using separate village fund. The impact of the village fund itself can usually be felt by the villagers. The impact of village fund is also a tool to measure the success of a program carried out by the village government in the utilization and management of the village funds.

The impact produced by the program of village fund produces a positive impact and negative impact. A positive impact is a good result or give the advantage of a program that is being done, meanwhile the negative impact that is an outcome that is not good enough or given the disadvantages of a program is being done. As for examples of positive and negative impacts posed by the village fund program based on welfare theory of Bintarto (1989), namely:

- a) Improving of society economy
- b) Decreasing number of unemployment
- c) Decreasing number of poverty
- d) Increasing level education of society
- e) Increasing level of crime in the village
- f) Decreasing level of wealth in natural resources
- g) Increasing the number of pollution in the village

1.6.2 Society Empowerment

Empowerment as a process of human development or society in the form of ability, creativity, competence and power thought or activity more than on the previous. In addition, empowerment of village society is the construction the mindset of the competence in order to be able to think to rival and can think better more than society in the city. Therefore, empowerment it can be defined as a process of the ability and attitude of self-reliance of the society.

According to (Sumaryadi, 2005), the purpose of society empowerment is to help developing an authentic and integral human from weak poor, marginalized society, and empower the people of groups in the socio economical so that they can be more independent and can meet the basic needs of their life, but are able to play a role in the development of society. Therefore, the goals to be achieved from the empowerment is to form individuals and society become independent. Independence includes the independence of thinking, acting and controlling what they do.

1.6.2.1 Stage of Empowerment

According to (Sumodiningrat, 2002), empowerment is not forever, but until the target society can afford to be independent. Empowerment through the learning process to achieve the status of an independent, despite the maintenance of morale, conditions and capabilities which are constantly so as not to decline again. The stages that must be traversed, namely:

- 1) Stage of awareness and behavior formation stage on conscious and caring behavior so that they feel they need self-capacity;
- 2) Phase transformation ability be an insight into knowledge, proficiency skills in order to be open and give insight into basic skills so that they can take on the role in development;
- 3) Stage of increasing intellectual ability, skills so that innovative initiatives and abilities are formed to deliver independence.

1.6.2.2 Indicator Society Empowerment

In general the indicators of empowerment can be defined as a measuring instrument to indicate or describe a state of a thing from became a staple of attention (Suharto, 2005). Empowerment includes three dimensions that include the competency in democracy, the ability of the socio-political and participatory competence.

According to (Sedarmayanti, 2014), the measurement of empowerment society is with the priority on four dimension namely the ability, confidence, authority and responsibility.

To find out the focus and purpose of empowerment operationally, it is necessary to know the various indicators of empowerment that can show someone is empowered or not. So that when a social empowerment program is given, all efforts can be concentrated on what any aspects of the change objective are optimized. The success of society empowerment can be seen from their empowerment regarding economic capabilities, the ability to access benefits of welfare and culture and political abilities.

These three aspects are associated with four dimensions of power, namely power within, power to, power over, and power with.

1.6.3 Society Welfare

Welfare is a condition where a person can fulfill basic needs both the need for food, clothing, place to stay, clean of drinking water and the opportunity to continue their education and to have adequate jobs that can support their quality of life. Therefore, their lives are free of poverty, ignorance, fear or concern so that his life is safe, peaceful, both physically and mentally (Fahrudin, 2012).

Refer to Law Number 11 Year 2009 article 1, paragraph 1 concerning Social Welfare, “*social welfare is a condition of meeting the material, spiritual, and social needs of citizens in order to live properly and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions*”.

Welfare is an effort to prosper the people from the previous conditions, which can be measured from the increasing income of local, regional and state communities, as well as to create the widest employment opportunities for the welfare of the people (H. T. Ardianto, 2016). The above theory is changeable because the experts’ opinions about the measure of prosperity or non-prosperity are sometimes different from one another.

The concept of welfare is developed broader, not only measuring the aspects of nominal income. Welfare is a standard living, well-being, welfare

and quality of life. According to Bintarto (1989) welfare can be measured from several aspects, such as:

- a. By looking at the quality of life terms of material, such as economic income of citizens, quality of house, foodstuffs, etc.;
- b. By looking at the quality of life terms of physical, such as health facility, natural environment, etc.;
- c. By looking at the quality of life terms of mental, such as education facility, employment facilities, cultural environment, etc.;
- d. By looking at the quality of life terms of spiritual, such as moral, ethics, etc.

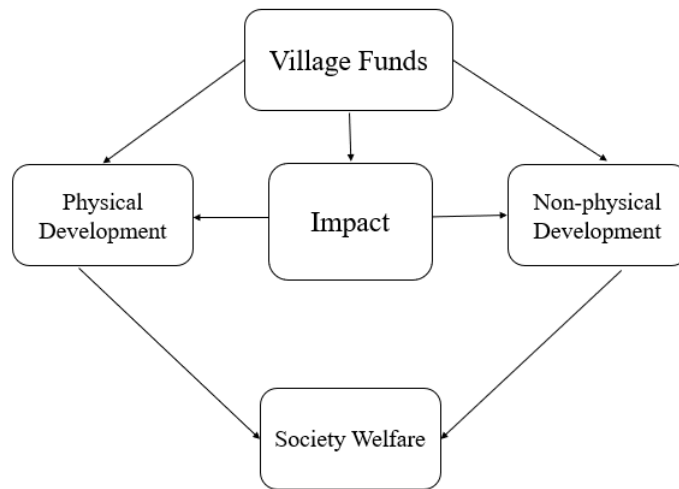
Therefore, with the theory of Bintarto the author can easy to measure society welfare from the seveleral aspect such as:

- a. Economy of society
- b. Number of unemployment
- c. Number of poverty
- d. Level education of society
- e. Increasing Level of Crime In The Village
- f. Decreasing Level of Wealth In Natural Resources
- g. Increasing The Number of Pollution In The Village

Thus, its all the theory of used the author classify seen the picture

1.2 as follows:

Picture 1.2 Theoretical Framework



Source: Processed by the author, 2018

It can be concluded that the author classify the impact of village fund from the program physical development and non-physical development. Therefore, this the theoretical framework chosen the author that is something easy to assess the success of village fund program and see the impact that resulted from the program on society welfare in the village.

1.7 Conceptual Definition

1.7.1 Impact of Village Fund

Village fund is a fund from *APBN* (State Expenditure and Revenue Budget) allocated to villages and transferred through the district/city *APBD* (Regional Expenditure and Revenue Budget) that are used to improve rural community service facilities, village institutions and infrastructure that are

needed and prioritized by the society, which are carried out and accounted for by the Chief of Village.

Impact of village fund is the output produced by the village fund program and felt by the society. Village fund programs will have positive and negative impacts. To categorize these impacts, it is necessary to measure the success or failure of the carried out program by using the rural community as the main object in the measurement.

1.7.2 Society Empowerment

Society empowerment is a strategy that is used in society development as an effort to realize capabilities and independence in the life of the society, nation and state.

1.7.3 Society Welfare

Society Welfare is the fulfillment of the state of daily needs reflected in a decent home, the fulfillment of adequate food needs and appropriate conditions, the availability of affordable but quality education and health costs, or situation where each person or group is able to maximize its utility at the level certain budget and conditions where the fulfillment of physical and spiritual needs.

1.8 Operational Definition

Operational definition is an important element in a study, because it provides an explanation of each variable used in the study of indicators that make it up. In this study, the definition of operational used is as follows:

1.8.1 Indicator of Village Fund

- a) Village Fund Management
- b) Village Fund Program
- c) Socialization about Village Fund Programs
- d) Realization Program of Village Fund

1.8.2 Indicator of Village Fund Impact on Society Welfare

- 1. Economy of Society
- 2. Number of Unemployment
- 3. Number of Poverty
- 4. Level Education of Society
- 5. Increasing Level of Crime In The Village
- 6. Decreasing Level of Wealth In Natural Resources
- 7. Increasing The Number of Pollution In The Village

1.9 Research Methodology

1.9.1 Type of Research

In this study the author used descriptive qualitative methods. The qualitative research is the research that intends to understand a phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject, such as behavior, perception, motivation, and actions, at a special natural context by utilizing a variety of natural methods (Moleong, 2016).

1.9.2 Research Area

This research was conducted in Pringgowijayan Village, Kutoarjo District, Purworejo Regency, Central Java Province.

1.9.3 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis is data with analysis which is accounted for the subject research. In the words, the unit of analysis is defined as something related to the focus or components which are being examined. In this study, the Unit of Analysis which the author done the research are District Office, Government of Pringgowijayan Village and Society of Pringgowijayan Village.

1.9.4 Data Classification

a. Primary Data

According to (Arikunto : 2006), the primary data is the data in the form of verbal or spoken word, gestures or behavior which is performed by a subject that can be trusted, namely the subject of the study or the informants with regard to the variables examined or data obtained from respondents directly. The primary data used interview and survey as the data collection.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data is used in the form of a written data obtained from a variety of sources related with the research objectives (Sekaran: 2011). Moreover, the secondary data is used to supplement the primary data

and for purpose of discussion. In this research, the secondary data are gained from documentation.

1.9.5 Data Collection Techniques

In terms of data collection technique, the author used two techniques. The data collection in this study consists of primary data and secondary data. Primary data were gathered through interview and survey among the representatives of the agencies involved in the implementation of village fund programs meanwhile secondary data were gathered from government reports and reliable internet sources. Content analysis is conducted for both primary and secondary sources, with details as follows:

a. Interview

In this case, the interview was held with several informants who are related to the study as details in table 1.2 below:

Tabel 1.2 Data Interview

No	Respondent	Quantity
1	Chief of Village Government	1 person
2	Secretary of Village Government	1 person
3	Chief of RT/RW	1 person
4	Society in Pringgowijayan Village	3 persons
5	Chief of Hamlets	1 person
6	BPD	3 persons

Source: By author, 2018

Those informants above are the actors who involve directly and indirectly in analyzing the performance of the government in managing village fund programs. By investigating each of the informants, it will help the author to get wide perspectives on how the phenomenon have been affecting their lives. The interview itself will be accomplished in a

day with each informant, however, the interview schedule is flexible and conditional accordance with the informants' availability.

The type of interview used in this study was a non-guided interview. The questions asked to the interviewees are suitable with the points that have been formulated previously, but those do not deviate from the objectives of the initial interview. The author also develops the spontaneous questions to support the necessary data in this study. This interview aims to dig the data about the impact of village fund on society welfare in Pringgowijayan Village in 2017.

b. Survey

In this research the author used survey with *close-ended* questions in which the respondents were given a list of predetermined responses from which to choose their answer. For instance, a close-ended survey question would be *“Please rate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statement: ‘I feel that the existence of village fund has a positive impact on society welfare’. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree or disagree, somewhat or strongly disagree?”*

There will be 100 respondents who are going to be analyzed. All of them consist of rural community in Pringgowijayan, and Village of Government officer, since their perspectives are important as the supporting data, in order to get a broad perspectives on how the government regulations response on managing village fund to improve society welfare.

Table 1.3 Questionnaire Grade

Questionnaire Answer	Grade
Strongly Disagree	1
Disagree	2
Neutral	3
Agree	4
Strongly Agree	5

Source: Sugiyono, 2013

c. Documentation

Documentation means seeking data about things or variable in the form of a note, transcript, books, letters, magazines and so on. In this case, the documentation is obtained through documents or archives from the institutions. Documents can be in the form of a recording or a written report, a compilation of legislation, as well as a report from the institutions related to the research.

1.9.6 Population and Sampling

1) Population

According to Martono (2011) population can be defined as an object and the subject at the same time, in the particular area that related to the study that being investigated (Martono, 2011). In this case, the population of the research is the Pringgowijayan village society who has felt the program of village fund.

2) Sampling

In analyzing the data, the author used sampling as a process in which a predetermined number of observations that are taken from the large population. Sample can be simply defined as a part of the population that have been chosen accordance with a certain procedure (Martono: 2011). In this case, the author used probability sampling to provide the equal opportunities for all members of the population to be selected as members of the sample.

In addition, the probability sampling technique that was used by the author was sample random sampling, which is technique that given an equal chance to all members that have been selected to be included in the sample (Martono, 2011). Further, in determining the number of samples, the author used *Slovin* formula. In order to measure the value of accuracy of the population. By using the sampling error of 10% with an accuracy rate of 90%, it would help the author to provide a clear and valid data of the research that being investigated, as details below:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Notes:

n: sample size

N: populations

e: sampling error

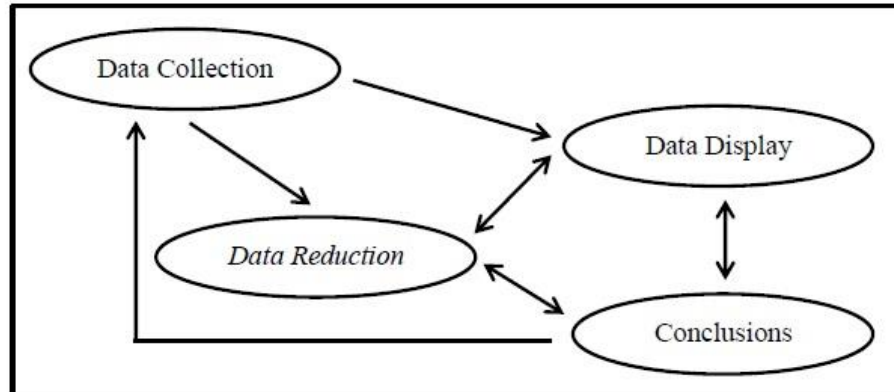
For information obtained by the author from the villagers of Pringgowijayan village that the population of Pringgowijayan village is 1.659 peoples. Hence, the sample that being measured will be:

$$\begin{aligned}n &= \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2} \\&= \frac{1659}{1 + 1659(10\%)^2} \\&= \frac{1659}{1 + 1659(0,01)} \\&= 99,9 = 100 \text{ respondents}\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, based on the calculation data, the author obtained a sample for a questionnaire to the people of Pringgowijayan village with the number 100 respondents.

1.9.7 The Stage of Data Analysis

Picture 1.3 Data Analysis Stage



Source: Miles and Huberman (2005)

1. Data Collection

Data collection is conducted in order to obtain the information needed. It aims to archive the research objectives.

2. Data Reduction

Data reduction means to encapsulate, choose things and focus on the things which are important to look for themes and patterns of the research.

3. Data Display

Data display makes it easy to understand what is happening, the next work plan based on what has been understood.

4. Draw Conclusion or Verification

Verification accomplished because of early conclusions expressed are still tentative and will change with evidence.

1.9.8 Writing Systematic

For systematic of the writing in order to build an overview of this research, researcher arranges the following outline as follows:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION. This chapter contains Background, Research Question, and Objectives of The Research, Benefits of The Research, Literature Review, Theoretical Framework, Conceptual Definition, Operational Definition, Research Methodology and Writing Systematic.

CHAPTER II: THE DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH OBJECT. This chapter consists of the research object overview which in this case is the Pringgowijayan Village.

CHAPTER III: RESULT AND ANALYSIS. This chapter contains data analysis as well as the result of the research which has been conducted in the field with the government and rural community in Pringgowijayan Village.

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION. This chapter is overall summary of analysis and recommendation from the result of the research obtained.