JOURNAL OF SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT SCIENCES (JSDS)

Vol. 7 No. 1 ISSN 2221-1152

Published by

International Foundation for Research and Development
(IFRD)

Editorial

Journal of Social and Development Sciences (JSDS) is a scholarly journal deals with the disciplines of social and development sciences. JSDS publishes research work that meaningfully contributes towards theoretical bases of contemporary developments in society, business and related disciplines. The work submitted for publication consideration in JSDS should address empirical and theoretical contributions in the subjects related to scope of the journal in particular and allied theories and practices in general. Scope of JSDS includes: sociology, psychology, anthropology, economics, political science, international relations, linguistics, history, public relations, hospitality & tourism and project management. Author(s) should declare that work submitted to the journal is original, not under consideration for publication by another journal, and that all listed authors approve its submission to JSDS. It is JSDS policy to welcome submissions for consideration, which are original, and not under consideration for publication by another journal at the same time. Author (s) can submit: Research Paper, Conceptual Paper, Case Studies and Book Review. The current issue of JSDS consists of papers of scholars from Ghana, Indonesia, Malaysia and Botswana. Analysis of cocoa production in Indonesia, transparency & accountability of special autonomy funds, financial performance of local governments, rural poverty in Botswana, implementation of integrated village program, understanding roommate conflict among university students and the effect of regional gross domestic product (GDP) & development expenditure on employment are some of the major practices and concepts examined in these studies. Journal received research submission related to all aspects of major themes and tracks. All the submitted papers were first assessed by the editorial team for relevance and originality of the work and blindly peer reviewed by the external reviewers depending on the subject matter of the paper. After the rigorous peer-review process, the submitted papers were selected based on originality, significance, and clarity of the purpose. Current issue will therefore be a unique offer, where scholars will be able to appreciate the latest results in their field of expertise, and to acquire additional knowledge in other relevant fields.

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PAPERS

Jornal of Social and Development Sciences (JSDS)
Vol. 7, No. 1, March 2016 (ISSN 2221-1152)

Effectiveness of Sediment Flushing by Using By-Pass Flush Canal

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Abstract: The objective of this study was to analyze the effectiveness of sediment flushing system of BY PASS channel with 1 door, 2 door and 3 door at a floodway. To determine which was the most effective, empirical model of effectiveness of each channel of sediment flushing were built. The object model of this study was the Floodway Sedayu Lawas, located in Lamongan, East Java Province. This study uses Hydraulic Physical Model Test. Built and test the model conductedin the Laboratory of River, in Surakarta, Cental of Java. The variables of this study were sediment weight (W), water depth(H), sediment mass density (ρs), sediment diameter (ds), waterflow rate (Q), and floodway wide (Bo), then the result of this study were:

$$W = 2383\, H^2 \rho_s \mathrm{d_s} \left[\frac{q\ \Delta \mathrm{H}}{\sqrt{gH^5}}\right]^{1,502} \text{ for 1 door,}$$

$$W = 8183\, H^2 \rho_s \mathrm{d_s} \left[\frac{q\ \Delta \mathrm{H}}{\sqrt{gH^5}}\right]^{1,457} \text{ for 2 door, and}$$

$$\boldsymbol{W = 24408\, H^2 \rho_s \mathrm{d_s} \left[\frac{q\ \Delta \mathrm{H}}{\sqrt{gH^5}}\right]^{1,256}} \text{ for 3 door.}$$

Keywords: *Floodway, sediment,by-pass flush.*

1. Introduction

Sedayulawas floodway is building flood control in the form of canals built in the Solo River downstream and empties into the Java Sea. Location, see Figure 1, in the District Tripe, Lamongan, East Java. This floodway was built in 2000 with a length of 12.3 km, the groove width of 100 m, the slope of the riverbed (i) = 0.0002433, and discharge planning 640 m3 / sec. This floodway, see Figure 2, has the shape of the building inlet lock door stop (lifting door), the width of the door 3 x 12.5 m and width of doors in buildings rinsing inlet 1 x 2 m. In the downstream section, see Figure 3, there is a rubber dam (rubber dam), with a rubber dam width 4 x 25 m, height of 3 m and a rubber dam pillar prism shape with a thick bottom 5 m and 1.67 m thick top.

Figure 1: Map for Floodway of Sedayu Lawas

Figure 2: The inlet of floodway

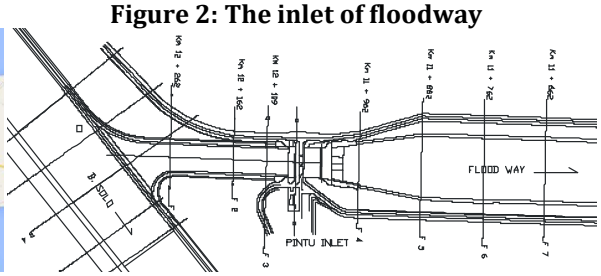
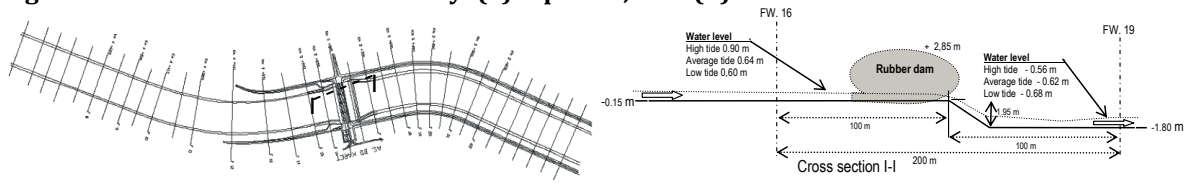


Figure 3: The rubber dam of floodway: (a) top view, and (b) cross section I-I view



(a) (b)

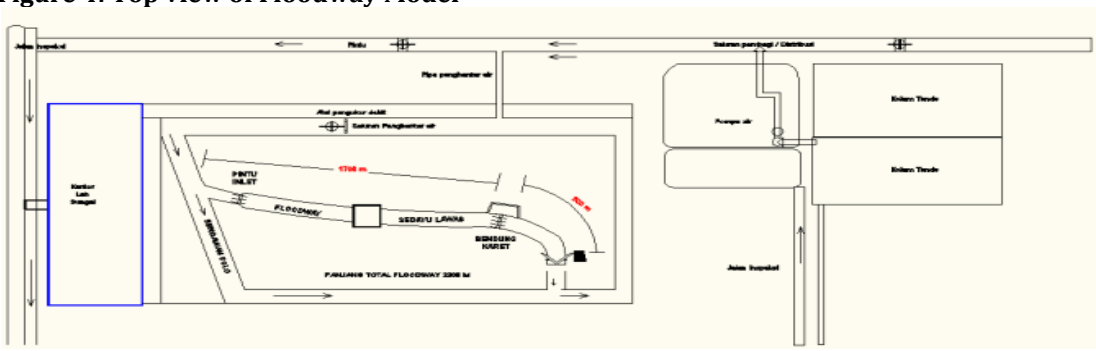
Sedayu Lawas Floodway was built in order to reduce the water level in the upstream and downstream areas, to reduce flooding in Bengawan Solo River. However, in every rainy season, the floodway is less able to function as it should. Water level in the upstream area is high and the downstream is still flooding. Lack of effective function of Sedayu Lawas Floodway is caused by several factors, one of them is due to the high sedimentation along the floodway. Sedimentation in floodway will be reduced by building a flushing construction. The overflow flush canal was chosen instead of other types of by-pass. In order to determine the number and the width of the flushing doors required, the laboratory analysis is needed. This research uses a hydraulic-physical model test method and held in Laboratorium Balai Sungai Surakarta. The physical model of Sedayu Lawas floodway was built using the same horizontal scale with the vertical scale, 1: 66.667. Due to the limited capacity of the pump and the existing land in Laboratorium Balai Sungai Surakarta, see Figure 4, the physical model is made along the 2200 meters: physical model of 1700 meters length of the rubber dam into upstream area and 500 meters from rubber dam into downstream. The characteristic of the drainage is surface water free, the acceleration of Earth's gravity is the dominant parameter, so the requirement that should be fullfiled is the dynamic unvarying characteristic between the models and the prototypes. In this case, the Froude number (Fr) in the model must be the same as the prototype and the gravity in the prototype is the same with the model, so that the hydraulic physical model test parameters scale as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Hydraulic-Physical Model Test Parameter

Parameter	Notation	Scale
Height	H	$N_h = 66{,}667$
Length	L	$N_l = 66{,}667$
Velocity	V	$N_v = N_h^{½} = (66{,}667)^{1/2} = 8{,}165$
Time	T	$N_t = N_h^{½} = (66{,}667)^{1/2} = 8{,}165$
Debit	Q	$N_Q = N_h^{5/2} = (66{,}667)^{5/2} =$
Manning Value	N	$N_n = N_h^{1/6} = (66{,}667)^{1/6} = 2{,}014$

Movable bed with the coal powder material was made order to know the pattern of the sediment movement in the upstream of rubber dam. Physical model was created to examine the effect of changes in flow rate, and the width of the flushing door towards the flush sediment.

Figure 4: Top view of Floodway Model



2. Literatur Review

The research related on sediment flushing in the floodway and motion weir located at the mouth of the river or close to the waterfront has much done. Three of them were done by Ji *et al.* (2011), Muntolib (2006), and Isnugroho (2008). By using numerical models, Ji *et al.* (2011) analyzes the sediment flushing in rubber dam at the mouth of the Nakdong River, South Korea, at the time of the sea water at low tide conditions minimum. In the research, *Ji et al*. (2011) did not use the flush canal. Muntolib (2006) simulated the opening door of the flood control in Dombo floodway, Sayung, Central Java, on the 4 conditions. The research concluded that the door of the flood control on the floodway is ineffective. In his research, Muntolib (2006) did not use the flush canal and did not take into account the influence of the tide. By using hydraulic model, Isnugroho (2008) analyzes sediment flushing in Bojonegoro rubber dam, East Java. In this research, Isnugroho (2008) did not also use the flush canal and did not take into account the influence of the tide. Up until now, when this research was conducted, there has been no research on sediment flushing of the floodway using rubber dam, which is located in northern coast of Java, which uses flush cannal, and takes into account the influence of the tide. Therefore, this research was conducted.

Basson and Rooseboom (1966) and Tomasi (1996) explains that there are three types of hydraulic flushes, they are sluicing operation, venting of density current and flushing operation. Flushing operation is aimed to erode the settles sediment in the upstream and it typically has larger granules (coarse material), so that the eroded sediment load will be carried to the downstream by the flow of water and flush out through the door of the flusing operation. Flushing sediment tecnique is applied by increasing the speed of water flow on the disposal door, so that the speed of water flow becomes greater and enough to grind or erode the sediment that has been accumulated through the door system, for example in the bottom outlet system (Tomasi, 1996). Generally, flushing can be classified into two categories, Empty or Free-flow Flushing and Flushing with Partial Drawdown (Fan & Jiang, 1980; Morris & Fan, 1998). Empty or free-flow flushing is a flushing tecnique implemented by making the water reservoir empty, while the river water flow is maintained into the reservoir, then used the water as the sediment flush out through the bottom outlet.

3. Methodology

In order to identify the variables that should be investigated, this research uses non-dimensional numerical analysis by applyes method of Buckingham π. The influencing parameters are: H, g, ρs, q, ΔH, W, ds. The definitions as follows:

H = height of water surface in Sta. FW16 (cm)
g = gravitation (cm/s^2)
ρ_s = sediment mass density (gr/cm^3)
q = water discharge (Q) : channel width (B) (cm^3/s : cm =cm^2/s)
ΔH = the difference elevation height of water surface between Sta. FW16 and Sta. FW19 (cm)
W = weight of flush sediment (gr)
d_s = sediment diameter (cm)

Each of these parameters have been chosen based on the dimensions of: M (mass), L (long), and T (time), as in the Table 2 below:

Table 2: Parameter Dimension

	H	G	ρ_s	q	ΔH	W	d_s
M	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
L	1	1	-3	2	1	0	1
T	0	-2	0	-1	0	0	0

Based on the analysis of non-dimensional number, the variables that should be investigated are: high water level in Sta. FW16 (H), sediment mass density (ρs), sediment diameter (ds), water discharge (Q), channel width (B), the difference elevation height of water surface between Sta. FW16 and Sta. FW19 (ΔH), and flush sediment weight (W). Furthermore, the data measurements taken are as in Table 3. The repeat paratameters are: H, g, dan ρ_w.

$\pi_1 = H^x . g^y . \rho_s^z . q$

$\pi_1 = H^{-1,5} . g^{-½} . \rho_s^0 . q$

$$\pi_1 = \frac{q}{H^{1,5}\sqrt{g}}$$

$\pi_2 = H^x . g^y . \rho_s^z . \Delta H$

$\pi_2 = H^{-1} . g^0 . \rho_s^0 . \Delta H$

$$\pi_2 = \frac{\Delta H}{H}$$

$\pi_3 = H^x . g^y . \rho_w^z . W$

$\pi_3 = H^{-3} . g^0 . \rho_s^{-1} . W$

$$\pi_3 = \frac{W}{H^3 \rho_s}$$

$\pi_4 = H^x . g^y . \rho_s^z . d_s$

$\pi_4 = H^{-1} . g^0 . \rho_s^0 . d_s$

$$\pi_4 = \frac{d_s}{H}$$

$$f(\pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3, \pi_4) = f\left(\frac{q}{H^{1,5}\sqrt{g}}, \frac{\Delta H}{H}, \frac{W}{H^3 \rho_s}, \frac{d_s}{H}\right) = 0$$

Based on the analysis of non-dimensional figure, the variables that should be investigated are: high water level in Sta. FW16 (H), sediment mass density (ρs), sediment diameter (ds), the water flow (Q), the width of the door flush (B), the height difference between the water surface elevation Sta. FW16 and Sta. FW19 (ΔH), and flushing sediment weight (W). Furthermore, the data measurements taken is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Eksperiment data

NO	Channel Width (cm)	Tide	Bottom Elevation Sta. FW16 (cm)	Water Level Sta. FW16 (cm)	Water Level Sta. FW19 (cm)	Q (ltr/s)	W (kg)
1	7.50	High	-0.23	1.43	-0.96	2.78	39.30
2	7.50	High	-0.23	1.42	-0.96	2.78	41.30
3	7.50	High	-0.23	1.35	-0.96	2.78	42.30
4	7.50	High	-0.23	1.32	-0.96	2.78	43.30
5	7.50	High	-0.23	1.27	-0.92	2.78	45.30
6	7.50	Average	-0.23	1.02	-1.16	3.03	46.60
7	7.50	Average	-0.23	0.97	-1.16	3.03	49.60
8	7.50	Average	-0.23	0.95	-1.16	3.03	51.60
9	7.50	Average	-0.23	0.92	-1.16	3.03	53.60
10	7.50	Average	-0.23	0.87	-1.13	3.03	56.60
11	7.50	Low	-0.23	0.85	-1.19	3.14	53.80
12	7.50	Low	-0.23	0.83	-1.19	3.14	57.80
13	7.50	Low	-0.23	0.82	-1.19	3.14	60.80
14	7.50	Low	-0.23	0.81	-1.19	3.14	63.80
15	7.50	Low	-0.23	0.79	-1.18	3.14	67.80
16	15.00	High	-0.23	1.42	-0.97	2.78	39.55
17	15.00	High	-0.23	1.39	-0.97	2.78	42.55
18	15.00	High	-0.23	1.34	-0.97	2.78	44.55
19	15.00	High	-0.23	1.27	-0.97	2.78	46.55
20	15.00	High	-0.23	1.32	-0.90	2.78	49.55
21	15.00	Average	-0.23	1.02	-1.16	3.03	45.44
22	15.00	Average	-0.23	0.97	-1.16	3.03	49.44
23	15.00	Average	-0.23	0.95	-1.16	3.03	52.44
24	15.00	Average	-0.23	0.87	-1.16	3.03	55.44
25	15.00	Average	-0.23	0.77	-1.08	3.03	59.44
26	15.00	Low	-0.23	0.87	-1.20	3.14	53.15
27	15.00	Low	-0.23	0.85	-1.20	3.14	58.15
28	15.00	Low	-0.23	0.81	-1.20	3.14	62.15
29	15.00	Low	-0.23	0.77	-1.20	3.14	66.15
30	15.00	Low	-0.23	0.72	-1.16	3.14	71.15
31	22.50	High	-0.23	1.47	-0.98	2.78	42.60
32	22.50	High	-0.23	1.37	-0.98	2.78	45.60
33	22.50	High	-0.23	1.33	-0.98	2.78	46.60
34	22.50	High	-0.23	1.27	-0.98	2.78	47.60
35	22.50	High	-0.23	1.22	-0.92	2.78	50.60
36	22.50	Average	-0.23	0.97	-1.17	3.03	46.60
37	22.50	Average	-0.23	0.95	-1.17	3.03	51.60
38	22.50	Average	-0.23	0.94	-1.17	3.03	54.60
39	22.50	Average	-0.23	0.87	-1.17	3.03	57.60
40	22.50	Average	-0.23	0.82	-1.10	3.03	62.60
41	22.50	Low	-0.23	0.92	-1.22	3.14	52.20
42	22.50	Low	-0.23	0.87	-1.22	3.14	58.20
43	22.50	Low	-0.23	0.79	-1.22	3.14	63.20
44	22.50	Low	-0.23	0.77	-1.22	3.14	68.20
45	22.50	Low	-0.23	0.74	-1.20	3.14	74.20

It is simplified by operating multiplcation or division between non-dimensional between variables, then eliminating the constant value so that the formula becomes simpler.

$$\pi_5 = \frac{\pi_3}{\pi_4} = \frac{W}{H^3.\ \rho_s} \cdot \frac{H}{\mathrm{d_s}} = \frac{W}{H^2 \rho_s \mathrm{d_s}}$$

$$\pi_6 = \pi_1 . \pi_2 = \frac{q}{H^{1,5}\sqrt{g}} \cdot \frac{\Delta \mathrm{H}}{\mathrm{H}} = \frac{q\ \Delta \mathrm{H}}{H^{2,5}\sqrt{g}} = \frac{q\ \Delta \mathrm{H}}{\sqrt{gH^5}}$$

$$f(\pi_5, \pi_6) = f\left(\frac{W}{H^2 \rho_s\ \mathrm{d_s}}, \frac{q\ \Delta \mathrm{H}}{\sqrt{gH^5}}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{W}{H^2 \rho_s\ \mathrm{d_s}} = f\left(\frac{q\ \Delta \mathrm{H}}{\sqrt{gH^5}}\right)$$

$$W = H^2 \rho_s \mathrm{d_s} f\left(\frac{q\ \Delta \mathrm{H}}{\sqrt{gH^5}}\right)$$

Figure 5: The correlation of two non dimensional number $\frac{q\,\Delta H}{\sqrt{gH^5}}$ and $\frac{W}{H^2 d_s \rho_s}$

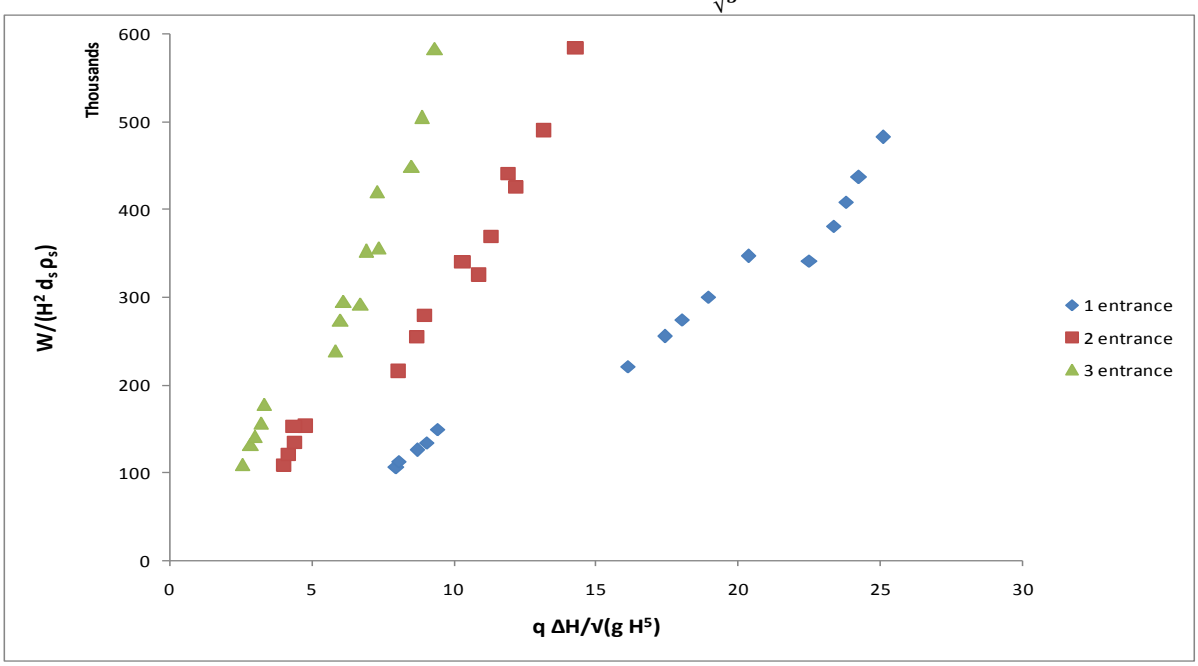


Table 4: Experiment data in CGS System and two non Dimensional Number

NO	B Sal (cm)	Air Laut	H_{FW16} (cm)	Δ H (cm)	Q (cm^3/dt)	W (g)	q ΔH/√(g H^5)	W/(H^2 d_s ρ_s)
1	7,50	Pasang	1,80	2,53	2.783,20	17800	6,90	40.695,02
2	7,50	Pasang	1,65	2,38	2.783,20	19800	8,06	53.872,05
3	7,50	Pasang	1,58	2,31	2.783,20	20800	8,72	61.718,50
4	7,50	Pasang	1,55	2,28	2.783,20	21800	9,03	67.213,94
5	7,50	Pasang	1,45	2,18	2.783,20	23800	10,20	83.850,79
6	7,50	Rata[2]	1,30	2,23	3.031,21	30640	14,93	134.297,61
7	7,50	Rata[2]	1,20	2,13	3.031,21	33640	17,42	173.045,27
8	7,50	Rata[2]	1,18	2,11	3.031,21	35640	18,00	189.600,69
9	7,50	Rata[2]	1,15	2,08	3.031,21	37640	18,93	210.824,06
10	7,50	Rata[2]	1,12	2,05	3.031,21	40640	19,93	239.984,88
11	7,50	Surut	1,09	2,05	3.141,43	33100	22,10	206.367,47
12	7,50	Surut	1,06	2,02	3.141,43	37100	23,35	244.584,21
13	7,50	Surut	1,05	2,01	3.141,43	40100	23,79	269.421,35
14	7,50	Surut	1,04	2,00	3.141,43	43100	24,25	295.173,13
15	7,50	Surut	1,02	1,98	3.141,43	47100	25,20	335.341,11
16	15,00	Pasang	1,90	2,63	2.783,20	19050	3,13	39.088,95
17	15,00	Pasang	1,70	2,43	2.783,20	22050	3,82	56.516,72
18	15,00	Pasang	1,58	2,31	2.783,20	24050	4,36	71.362,02
19	15,00	Pasang	1,50	2,23	2.783,20	26050	4,79	85.761,32
20	15,00	Pasang	1,40	2,13	2.783,20	29050	5,44	109.788,36
21	15,00	Rata[2]	1,30	2,23	3.031,21	32700	7,47	143.326,76
22	15,00	Rata[2]	1,25	2,18	3.031,21	36700	8,05	173.985,19
23	15,00	Rata[2]	1,18	2,11	3.031,21	39700	9,00	211.199,42
24	15,00	Rata[2]	1,15	2,08	3.031,21	42700	9,46	239.165,44
25	15,00	Rata[2]	1,13	2,06	3.031,21	46700	9,79	270.910,74
26	15,00	Surut	1,20	2,16	3.141,43	33100	9,16	170.267,49
27	15,00	Surut	1,10	2,06	3.141,43	38100	10,85	233.241,51
28	15,00	Surut	1,05	2,01	3.141,43	42100	11,90	282.858,82
29	15,00	Surut	1,00	1,96	3.141,43	46100	13,11	341.481,48
30	15,00	Surut	0,95	1,91	3.141,43	51100	14,52	419.411,10
31	22,50	Pasang	1,70	2,43	2.783,20	27700	2,55	70.998,33
32	22,50	Pasang	1,60	2,33	2.783,20	30700	2,84	88.831,02
33	22,50	Pasang	1,58	2,31	2.783,20	31700	2,91	94.061,37
34	22,50	Pasang	1,55	2,28	2.783,20	32700	3,01	100.820,90
35	22,50	Pasang	1,50	2,23	2.783,20	35700	3,20	117.530,86
36	22,50	Rata[2]	1,30	2,23	3.031,21	41100	4,98	180.144,64
37	22,50	Rata[2]	1,20	2,13	3.031,21	46100	5,81	237.139,92
38	22,50	Rata[2]	1,18	2,11	3.031,21	49100	6,00	261.206,34
39	22,50	Rata[2]	1,15	2,08	3.031,21	52100	6,31	291.815,44
40	22,50	Rata[2]	1,10	2,03	3.031,21	57100	6,88	349.556,17
41	22,50	Surut	1,20	2,16	3.141,43	33400	6,10	171.810,70
42	22,50	Surut	1,10	2,06	3.141,43	39400	7,24	241.199,88
43	22,50	Surut	1,05	2,01	3.141,43	44400	7,93	298.311,92
44	22,50	Surut	1,00	1,96	3.141,43	49400	8,74	365.925,93
45	22,50	Surut	0,90	1,86	3.141,43	55400	10,79	506.630,09

4. Results and Discussion

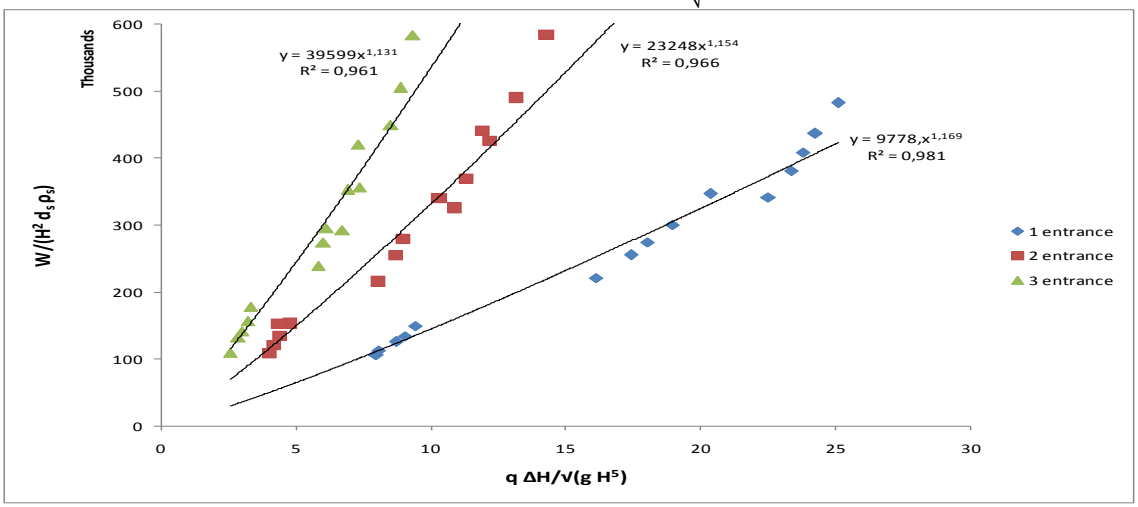
The experimental results data is transformed into a system of centimetre-gram-second and a table with two columns for non-dimensional numbers, the result of dimensions analysis as shown in Table 4. Then, a graph showing the relationship between the two numbers of non-dimensional was made, $\frac{q\ \Delta H}{\sqrt{g\ H^5}}$ and $\frac{W}{H^2 d_s \rho_s}$, see Figure 5, and drawn a trendline, see Figure 6.

With the substitution x = $\frac{q\ \Delta H}{\sqrt{g\ H^5}}$ and y = $\frac{W}{H^2 d_s \rho_s}$ the formula as shown as follow:

- $W = 2383\ H^2 \rho_s \mathrm{d_s} \left[\frac{q\ \ \Delta \mathrm{H}}{\sqrt{gH^5}}\right]^{1,502}$ for 1 door cannal,

- $W = 8183\, H^2 \rho_s \mathrm{d_s} \left[\frac{q\ \Delta \mathrm{H}}{\sqrt{gH^5}}\right]^{1,457}$ for 2 door cannal, and
- $W = 24408\, H^2 \rho_s \mathrm{d_s} \left[\frac{q\ \Delta \mathrm{H}}{\sqrt{gH^5}}\right]^{1,256}$ for 3 door cannal,

Figure 6: The trendline of two non dimensional number $\frac{q\,\Delta H}{\sqrt{gH^5}}$ and $\frac{W}{H^2 d_s \rho_s}$



5. Conclusion and Suggestions

The result of this research discovers that the sediment mass density, sediment diameter, and the flow directly proportional towards the weight of the flush sediment. This is consistent with the research belongs to Atmojo & Suripin (2012). The research takes into account the thickness of the sediment, while this research did not take it into account. The results also show that the height difference between the water level upstream and downstream of the weir is directly proportional to the weight of flush sediment, and it is consistent with research conducted by Guo et al. (2004). The results could be used as one starting point for the design of sediment in the floodway flush channel in Sedayu Lawas, and others. This research does not take into account the sediment flow patterns, so it is suggested that the next research will take it into account in order to determine the position of the flush channel sediments door.

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Jornal of Social and Development Sciences (JSDS)
Vol. 7, No. 1, March 2016 (ISSN 2221-1152)

The Analysis of Cocoa Production in Manokwari (The Case Study in Asai and Mubraidiba Village)

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Abstract: The objectives of the research are used to determine: (1) the factors affecting the level of cocoa production in Asai and Mubraidiba village, Manokwari, (2) the difficulties faced by cocoa farmers there, and (3) the efforts to improve the productivity of cocoa in Manokwari. The analytical tool used is multiple linear regressions with a sample of 100 cocoa farmers. The results showed that negative factor that influence the level of cocoa production in Asai and Mubraidiba village in Manokwari is the wide of area (X1), age of plant (X2), the amount of fertilizer (X3) and total amount of the employee (X4). Among those several factors, the dominant factor that influence the level of cocoa production the most in Asai and Mubraidiba village, Manokwari is negative of wide area (b_1) has a positive value in 6419 followed by the amount of negative number of employee (b_4) also in positive value, 007. Then, age of plants ($_{b2}$) has a negative value in -22 962, and the last negative factor is the amount of fertilizer (b_3) also in negative, -.001. The difficulties faced by farmers in Asai and Mubraidiba are the absence of mentoring. Mentoring is needed by the farmers to give them some solutions for their difficulties. The efforts to improve the productivity of cocoa in Manokwari are harvest, pruning, sanitation and fertilization that are called as PSPSP, in *Bahasa* means *Panen Sering, Pemangkasan, Sanitasi dan Pemupukan*.

Keywords: *Production, wide area, age of plant, fertilizer, dan the employee*

1. Introduction

The agricultural sector is providing the needs for the population and employees, also as the supplier of raw materials for the industry and as a source of the foreign exchange. The agricultural sector still has an important role in the national economy; it can be seen from the large number of population and employees that is absorbed in the agricultural sector, almost in 42.3 million people, or about 44.5 percent from the total amount of national employee. Besides, the agricultural sector is also becoming one component of the national development to alleviate poverty. The agriculture role in national development such as the formed of the employee, giving a contribution for Gross Domestic Product called as PDB (*Produk Domestik Bruto*), as the source of foreign exchange, industrial raw materials, sources of food and nutrition, and also giving the encouragement of other economic sectors movement. In a smaller area, agricultural development hopefully can be able to improve farmers' access on the production factors including capital resources, technology, seeds, fertilizer and distribution systems, thus have a direct impact in increasing the farmers income. West Papua has the potential land resources for agricultural development. Under the direction of spatial agriculture Atlas Indonesia, 1 : 1,000,000 from the 9.9 million hectares of land in the province of West Papua , covering an area of 2.7 million ha that is potentially for agriculture but only about 0.94 million ha (33 %), which is used for agriculture , (BPS Papua Barat , 2013). Manokwari is one of the districts in the Province of West Papua that is considerable potentially in the agricultural sub-sector. In accordance with Table 1 below shows the contribution of agriculture farming sub sector seen from the farmer total amount as perpetrators of agriculture.

Table 1: The number of farmers in Manokwari in 2012

NO	Sub Sector	The number of households
1	Crops	15.553
2	Horticultural	16.092
3	Farming	9.227
4	Animal Husbandry	15.658
5	Fish Cultivation	692
6	Fisheries	1.335
7	Forestry	1.366

Source: BPS of Manokwai, 2013

According to the number of households who work in the agricultural sub-sector, Horticultural has the largest number, 16 092 households, followed by animal husbandry, crops, forestry , fisheries and the last is farming sub sector, 9227 households. Although the farming sub-sector has the smallest contribution but it actually has a large potential in regional development. Furthermore, there are so many areas in Manokwari that untapped maximally in agriculture sub sector. From those seventh mainstay commodities sub-sector in Manokwari, can be seen that the most widely cultivated crops is Cocoa, it is seen from the large number of households that is 5037 households and 46,650,614 m2 land area. As an export commodity, almost of the whole farming areas in surrounding slopes are planted with cocoa. From the data above, the cultivation of cocoa is very profitable, the income that is the cocoa farmers got can fulfill their daily needs in a long time since these plants can be picked at any time if the fruit has begun turning in to yellow and can be sold in small numbers because of the market demand. Therefore, cocoa farmers' daily needs are always filled with the income derived from the cultivation of cocoa. It cannot be denied that there are still many difficulties encountered in cultivating cocoa such as, seed low quality since it is not through a fermentation process, the purpose of fermentation is to establish a distinctive taste of chocolate and reducing the astringent and bitter taste in cocoa beans. With fermentation process, the cost of cocoa are higher compared than unfermented cocoa or wet cocoa.

2. Literature Review

The production function is the relationship between the factors of production and the achievement of the level of production, where the factors of production are known as input and the production number called as output (Sukirno, 2002). Triyanto (2006) explained that the company's goal in producing is to transform inputs into outputs, which can be formulated in the production function as:

Q = f L,M……)

where Q is the output of a particular item during a period , K is machinery (capital) used during that period , L is hours labor input , and M is the raw material used , and still many other variables that can affect production.

Meanwhile, Soekartawi (2002) states that the production function is the physical connection between the output produced with factors of production used to produce the physical product , a variable explained (Y) and the variables explaining (X) , so that can be formulated as:

Q = f (X1, X2 X3 ….Xn)

where
Q = production level
X1….Xn = production factors

Production is the relationship between productions factors called as input with the products called as output. From the input provided by the company including the agricultural sector, how to obtain the maximum results appropriate with the level of technology at the time. The production function can be done in various ways to obtain certain outputs, one of them is labor intensive (more employee) which is done by many farming systems in Indonesia, or capital intensive that using more capital and machines which is done by the developed countries such as America, Japan (Deliarnov, 1994). A production function can give us an idea about the production that is technically efficient, means that all inputs are used in the completely minimal production or completely efficient. Meanwhile, according to Deliarnov (1994), from the input provided, every company wants to obtain the maximum results in accordance with the highest level of technology at the time. How to increase the production is: increasing the number of one of the inputs used, add some input (more than inputs used). Therefore, to obtain the optimal results need to combine the factors of production in the right way to achieve the highest possible efficiency, both in physically and economically (Mubyarto, 1989). In agriculture, the physical production generated by the operation of some production factors as well, such as land, seed, fertilizer, insecticides and employee. A rational producer will certainly combine the factors of production to achieve an efficient farming (Mubyarto, 1989), and it will not add the additional input if the resulting output is not profitable

Income Concept: Income is an opportunity to get the results from every effort, either directly or indirectly. Income received directly by any person who is directly related to the job, while the indirect income is income received through an intermediary (Bambang, 1994). Boediono (1992) suggests that the income of a citizen is

the result of sales from the production factors. So the income is the sale result of production factors or its assets. In simple terms can be interpreted as capital receipts after deducting with the cost of production. The remuneration received as a number of production factors that is calculated for specified time. Besides, the number of data has the function to fulfill their daily needs and give satisfaction to the farmers to resume their production. Furthermore in the farming income there is a term known as gross income (gross farm income). The gross income of farming is the value of farming products within a specified time either sold or not. Soekartawi (2002) therefore, the farming income is covering all the result of production. Understanding these incomes can be concluded that the income is the acquisition value received by employees directly as the reward after completing a job.

3. Methodology

The location was chosen by the writer is on Asai and Mubraidiba village, Manokwari, started in October of 2014 until January of 2015. The samples used were 100 farmers. The data analysis use non-linear regression analysis to Cobb Douglas function.

$\hat{Y} = A\ X_1^{b1}\ X_2^{b2}\ X_3^{b3}\ X_4^{b4}$
Where:
$\hat{Y}$ = cocoa commodities production level in Manokwari;
X1 = the wide area of cocoa commodities
X2 = the age of cocoa commodities
X3 = seed of cocoa commodities
X4= Employee

4. Finding

Cocoa farmers in Asai and Mubraidiba, north Manokwari, West Papua, the number of respondents in this research are 100 cocoa farmers. Respondent genders are dominated by men, reaching 95%. Cocoa farming is considered as a business that requires a lot of physical exertion so it is suitable for men who have the stronger physical ability than women. Meanwhile, women only helps if there is a leeway after doing their work as a housewife or at the harvest time. Age is one of the miners' employee productivity indicators since it has related with the level of farmer physical ability. They whose aged <15 years old are included in the category of has not been productive yet since they are student. 16-55 years old included in the productive age, while more than 56 years old is over age and surely their physical ability has declined. But in this research, they who in over age category around 30% are dominate works as cocoa farmers. Other category from the range age between 16-55 years old are contributed about 70%. It happens because they have begun from productive age and still consider themselves still able to farming in this over age category since it is profitable for them.

The respondent education levels are mostly in Junior High Scholl (28%) or high school (24%). It shows that the level of education is quite good, especially with a good education and technology knowledge are really helping farmers in increasing the production of cocoa, innovating new variety ways to use the land intensification. And these things they gained from school. Mentoring for cocoa farmers has an important role in the production process. Due to the higher of existing technology (innovative findings) can simplify the production process in an effective and efficient time to make a good quality, the farmers highly need a mentor to give them direction, support and also when they are facing problems, a mentor can give them problem solving and the best solution. Moreover, many farmers are already harvesting then sold their cocoa still in a wet condition, whereas when cocoa is dried in a right step, the cost is almost in double profits, that is why a mentor is needed to achieve the progression. Unfortunately, there is no mentor in the location of this research. The result of regression analysis for Cobb Douglas function:
$Y = 439.220 + 6.419\ X_1 + (-22.962\ )\ X_2 + (-.001)\ X_3 + .007X_4$

Regression coefficients wide area of 6419 means an increasing area in one hectare will increase the cocoa production in 6419 kg. This is in line with the finding of the research which states that wide area has a positive influence of cocoa production (Slameto, 2000). The implication is, farmer has to increase their area to

gain the increasing of their cocoa product or replace it with other crops cultivated such as coffee, coconut and clove. The fact happened on the ground is, farmer not only cultivate cocoa as the main commodity but also other commodities with an intercrop way. It is then suspected that the production of cocoa which has been declining due to the density of the number of plants cultivated in the area of land. Besides, the density of plants in one area of land allegedly also led to the cocoa will be infected by pests and diseases such as cocoa pod borer called as PBK (*Penggerek Buah Kakao*) and rot cocoa fruit known as BBK (*Busuk Buah Kakao*) due to high humidity. The coefficient of age plant regression is -22 962, means that every reduction of the plant age for one year, the cocoa production will also decrease in -22 962. If farmers survive with cocoa plants that are currently cultivated, then the cocoa production will decrease and the income of cocoa farmers will be smaller. In contrast to the results of research which states that the plant age has a positive effect on cocoa production (Slameto, 2000). This is because the age of cocoa plants cultivated today are old with an average age of cocoa plants is 19 years above the most productive age, 13-18 years (Wahyudi, 2009). The implication is, if farmers want to increase the cocoa production, needed to do replanting or rehabilitate the cocoa plant.

Regression coefficient of the amount of fertilizers is -0.001, which means that every reduction in the amount of fertilizer in one kilogram, the production will be decreased into -0.001. These results are not in line with the results of other studies that stated the use of fertilizers affect the production of cocoa (Slameto, 2000). The implication is, if farmers want to increase their cocoa production, the use of fertilizer is needed to do, but give too many fertilizer will decompose the plant. Although the actual use of fertilizer is needed because of the high levels of pests and diseases of cocoa pod borer and the rot cocoa fruit. The amount of employee regression coefficient is 0.007, means that every additional employee in one person, the cocoa production will increase in 0.007. The most responsive employee compared to other variables since it has the largest coefficient. This is in line with research states that employee inputs affect the production of cocoa (Slameto, 2000). The implication is, if cocoa farmers want to increase their cocoa production, need to increase the number of employee that is responsible in maintenance like pruning unproductive branches of the plant to make sure the humidity level is not too high, and get enough sunlight cocoa farm area. This is due to the current condition of cocoa plant that is infected by many pests and diseases that allegedly because of the highly humidity levels.

The Difficulties Faced by the Cocoa Farmers: The difficulties faced by the farmers in Asai and Mubraidiba village are the absence of mentoring. Mentoring for cocoa farmers has an important role in the production process. Due to the higher of existing technology (innovative findings) can simplify the production process in an effective and efficient time to make a good quality, the farmers highly need a mentor to give them direction, support and also when they are facing problems, a mentor can give them problem solving and the best solution. Moreover, many farmers are already harvesting then sold their cocoa still in a wet condition, whereas when cocoa is dried in a right step, the cost is almost in double profits, that is why a mentor is needed to achieve the progression. Unfortunately, there is no mentor in the location of this research. Besides, cocoa plants are often to get infected by the pests, if there is a mentor, there is also a solution for every problem.

The Efforts to Increase the Productivity of Cocoa: The efforts to improve the productivity of cocoa in Manokwari are harvest, pruning, sanitation and fertilization that are called as PSPSP, in *Bahasa* means *Panen Sering, Pemangkasan, Sanitasi dan Pemupukan*. Harvest must be done at least in every seventh to tenth days, the reason farmers should do a harvest often is to reduce the impact of PBK or cocoa pod borer, PBK will attack the cocoa pods that have already ripped, in the age of three to four months. Cocoa that just ripped is highly vulnerable by pests. In addition, the fruit that was not harvested soon, the sprout will appear and it cannot be sold. Cocoa fruit that are already ripped can be determined by looking at the changes in its skin color, cacao fruit can be picked after three to four months. Cacao fruit is green when it does not ripe yet, will change color to yellow after ripe. While the cocoa fruit is red, the color will change to orange when it is ripe. Furthermore, the most important thing to remember when picking cacao fruit is, not turning it by hand or kicked it. Picking cocoa should use scissors or machete. Leaving about two or three centimeters on the tree stalks is very important since the next cocoa pods will grow on these stalks. Pruning is needed to form a canopy on the cacao tree; it has to be formed in symmetrical to let the sun lights the tree and help the process of photosynthesis. Pruning can also maximize the flow of nutrients to the fruit and reduce insect pests and stimulate the growth of healthy interest bearing, because the PBK like in a cool place, dark and damp. The

good form of cocoa trees have three or four main branches with the length stem about eighty centimeters and the heigh maximum of the tree is four meters. So it will improve the efficiency of the farmers' performance and trees productivity.

The sanitation or cleaning the farming regularly is a good way that is done by the cocoa farmers in Pekon, Lugusari to keep the farming healhty. This sanitation activities are including in two steps: First, clean the farming ground from leaves which are falling, it is intended to kill the PBK pest's life cycle that attached to the leaf. The second activity is to bury the fruits are affected by the disease from the farming area. The farmer group is cleaning the farming ground by leaving a layer of leaves. It has two goals: first, leaves actually a home for insect and other organisms, such as ants which is turned out to be the natural enemies of PBK. Second, if the ground is left openly, the sun will be directly shining on the soil surface that help the soil to uptake the nutrients for the tree. Fertilization is done twice in a year, at the beggining of the rainy season and the end of the rainy season. Farmers use two kinds of fertilizers to support the productivity of cocoa pods. Compound fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphate and potash as well as organic fertilizer derived from animal feces or decaying skin cocoa fruit. Organic fertilizer here is known can accelerate the decomposition of the compound fertilizers as well as to strengthen the plant antibodies. Fertilization is done by digging up the area around the tree with a diameter of 70 cm from the point of growing trees. Fertilization in flat areas is different from fertilization in areas that have a slope. For skewed area quite a semicircular upper course sprinkled with fertilizer, it has the intention to keep the fertilizer is not carried away by water during the rainy season, only the top that are sprinkled with fertilizer also with the intention that if fertilizers carried away by the water, heavy rain will be directly captured by tree below.

5. Conclusion

The Results of this study has several conclusions. Factors that influence the level of cocoa production in Asai and Mubraidiba village, Manokwari is the wide area, age plant, the amount of fertilizer and the employee. The employee is a dominant factors in influencing the level of cocoa production in Asai and Mubraidiba village, Manokwari. The difficulties faced by farmers in Asai and Mubraidiba are the absence of mentoring. Mentoring is needed by the farmers to give them some solutions for their difficulties. The efforts to improve the productivity of cocoa in Manokwari are harvest, pruning, sanitation and fertilization.

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Jornal of Social and Development Sciences (JSDS)
Vol. 7, No. 1, March 2016 (ISSN 2221-1152)

A Study of Participation Rate, Transparency and Accountability of Special Autonomy Funds Management in Jayapura

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Abstract: The aim of this study is to identify and review financial planning and management issues from Papua's Special Autonomy Funds in the fields of education and health over a period of 5 years (2008-2012) in Jayapura and to assess what issues of public concern in that planning and management. The observed object of study is the input, output and outcome of the implementation of the planning and budgeting of Special Autonomy funds related to the services for indigenous people in the education and health sectors in Jayapura. The population in this study is the local work units (SKPD) that manage the funds in both sectors and legislature in the government of Jayapura. The sampling techniques are non-multistage random sampling, non-random and purposive sampling. Data collection is through (1) Questionnaire. (2) Interviews (3) Study of Literature (4) Focus Group Discussion. All the collected date was analysed through the descriptive statistics and case studies. The results show that the medical staff at the health centres (Puskesmas dan Pustu), teachers and principals at the education centres as well as society consider that that level of participation, transparency and accountability in the management of public funds is less satisfactory for indigenous Papuans. Planning through village and district's development planning meetings (Musrenbang) do not get involved health and educational institutions. The community is more involved in the planning process of the Strategic Plans of Village Development (Respek) Funds than the use of special autonomy funds; therefore the information about spending of Respek funds is easier obtained than the government spending on the special autonomy fund. In the compilation of the Proposed Definitive Plan, Development Planning Agency (Bapeda) need to get involved all SKPDs as fund users and the discussion of the Plan needs more consistency in funds allocation of the priority sectors as indicated in the Law 21 of 2001.

Keywords: *Participation Rate, Transparency, Accountability, Special Autonomy Funds, Management*

1. Introduction

The Province of Papua has been part of Indonesia since May 1, 1963 - and even then through the Referendum (Pepera) in 1969. Soon afterwards, the development of Papua continued to be encouraged, however the gap among regions has been a huge issue that cannot be resolved properly in the Republic of Indonesia. The issues of poverty, ignorance, backwardness and isolation of the region cannot be resolved properly in Papua and have resulted in strong public claim to secede from the NKRI. To solve the above mentioned issues, the central government granted special autonomy for Papua province under Law No. 21, 2001. In order to support special autonomy, the central government poured special autonomy fund allocation that continues to increase each year sourced from 2 percent of national DAU added to the infrastructure fund. The allocation of these funds is distributed through Papua province into 29 districts and includes the city of Jayapura. In the period 2002-2012 the amount of funds distributed to the Papua Special Autonomy 33.7 trillion (in rupiahs) and infrastructure funds reached 41.2 trillion (in rupiahs). In accordance with the provisions of Article 34 of Law 21/2001 on Special Autonomy for Papua Province, funds are channelled into the framework of special autonomy should be allocated to build Papuan, especially the indigenous people. The targets of concern are education, health, infrastructure, and economy. These funds are allocated annually from the state budget and transferred to the local treasury belonged by the Government of Papua Province in three or four times also distributed to the districts cities in the province of Papua. Special autonomy funds distributed to Jayapura City since 2002 -2012 reached 520 620 976 400 billion (in rupiahs).

After 12 years, the Papua Special Autonomy was widely criticized where said that the special autonomy funds have not touched the needs of indigenous people. Other critics have claimed that special autonomy funds are enjoyed by the elite Papua and do not have impact on the improvement of education and health sectors. There are also sayings that the management of special autonomy funds are not transparent and so on. There are not regulations regarding the financial management of the Special Autonomy to combat the potential

corruption and misuse. In the planning and budgeting mechanisms in Papua provincial administration, special autonomy funds received from the Government is distributed 40% to the province of Papua and 60% to the district/city. The use of funds managed by the local government district/city is planned through programs and activities on a number of regional work units (SKPD) provided that: (1) the funds should not be budgeted for expenditures apparatus - except for personnel who directly provide services to the community, (2) allocated at least 30% to the education sector, at least 15% health, infrastructure, and for the economy. The funds allocated to the city of Jayapura are planned by the government in the budget. To ensure that funds are allocated in accordance with the policies of special autonomy, Bappeda Papua Province needs to take into account the proposed mechanism for the planning of the district/city known as the Proposed Definitive Plan. Each local government received the budget allocation compiles a list of sources of funds use plan prepared by Bappeda district/city and then discussed together in Bappeda Papua Province.

Since 2006, special autonomy funds are also allocated to the villages and districts through the Strategic Plan for Village Development (RESPEK). These funds allocated by the Government of Papua Province are in the form of block grants. The assistance is provided in cash for the planned use in participatory manners by the villagers. The principles of good governance, such as, transparency, accountability, participation, and supervision become mandatory guidelines set in RESPEK program. Residents of the village plan, implement, and supervise each program and activity. Although RESPEK program is considered to have positive impact to promote development from the bottom (bottom-up planning) a number of weaknesses still need to be identified and resolved. The allocation of special autonomy funds allocated every year for education and health in Jayapura should be able to improve services for indigenous people both in 14 villages in 25 sub-districts scattered in 5 districts of the city of Jayapura. However, many people claimed that the assessment of the Special Autonomy funds in Jayapura is not transparent, accountable, participative, less supervised, so it is not the right target. All the above facts then raise question marks and doubts from the community "where is the special autonomy money in Jayapura?" This study is directed to address the financial management issues of special autonomy in health and education, with the expectation that the results of the study will be published in order to be known by the residents and communities.

The main problems formulated in the following research questions: how does the planning and financial management of the Papua Special Autonomy funds on education and health in Jayapura? What problems of public concern in the planning and management of SAF Papua in Jayapura? This study is expected to contribute in the formulation of government policy Jayapura City: to provide complete information about the planning and management of special autonomy funds for education and health; give an input for improved planning and financial management of Autonomy to improve education and health services; to sensitize personnel development planners and special autonomy financial managers on various issues and problems of concern to the financial management community. This study is limited in the scope of the following:

- Planning and management of special autonomy funds for education and health over a period of 5 years (2008-2012), in Jayapura or before PERDASUS No. 25 In 2013, about the distribution and management of funds Autonomy in Papua province.
- The phase of planning focuses on Musrenbang and citizen participation, programs and activities on the education and health priorities.
- The phase of implementation programs and activities focuses on citizen participation, transparency and accountability, implementing human resource competency and supervision activities.
- The phase of administration focuses on qualified financial management, quality and timeliness of reporting.
- The phase of financial records (accounting) and reports focuses on the qualification of financial power, recording expenditures and assets (capital goods), transparency of the results of development;
- The phases of examinations and follow-up examination focus on the qualifications and competence of internal audit (inspectorate), the scope of the examination, and follow-up examination.

2. Special Autonomy Fund

In accordance with Article 34 paragraph 3.e that the Papua Special Autonomy funds are Special amount accepted in the context of implementation of the Special Autonomy equivalent to 2% (two percent) of the National General Allocation Fund, which mainly is shown to finance education and health; and, f, additional

funds for the implementation of Special Autonomy, which amount is set between the government and the Parliament based on the proposal in the province of each fiscal year, which is mainly intended to finance infrastructure development. Furthermore, Article 36 paragraph 2 states that at least 30% (thirty percent) acceptance in part referred to in Article 34, paragraph 3 is allocated to the cost of education, and at least 15% (fifteen percent) for health and nutrition. As mandated by Law No. 21 of 2001, the most acute gap in Papua with other Indonesian regions are education and health, in addition to infrastructure and social economy. Therefore, these areas become a priority in the financing of the Papua Special Autonomy Fund. One aspect of LG autonomy is fiscal decentralization. Fiscal decentralization is a process of distribution of funds from the higher levels of government to the lower levels of government to support the delegation of authority and submission of some of the higher level government's affairs to the lower level governments (Ritonga, 2014).

Participation: In budgeting, "participation" implies decision-making regarding policies, programs and activities and the allocation of funds by involving public participation. That attention is an important contributor to accountability". Public participation problems are often encountered in the study of budgeting. Participation is important because it contains the basic aspects of humanity. Everyone wants to be appreciated through the role and participation, and everyone wants to play a part in any activities that directly affect their lives. World Bank research results in NTB and NTT find issues of public participation. The local government's attention to the public proposal is relatively small (only 20-25 percent) (Dimples III Edition 1, November 2004). In NAD public participation in planning and budgeting is still low because of ignorance of how to participate (http: lakaspia.org/ riset01.htm). In Surabaya, Purnamasari (2008) also found the same thing. Low public participation because of regional planning has not focused on the needs of the community. The local government also has not been open in providing information programs and activities. Society only participates in Musrenbang but is not included in the decision-making.

In Papua, the community participation in planning through Musrenbang is still very limited. Even in some districts, Musrenbang villages and districts as mandated regulations are not implemented. Negligence of district administration to organize Musrenbang districts and villages do not receive any attention and supervision from Bappeda Papua Province (World Bank, 2009). At the national level, the implementation of performance budgeting according to the results of Rahayu et al. (2007) has not run as expected. In the present era of public participation is more prominent because of the insistence of the government environmental changes and the emergence of a new paradigm of development. Public budgeting (public budgeting) has received attention from a number of researchers. The implementation of the budget performance has not been formulated "who should be accountable for results, who should hold them accountable, and how." No details, parties should be held accountable and who can force them accountable, to make performance-based budgeting has not been optimally implemented, even if it in developed countries likes the United States and Singapore.

Transparency: Transparency is a deliberate effort to provide all the information that is legally able to release both positive and negative in an accurate, timely, balanced, and decisive ways, in order to improve the ability of public reasoning and maintain the organization's responsibility for the actions, policies, and practices. Furthermore, Political Transparency means the openness in the conduct of all activities of the organization and may include disclosure of information, communication, even in terms of budgeting. Transparency as used in political terms means openness and accountability. Transparent rules and procedures are usually applied to make government officials accountable and to fight corruption. If the government meeting open to the public and the media, the budgets and financial reports can be checked by anyone, where laws, rules and decisions are open to discussion, this will look transparent and will be less likely the government to abuse it for their own interests. After a discussion of the three arms of government, the book discusses subsidiary institutions under the framework of Transparency, Accountability and Corruption. In accord with the general framework, the chapters cover sufficient ground. Overall, the chapters begin with an introduction that situates the subject matter and, in most instances, employ case studies to argue their case. The book; notably, discusses watchdog institutions; such as Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime, Office of the Ombudsman and the Auditor General, and offers recommendations to make them 'bite' because they are believed to be bulldogs with no teeth. Remarkably, the authors use jargon-free language and, therefore, one does not need to be a political scientist, lawyer etc to understand the main concepts. This is the major strength of the book. To this end, this book should appeal to undergraduate students in the social sciences. In

addition, it should serve as a reference source for those outside the academia who want to explore issues of Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Botswana; particularly, members of the public,(Author, Review, Source, & Url, 2016)
(https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transparansi).

Accountability: Accountability is one of the pillars of the concept of good governance (https://www.google.co.id/akuntabilitas). Accountability allows people to obtain the information they need to assess whether the government's actions are based on important values of good governance, such as effectiveness, integrity, democracy, and transparency. In addition, the Accountability contains a concept of ethics that is close to public administration of government (the executive branch of government, the legislature parliament and the judiciary) which have several meanings such as responsibility, answerability, blameworthiness, liability. In leadership roles, accountability is knowledge and responsibility on each action, product, decision and policy and also including public administration governance and implementation within the scope of the role or position of employment which have an obligation to report, explain and be questioned for every consequence resulted. Accountability is a term associated with governance is actually a bit too broad to be defined. but it often can be described as the relationship between the concerning present or future, between the individual and the group as a liability interest is an obligation to inform, explain to each action and the decision to be approved or rejected or be awarded a penalty when discovered the existence of abuse of authority. https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Akuntabilitas. Since not all users of financial statements can understand accounting well, as they will rely on financial information for decision-making, the inability to understand and interpret financial statements should be assisted with the analysis of financial statements. Analysis of financial statements are intended to help understand how the financial statements, how to interpret the figures in the financial statements, how to evaluate financial statements, and how to use financial information for decision-making.(Accounting, 2010)

3. Methodology

This research was conducted at the Jayapura City Government, especially at the Department of Education and Department of Health. In accordance with the topics addressed in this study, the aggregate object of the observed studies are inputs, outputs and outcomes of the implementation of the planning and budgeting Papua Special Autonomy funds, related to services for indigenous people in the education and health sectors in the city of Jayapura. Population in this study is the units or SKPDs that manage special autonomy funds in the field of Education and Health as well as the legislature in Jayapura. The sampling technique used is non multistage random sampling. This technique is to take a sample through several stages, until the stage is considered saturated, and carried out non-random. Briefly sampling with this technique can be explained as follows:

The first phase is to determine the sample the units or SKPDs in Jayapura who got the mandate to manage the funds Autonomy in education and health. Secondly, determine the farthest districts which are the sub-district of Muara Tami and Skow Yambe and Holtekamp villages, and Enggros village to represent the South Jayapura district and Yoka village as Heram District as a research target. Samples taken in accordance with the locus of research that represent social organizations, executives and legislature are SKPD, Hospitals, Parliament, and NGOs. While in the village samples taken a representative sample population of primary school, teaching groups, health centers. As for the individual research locus is representative of the population of teachers, doctors, traditional leaders, religious leaders, and households. The sampled households are Papua native, married, and settled in the observation area of maximum 10 years. The method used to take a sample is purposive sampling with criteria that have been set.
Types of data collected in this study include secondary and primary data. Secondary data is data obtained from the various reports that have been published by a previous institution. While the primary data is data that directly covered on the object observed through specific data collection. The data collected can also be divided into two types of qualitative and quantitative data. Qualitative data is a perception, views or opinions of a person or group of persons related to the subject matter. While quantitative data can be in the form of interval or ratio scale as the number of special autonomy funds allocated for Education and health, economic growth, poverty, Human Development Index, School Participation, Malnutrition figures, and others. According to the source: this data can come from government agencies such as BPS, Bappeda and Department of

Education and Health and the data from non-government agencies, such as, donors, NGOs, associations, and other organizations.

The data collection techniques used in this study is: (1) Dissemination questionnaire by providing a set of questions or statements to the person and ask the respondents to answer. Types of questionnaires distributed an enclosed questionnaire, which is presented in the form that respondents were asked to choose the one that suits their understanding, knowledge and experience. (2) In-depth Interviews. The interview is a means used to obtain information directly from the source. The interview method used is guided interview, where the interview guide has been prepared in advance for answering direct informants in accordance with a focus problem. (3) Study of Literature. Literature study was conducted to obtain a number of secondary data as well as numerous empirical studies related to the research problem, which is done by studying the literature and periodic reports (monthly/yearly) available on the object of research. (4). Focus Group Discussion. It is a technique used to uncover the meaning of a group based on the discussion centered on a particular problem. FGD Focus on SKPDs who manage funds Autonomy, religious leaders, women, youth and indigenous.

Quantitative Analysis of Descriptive Statistics: Quantitative descriptive statistics is the application of statistical methods for collecting, processing, presenting, and analyzing quantitative data descriptively. The activities included in this category are data collection; data grouping, the determination of value and statistical functions, as well as the latter include the creation of graphs and images. In this study, quantitative descriptive statistics serve to explain the circumstances, symptoms or problems found in the implementation of the Special Autonomy policy, whether it is sourced on secondary data and primary. Some descriptive statistical methods used in this study include: frequency distribution, crosstab analysis, index numbers, time series analysis, measures of central tendency, correlation and regression models.

Content Analysis: Content analysis used this study is qualitative content, Qualitative content analysis has focused the attention on the content (meaning) of the text in its context. The data used can be oral, written, or electronic forms. The phase content analysis conducted this study were (1) to collect information from the news media web, (2) identify the major phenomena in question, (3) explore the phenomena through observation and discussion of peers, (4) to formulate the main phenomena management of special autonomy funs, and (5) categorizes phenomena in the analysis matrix dimensions.

Concept Mapping: Concept mapping is the process of concept mapping in the form of a flowchart to form a complete understanding and meaning of the set of issues and problems that occur in one context. The idea of mapping the concept is widely used qualitative research because it is considered useful to summarize the qualitative explains that by using concept mapping, text data between 40 to 50 pages can be contained in a single sheet of paper.

Framework Analysis: This analysis begins with observing the planning system implemented in the use of special autonomy funds compiled based on the applicable rules and regulations. Further seen whether there is good integration between planning and budgeting of funding or sourced from Autonomy. The next step is to observe how the implementation of the special autonomy fund budget is done, where there are four aspects that are the focus namely on budget implementation, monitoring and evaluation, administration and accounting, as well as reporting and follow-up. All stages of the use of the special autonomy funds, ranging from planning, budgeting, and the implementation of the budget, it will be seen whether it has used the principles of participation, transparency and accountability. So that will be assessed further on how the effective use of special autonomy funds to efforts to improve service to the community Papua native embodied as output, outcome and impact.

4. Results and Discussion

Respondent Profile: The characteristics of the respondents in this research are described according to the type of occupation, education level, age group, number of family members, long years of living and poverty status. The following will be displayed as follows. The number of respondents by sex is composed of 64 percent men (37) and women 36 percent (21 people) meaning that gender equality in the response did not

differ much. The majority of respondents consisted of farmers 52%, 29% housewives, fishermen and respectively 6.9 percent, 3.4 percent village officials and community leaders at 17%. So the majority of the samples in the study were farmers and housewives as a group of objects as well as the subject of development in the era of Special Autonomy. The level of education of the respondents is that 100 percent respondents have graduated from their education, comprising 38 percent of elementary and high school education, while 21 percent of junior high school education and 34 percent for Diploma/undergraduate. This means that all samples of the respondent have understood the problem investigated.

The number of respondents who live in the District of Muaratami shows 86 percent of respondents s lived more than 14 years. 10 percent of respondents stated that they settle between 10-14 years, while the remaining 35 percent live between 5-10 years. That is, the respondents in this study suggests that they are not new people who inhabit this region and have better understanding about the problems that occurred in Muaratami. Living conditions of the sample are categorized as “poor” and “non-poor”, where most of the poor respondents (88 percent) and non-poor respondents only (16 percent). This means that only 16 percent of respondents who have an income of more than 2 million (rupiahs), while as many as 88 percent have incomes under 2 million (rupiahs). This is because the indigenous people are categorized as low-income people (farmers), so for them it is a bit heavy to fulfil their needs and lives in the long term.

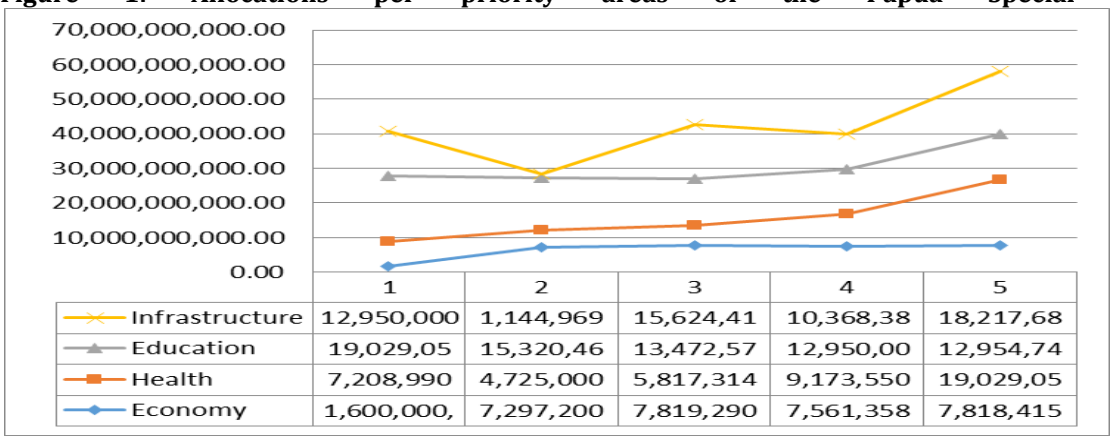
The allocations per priority areas of the Papua Special Autonomy: Special autonomy fund allocation in Jayapura always fluctuated mainly SKPDs who received the mandate to manage the funds Autonomy, for example, the Department of Education, Health, Economy and Public Works/infrastructure. The information in the table below shows that in fact the allocation of Special Autonomy funds on education sector in Jayapura is very volatile, namely in 2008 and 2009 reached 30 percent and 31 percent as mandated by the Special Autonomy Law. After 3 years of 2010, the allocation decreased only 26 percent, and in 2012 to 21 per cent. This means that the budgeting process is still "less obedient" to the mandate of the Papua Special Autonomy.

Table 1: Allocations per priority areas of the Papua Special Autonomy

YEAR	ECONOMY	HEALTH	EDUCATION	INFRASTRUCTURE
2008	1.600.000.000	7.208.990.350	19.029.050.000	12.950.000.000,00
2009	7.297.200.000	4.725.000.000,00	15.320.468.000,00	1.144.969.000,00
2010	7.819.290.350	5.817.314.550,00	13.472.579.100,00	15.624.413.000,00
2011	7.561.358.120	9.173.550.000,00	12.950.000.000,00	10.368.386.320,00
2012	7.818.415.500	19.029.050.000,00	12.954.741.950,00	18.217.687.100,00

Special autonomy fund allocation in the health sector since 2008 fluctuated. The allocation of 2009 is very far from what should be allocated, i.e. from 11 percent in 2008 and dropped to 9.7 percent in 2009. This value is then increased to 18 percent in 2011 but further decreased to 15 per cent according to the mandate of the Special Autonomy. Autonomy actual allocation of funds in the health sector in the last 2 years has been fulfilling the mandate of the Special Autonomy Law. The overall allocation of Special Autonomy priority sectors, namely infrastructure, education, health, and economy over the last 5 years shows the development of the fluctuating, only economics almost the relatively small increase in the annual budget.

Figure 1: Allocations per priority areas of the Papua Special Autonomy



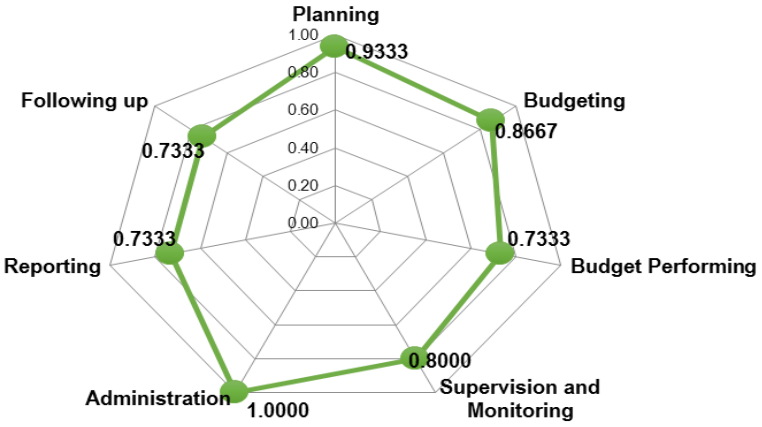
Analysis of Special Autonomy Fund Management in Jayapura: Indicators in the following table guide the analysis of the achievements of the Special Autonomy fund management in the city of Jayapura 2008-2012. Results indicators are becoming a major component of assessment is the level of participation, transparency and accountability in the category are very satisfactory, satisfactory, adequate satisfactory, unsatisfactory, and very unsatisfactory.

Table 2: Respondents Assessment Criteria Weights

Overall Ranking Methodology			
Very satisfactory	80-100%	0,80	A
Satisfactory	60- 79%	0,60	B
Adequate satisfactory	40- 59%	0,40	C
Unsatisfactory	20- 39%	0,20	D
Very unsatisfactory	00- 19%	0,00	E

Analysis of the Special Autonomy Fund Management: The picture below explains WEB achievement total of special autonomy management in Jayapura. In general aspects of participation, transparency and accountability are very satisfactory meaning that the special autonomy fund management is very participatory, Transparent and accountable. However, the assessment from the SKPDs, Institutions and Society is varied and different.

Fig. 2: The assessment of special autonomy funds by SKPDs

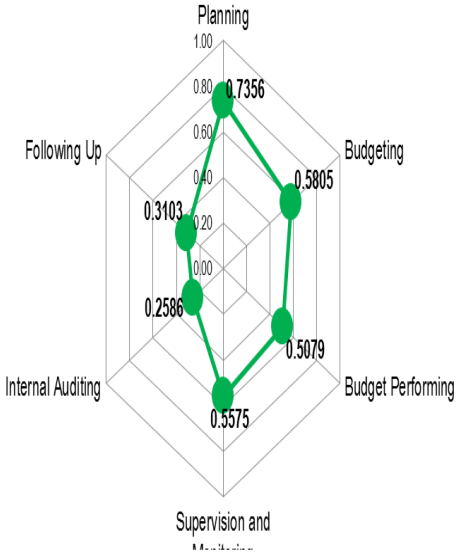


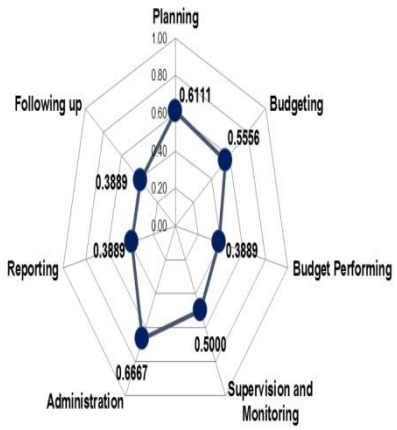
Under the WEB management of funds Autonomy by rating SKPDs as implementers shows that from 7 aspects of management, there are four aspects that reached a value above 79 percent or achieve "A" i.e. planning,

budgeting, administration and supervision and monitoring, while the remainder of each 73 percent, meaning that the management of SAF in Jayapura in total is very good in terms of planning, budgeting, budget execution, supervision and monitoring, administration, reporting and follow-up if there are findings. According to SKPD that all regulations for managing the special autonomy fund has been set by the provincial government and its implementation carried out by SKPD in the city. This is also reflected in the delivery of the project to entrepreneurs native Papua. They with good track record will be fostered in order to get the project.

Further assessment of the community as beneficiaries, it was not as good as on SKPDs' assessment. Only the aspects of planning who scored in the top 60 or 73 percent, while as many as two aspects scored below 40 percent, which is the follow-up of 31 percent and 25 percent internal examination. It means that today's society assess the results of the audit oversight bodies or agencies have been no follow up and internal supervision. The same assessment also occurs in health and educational institutions receive the same value C.

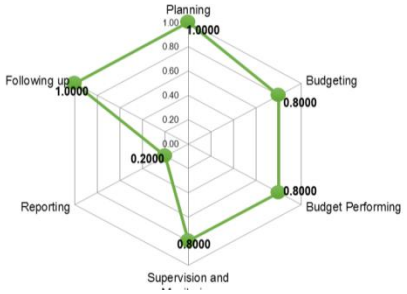
Fig. 3: The assessment of special autonomy funds management by community and institutions

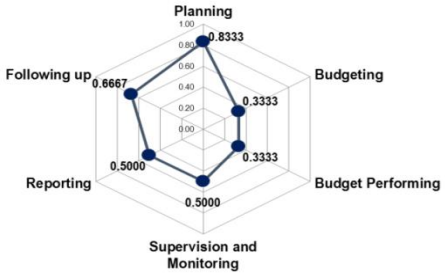


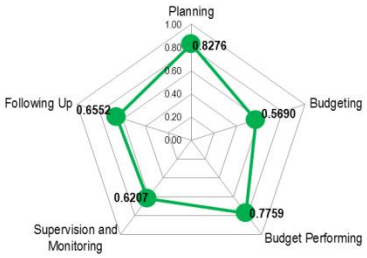


Participation: The analysis showed that the level of participation in planning use of special autonomy funds at SKPD level in Jayapura showed the 100 percent or very satisfactory. This means that from the aspect of planning, the use of funds has been very good. The same thing happened in the aspect of follow-up showing the same figure, it means that follow up on the findings of the CPC is very good. Budgeting, implementation and supervision to reach 80 per cent is very good. This is evidenced by the results of interviews with the respondents as follows: "The level of participation in the SKPD, always involves indigenous Papuans in the preparation of planning activities that use special autonomy funds, especially 8 indigenous Papuans in SKPD, but not all of the special autonomy fund used for activities touch them and until now there is no mechanism for public complaints, and usually only in internal SKPDs. (Secretary of the City Health Office, Secretary of Bappeda) ".

Fig. 4: WEB assessment of the participation level by SKPDs, community and institutions







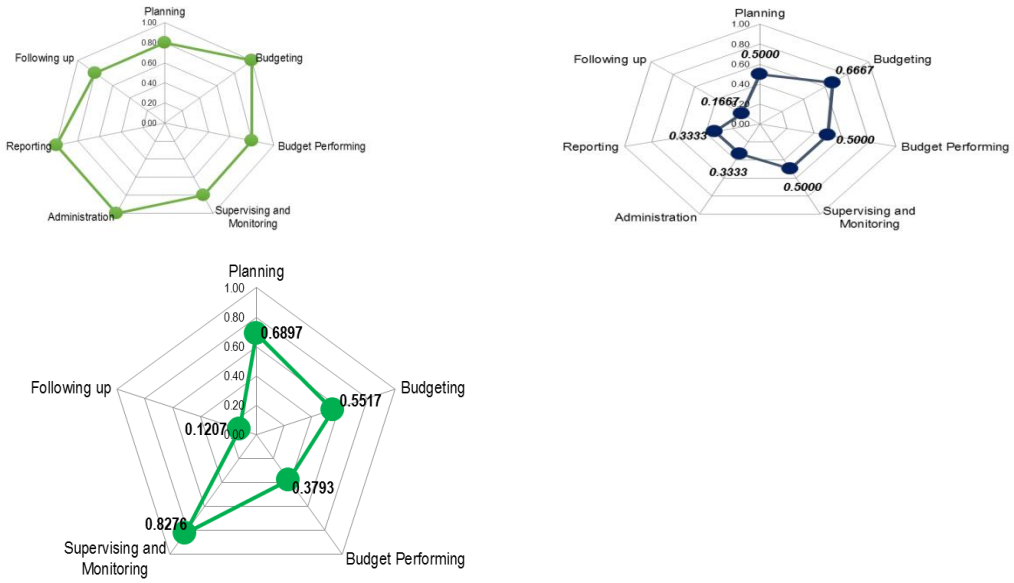
The same is followed on the aspects of follow-up showed the same figure; it means that the follow up on the findings of the BPK is very good. Budgeting, implementation and monitoring showed 80 percent figure meaning very good values. Furthermore, reporting and internal control aspects fund management Autonomy scored 20 percent means very unsatisfactory. This means that participation in reporting and internal Controls are very bad at SKPD level. This is of concern to the fore in the process of implementation of the special autonomy fund budget in Jayapura. The aspects of participation from the management of funds at SKPD reached Achievement (B), it is said to be good. The best thing on the participatory aspect is the planning, follow-up, budgeting, budget execution and monitoring and evaluation.

Participation of the people of Papua in Jayapura in the planning and management of development is pursued more institutionalized, so that development plans and programs can be tailored to local needs and diverse group, which ultimately enable a more realistic and effective programs. The data processing questionnaires on public opinion, health agencies, in Jayapura against public participation is done in the planning, implementation and supervision in governance and implementation of development through the participation of representatives of indigenous, religious, youth, groups of local business and women can be seen in the following discussion. The following will be displayed WEB Level Muaratami District Public participation in running the programs and activities funded by Special Autonomy Fund. At the stage of preliminary planning is done by the local government in finding, knowing, formulating whatever the community needs to be programs and work activities expected to be the welfare of society. Questions are given to obtain public perception of fund management Autonomy of planning in the city of Jayapura, i.e. whether they were invited to attend the Musrenbang at district or village level administration. From the results of the survey of the community, it achieved B. This achievement reflects the level of community participation involved to plan programs and activities stemming from the use of funds. In the government there are agency between legislative and government (Halim & Abdullah, 2006). This means Musrembang that has been done already involved the entire community in the city of Jayapura. The management aspect that is not optimal to focus on the management of this participation from the stage is "Budgeting, Control and Monitoring, and Follow-up. It is expected that in the future, these aspects pay more attention on improvements in order to improve the public service native Papua in Jayapura.

Transparency: SKPD assessment of the level of participation in planning and budgeting earmarked from the Institute of Education and Health ranks C (adequate satisfactory). The worst assessment in Follow-up reaches 17 percent or highly unsatisfactory. This is according to the institution that the follow-up of the special autonomy fund management issues has lack of response. Therefore, in the future it requires attention and improvement. Furthermore, the assessment of individuals representing the community does not differ much with the assessment of the institution. Public assessment of the level of transparency in the planning stages

reaching a score of 0.6897, or 68.97 percent, this achievement illustrates the planning stages of programs and activities financed from special autonomy funds pretty good or satisfactory, for example, Musrenbang in Jayapura has been implemented fairly open to all components of society. The next focus of management that contributes to the greatest degree of transparency is only on Supervision and Monitoring that achieve a score at 0.8276 or 83 percent. The rest achieved a score below 60 percent. This is very evident with the achievements Achievement C. This means that the transparency of the management of funds for the Special Autonomy in Jayapura in view is quite satisfactory. There are several management focus that still needs serious attention, especially in the aspect of transparency such as, follow up (12, 1%), and execution (37, 9%). Jayapura City Government really needs to follow up on any findings on the use of Special Autonomy funds that have not been targeted; in addition, they need consistency of implementation of the budget in accordance definitive plan agreed with the Agency Papua Province.

Fig. 5: WEB assessment of the transparency level by SKPDs, community and institutions



Assessment of the community as beneficiaries of special autonomy fund expenditures needs more concern for future improvements and the problem resolution for Papuan people handled properly and seriously. Furthermore, the level of transparency of the seven aspects according to SKPD is very well and got ratings of 80 to 100 percent or A. That is the judgment of SKPD that the special autonomy fund management in Jayapura has been very transparent in the review of the seven aspects assessed.

Accountability: Accountability is a concept of good governance that can enable people to obtain the information they need to assess whether the government's actions are based on important values of good governance, such as effectiveness, integrity, democracy, and transparency. Accountability can bridge the information gap between local governments and the public. Little information gaps will improve communication between local government and the public so as to produce a good relationship and push for the creation of a public trust to local governments. Therefore, accountability can be used by local governments to demonstrate their legitimacy in order to gain support from the community.

Analysis of the regional work units (SKPDs): From the results of the overall analysis, the focus of the special autonomy fund management for Accountability in SKPD in the preparation of Planning and Budgeting, Execution of Budget, Oversight and Monitoring, Administration, Reporting and Follow-up engagement on education, the results of the analysis shows the average opinion of SKPD at 0.800 (0.80) with satisfactory (A). According to the assessment of SKPDs that accountability in the process of planning, administration and reporting reaches 100 percent or very good value. Furthermore, budgeting, supervision and monitoring of the implementation of the special autonomy fund reaches 80 percent. It means that these two aspects show satisfactory results. This is evidenced by the achievement of 80 per cent with the achievement of "A". While

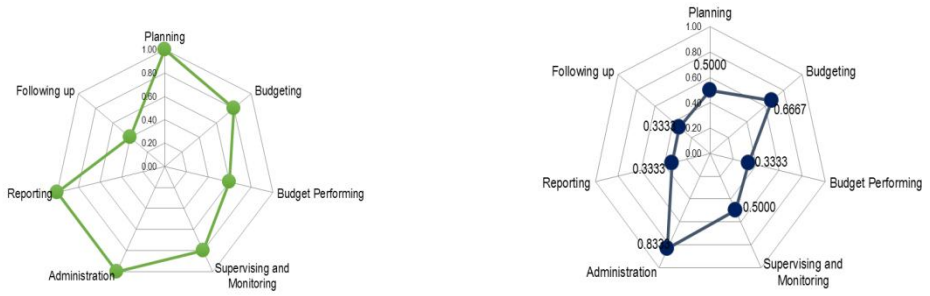
the follow-up aspects in terms of the accountability reached a value of 40% or quite satisfactory. These aspects need attention.

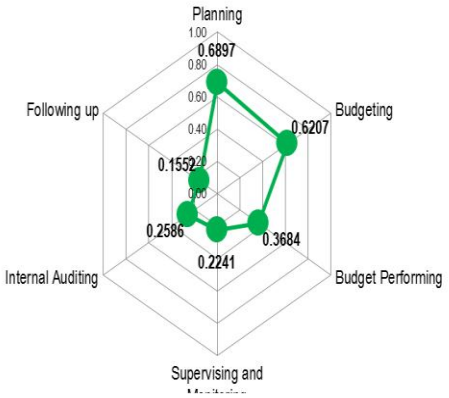
Analysis of the Institute: Education and health institutions in the city of Jayapura in aspects of the management of special autonomy funds for participation, education and health institutions opinion show value C, it is shown on the WEB at the top. The following will describe each aspect as follows. Aspects of participation from the management of special autonomy funds reached a value of 0.571 with (C), then it is said to be adequate satisfactory. The most excellent in the aspects of the participation is planning and Administration while the other focus is under 6 percent. In the aspect of management transparency of special autonomy funds reached a value of 0.429 with the value of C, it can be said Adequate Satisfactory. Management focus on the aspect that gets good value is the budgeting aspect at 0.6667, while the aspects of planning, budget execution, supervision and monitoring each received value at 0.5000. The rest focus gives unsatisfactory value.

Furthermore, accountability achieves value at 0.500 then the achievement is C. The aspect of management accountability which contribute very satisfying is on the management of Administration at 0.8333, followed by budgeting = 0.666. While other management focus only under 0.500. This condition if associated with sample data field at the institution states that: "Every year we received a budget allocation of Special Autonomy funds, but only once involved in the planning process. And the cost of which is used to build the health sector is never delivered or reported to us in the clinic". "Furthermore, the sample of education stated that in terms of participation in planning "when Musrenbang in the district should we be invited to express the thought of the world of education/work program". We have never been involved in the preparation of the program but are only required to input proposal only ". This condition reflects that Musrenbang villages and districts do not get involved all stakeholders, especially the institutions as users of special autonomy funds. This is a concern especially the special autonomy fund managers at related SKPDs.

Analysis of Society: From the survey results can be seen scores achieved by 0.3861, or 38.61 per cent for public review, and performance achieved is Rated "D". That is the level of accountability of the management of special autonomy funds in Jayapura show unsatisfactory. The achievement reflects the level of accountability of governments to provide information and data that is "unsatisfactory" to the general public, especially information concerning the special autonomy fund management reporting to the general public. That is reporting against the use of special autonomy funds in the sample areas are not accountable to the public. In other words that the information about the management of special autonomy funds is not published. The management aspect that is not optimal at Focus Management at the stage of accountability is "Follow Up" (0.1552), Supervision and Monitoring (0.2241), Internal Inspection (0.2586). This means that accountability is still not considered to be the needs of the community by local governments.

Fig. 6: WEB assessment of the accountability level by SKPDs, community and institutions





5. Conclusion

- According to the Rating Agencies and Communities that the level of participation, transparency and accountability in the management of special autonomy funds tend to be less satisfactory in Jayapura for indigenous community as objects. Planning done through Musrenbang villages and districts do not get involve health and educational institutions in the planning process.
- People tend to be more involved in the planning process of Respek than the use of special autonomy funds.
- Information about the Respek spending is easier obtained by the public than the government spending Using special autonomy fund.
- People who live in suburban Jayapura less know about special autonomy funds for indigenous Papuans.

Recommendations

- It is necessary to involve all users of special autonomy funds to conduct the planning from Musrenbang village and district to city level.
- In the compilation of proposed definitive plan, Bapeda need to involve users of Special Autonomy funds on education and discussion of the plan is very necessary to have the consistency of allocations to priority sectors mandated in Act 21 of 2001.
- For information disclosure, each user's special autonomy funds shall provide information about the amount of funds and activities financed by special autonomy funds through the media information such as information boards or leaflets, newspapers, radio and local television to the public.
- Jayapura government needs to regulate the management of special autonomy funds to accommodate to needs of indigenous Papuans.

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Jornal of Social and Development Sciences (JSDS)
Vol. 7, No. 1, March 2016 (ISSN 2221-1152)

Analysis of Financial Performance of Local Government Keerom Fiscal Year 2009 - 2013

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Abstract: This study is purposed to (1) determine the financial management performance of Keerom district, (2) effective and efficient in the financing the needs of the region. This research is a descriptive study describing and analyzing the data obtained. The object of this study is to measure the performance of financial management in Keerom district in terms of the ratio of financial independence area, Regional Financial Dependency Ratio, the ratio of fiscal decentralization, the effectiveness and efficiency ratios. Results of the analysis of the financial performance ratio in Keerom district in 2009-2013 shows that (1) the financial performance is not optimal yet in the implementation of regional autonomy, this is indicated by the indicator of financial performance, they are; Regional independence of Keerom district reached 3.22%, Regional Financial Dependence is very high towards the central government, it is reached 53.91%, and the Fiscal Decentralization is less, considering the financial dependence on the central government is very high at 16.44%. (2) effectiveness in managing local finance in Keerom district is Highly Effective since it reaches 95.11% and it needs to be maintained and improved, but the efficiency of financial management in this district shows the results of inefficient, it reaches 100.41%, then it needs special attention in order to avoid wastage in the use of finance to fund the development and the activity of other areas.

Keywords: *Ratio of Regional Autonomy, Regional Dependency Ratio, Fiscal Decentralization Ratio, Effectiveness Ratio, and Efficiency Ratio*

1. Introduction

Giving broadly autonomy and decentralization pave the way for the government to conduct local financial management oriented to public interest. The law No. 105 of 2000 on the management and financial accountability area chapter 4 confirms that financial management should be conducted in an orderly, obedient to the laws in force, efficient, effective, transparent and accountable with regard to the principle of fairness and compliance. The ability to manage the financial area outlined in the regional budget that directly or indirectly reflects the ability of local governments to finance the implementation of the tasks of government, development and social services. The evaluation of the financial management performance of local and regional financial will largely determine the position of a government in the framework of carrying out the local government. Regional financial problem is one key element in the implementation of regional autonomy even though it is recognized that other various variables also affect the regional financial, such as variables of human resources, organization, management, infrastructure and other supporting variables. The importance of local financial variables related to the fact that the mobilization of the financial resources of the region in view as the most crucial part in the administration of local government.

Regional financial capability in managing its financial outlined in the regional budget that portray the ability of local governments to finance the implementation of the tasks. In carrying out regional autonomy, local governments are required to run the government effectively and efficiently, it is able to encourage participation of the society in development as well as improving equity and justice by developing the entire potential of each region. One aspect of the local government that should be set carefully is the financial management and local budgets. Income and expenditure regional budget is the annual financial plan established by local regulations. Income and expenditure regional budget is a key policy instrument for local government as a policy instrument, the budget supports a central position in the development of capabilities and local governments effectiveness. Income and expenditure regional budget is also used as an instrument to determine the amount of income and expenses to help decision-making and the achievement of development, spending authority in the future, the source of the development size of a standard for the performance evaluation, an instrument to motivate employees and coordination instrument for all activities of the various work units, so it will be seen whether it has been successful or not in their duties. One of the instruments to analyze the performance of local governments in managing the regional finance is by using

financial ratios of the regional budget that has been implemented, Bastian (2005: 274). By using 5 ratios of the analysis results will be used as a benchmark in assessing the regional financial independence in financing the implementation of regional autonomy.

Based on the raw data of 2012 budget realization of Keerom district, shows that on the side of regional income is still very small, Rp. 13,215,026, while the balance of funds still dominate the regional income compared to the regional income, Rp. 581 219 044. It indicates the high fiscal dependence of local governments on Keerom district in 2012. Based on Keerom district's expenditure, increased from the previous year in 2011 regional needs only Rp.567.120.009,00 and in 2012 Rp. 681,918,304.00, it is the impact of local autonomy where the local government is actively and more flexible financing in the development of all forms of activity programs for regional development.
Based on the explanation above, the the problem of this study:

- How is the financial performance of Keerom District Government in 2009 - 2013?
- What the level of effectiveness and efficiency in managing the financial of Keerom district in 2009 – 2013?

2. Literature Review

The Description of Regional Financial Performance: Performance is the attainment of what is planned, either by personal or organization. If the achievement reached as planned, the performance is done performing well. If the achievement of the planned beyond what can be said to be a very good performance. If the achievement is not in accordance with what is planned to or less than what was planned, the performance is bad. The financial performance is a measure of performance using financial indicators. Analysis of financial performance is basically done to assess the performance in the past by performing various analyzes in order to obtain the financial position of an entity that represents the reality and potential of performance will continue. One of the instruments to analyze financial performance of local government is to carry out the analysis of the ratio of the budget that has been defined and implemented (Halim, 2008: 230). The use of ratio analysis in the public sector, especially for the regional budget has not been done, as the theory; there is no unanimous agreement about the name and measurement rules. However in the context of financial management that is transparent, fair, democratic, effective, efficient and accountable, analysis of the ratio of the regional budget needs to be implemented although there is an accounting different rule in regional budget owned by private company (Halim, 2008: 231-232).

Financial ratio analysis on the regional budget is done by comparing the results achieved from one period compared to the previous period so it can be seen how the trend is going. Moreover, it can also be done by comparing ratio of certain local government financial or nearest other local govermnent or the one who has equal potential in order to how the local government's financial position toward other local governments. According to Article 2 of Government Regulation No. 108/2000 parties who concern with the financial ratios in this regional budget are:

a. DPRD (Regional House of Representatives): Parliament is the agency who gives authorization to local governments to manage the regional financial report.
b. Executive: Executive Board is an organization who government receives financial management authorization from Parliament, such as the governor, regent, mayor and leader of other regional governments.
c. Financial Supervisor: Financial Supervisory Agency is the entity conducting oversight towards financial management undertaken by the local government. This agency includes the General Inspectorate, Financial and Development Supervisory Agency, and the Audit Board.
d. Investors, creditors and donors: Agencies or government organizations, financial institutions, and others from both within the country and abroad who provide financial resources for local governments.
e. Economic analyst and observer of local government: Economic analyst and observer of local government, the parties concerned on the activities undertaken Local Government, such as educational institutions, scientists, researchers and others.
f. People/Society/Citizen: Society is groups of people who pay attention to the government activities, especially the ministry of local government, or who receive products and services from the local government.

g. Central government: The central government requires local government financial reports to assess the accountability of the governor as a representative of the government

Regional Financial Performance: The performance of the financial ability is one measurement that can be used to look at the ability of the region in implementing regional autonomy (Halim 2004: 24). According to Halim to see the government's financial performance District/City/Province, can be done by analyzing:

a. The degree of fiscal decentralization (local independence level)
b. *fiscal need*
c. *fiscal capacity*
d. *tax effort*

Some definitions above which are related to the financial performance assessment at government level are:

a. The degree of fiscal decentralization
   The degree of fiscal decentralization is the degree of independence to fund its own regional needs without relying on the central government.
b. Fiscal needs
   According to Law No. 33 of 2004 Article 28 paragraph 1 "local fiscal needs a local funding need to carry out basic public services"
c. Fiscal capacity
   According to Law No. 33 of 2004 Article 28, paragraph 3, "the regional fiscal capacity of local sources of funding derived from the regional original income and sharing income"
d. Tax effort
   Tax effort is the coefficient of elasticity of regional income with a Regional Gross Domestic Product.
e. Standard fiscal need
   Standard fiscal need is the average standard fiscal needs of a region (Halim, 2004: 29)
f. Standard fiscal capacity
   Standard fiscal capacity is the average fiscal capacity of a regional standard
g. The higher regional income, the higher the degree of fiscal decentralization (the level of independence of the region) the lower regional income, the weaker as well the degree of fiscal decentralization (the level of independence)
h. The higher the Tax and Non-Tax Revenue, the stronger is the degree of fiscal decentralization (the level of independence of the region). The lower the Tax and Non-Tax Revenue, then the weaker degree of fiscal decentralization.
i. The higher the Regional Contribution, the weak degree fiscal decentralization (regional level independency). The lower the sumbangana area (SB), the stronger the degree of fiscal decentralization (the level of independence)
j. The higher the index Public Services Per Capita, the greater *fiscal need.* The lower the index Public Service per capita, the fiscal need will be lower.
k. The more elastic regional income of a region, then the structure of the regional income of the area the better. The more inelastic regional income of a region, then the structure of the regional income of the area is getting worse.

Financial Ratio

a. Independence Ratio: The ratio of local financial independence (fiscal autonomy) demonstrates the ability of local governments to finance its own activities of government, development and the targets set according to the public service who have to pay taxes and retribution as income sources needed by the regions. Local financial independence is shown by the size of local revenue compared to local income derived from other sources, for example, central government grants or loans. The higher the ratio, the level of independence of the region's dependence on external assistance will be getting lower, and vice versa.
b. Dependency Ratio: Regional dependency level is a measurement of the ability of the region to pay local development activities through optimization of regional income, as measured by the ratio between regional income and budget without subsidies (Fund Balance).
c. Fiscal Decentralization Ratio: Fiscal Decentralization level is a measure to indicate the degree of authority and responsibility given by central government to local governments to carry out the development. The

level of fiscal decentralization in this study was measured using the ratio of regional income toward total regional income.

d. Effectiveness Ratio: Measurement is done in order to determine the level of effectiveness of the success of achieving the budget goals that require actual data income and earnings targets.
e. Efficiency Ratio: This efficiency level measurement done to determine how much the efficiency of the implementation of an activity by measuring the inputs used and outputs produced compare with data that requires expenditure and income realization.

3. Methodology

This research was conducted in Keerom district government offices. Types and sources of data used are as follows secondary data. Data source: regional data in scoring/figure, including the Regional Budget and gross regional domestic product of Keerom district in 2009-2013. To achieve the expected results, the authors use research method as follows. Literature research, the method of data collection conducted by the author by excavating or studying the literature books and writings which are related to the issues discussed. The analysis method used in this study is described as follows: Descriptive Analysis which explains the government's financial performance of Keerom district with the following formula:

Regional Autonomy Ratio

Independence Formula Ratio:
(Regional Income / Total of Regional income) x 100%
Source: Halim (2008: 234)

Harvey in Halim (2001: 261) states about the pattern of relationships between central government and local government in the implementation of regional autonomy, especially the implementation of Law No. 33 of 2004 on Financial Balance between Central and Local Government, among others:

a. Instructive relationship Pattern, where the role of the central government is more dominant than the independence of local government (areas that are not capable of implementing the regional autonomy).
b. A consultative relationship pattern that intervention central government has begun to decrease since the area is considered a little more able to implement regional autonomy.
c. Participatory relationship patterns, the role of central government has begun to diminish considering the area in question is able to carry out the level of independence approaching regional autonomy.
d. Delegated relationship patterns, there is no central government intervention is because the area has been completely capable and independent in carrying out the affairs of regional autonomy.

As a guideline pattern of relationships with local financial independence can be seen in Table 1 as follow

Table 1: **Guidelines for assessment of local financial independence**

Local capabilities	Independence%	Relationship Patterns
Very low	0-25	Instruktuf
Low	25-50	Consultative
Moderate	50-75	Participatory
High	75-100	Delegative

Source: Halim (2001: 261)

Regional Dependency Ratio

Formula Dependency Ratio:
(Regional Income / Total regional Budgets without subsidy) x 100%

Table 2: Regional Financial Dependence Assessment Criteria

Percentage of PAD to Total Revenue Unsubsidized	Dependence Regional Finance
0.00 - 10:00	Very low
10.01 to 20.00	Low
20.01 to 30.00	Enough
30.01 to 40.00	Moderate
40.01 to 50.00	High
> 50.00	Very high

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs Research Team - UGM, 1991

Fiscal Decentralization Ratio

Formula Fiscal Decentralization ratio:
(Original Regional Income / Total of Regional Income) x 100%

Table 3: Criteria for Evaluation of Fiscal Decentralization

Percentage of PAD to TPD	Fiscal Decentralization level
0.00 - 10:00	Very less
10.01 to 20.00	Less
20.01 to 30.00	Moderate
30.01 to 40.00	Enough
40.01 to 50.00	Good
> 50.00	Very good

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs Research Team - UGM

Ratio Effectiveness

Effectiveness Ratio Formula:
(Realized Income / Income Target) x 100%

Table 4: Criteria of Regional Financial Management Effectiveness Assessment

Percentage Financial Performance	Criteria
Above 100%	Very Effective
90% - 100%	Effective
80% - 90%	Quite effective
60% - 80%	Less effective
Less than 60%	Ineffective

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs, Kepmendagri No.690.900.327 1996

Efficiency Ratio

Efficiency Ratio Formula:
(Expenditure / Income) x 100%

Table 5: **Criteria Fiscal Management Efficiency Rating**

Percentage Financial Performance	Criteria
Above 100%	Not efficient
90% - 100%	Less Efficient
80% - 90%	Efficient enough
60% - 80%	Efficient
Less than 60%	Highly Efficient

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs, Kepmendagri No.690.900.327 1996

4. Result and Discussion

Local Government Financial Performance Keerom: To analyze and measure the financial performance of Keerom District Government, in 2009 - 2013, it will be measured using three (3) ratios, they are:

Ratio Level Regional Financial Independence: The ratio of the level of local financial independence is measured by comparing the original regional income acquisition with part equalization funds received from the central government.

Table 6: **The level of financial self-sufficiency ratio of Keerom Fiscal Year 2009-2012**

Year	Original Region Income (IDR)	Total of all Income (IDR)	Ratio%
2009	34.183.000	473.488.604	7,22
2010	12.561.537	461.197.429	2,73
2011	12.061.537	586.544.402	2,06
2012	15.102.103	647.910.530	2,34
2013	12.281.470	719.019.984	1,71
Average	17,237,929	577 632 190	3.22

Source: Author Data Processed, 2015

Based on the ratio of the financial independence level in Table 6 above, it can be seen that in the period of the 2009, it had a 7.22% degree of independence until the 2013 budget shows the percentage the less of independence which continues to decrease each year, along with the increasing needs of local fiscal annually, it surely must also be supported by the efforts to increase the regional fiscal capacity. Despite a decline of income performance annually during the 2009-2013 period, but still remained was followed by an increase in the acquisition of Fund Balance of the central government. The implementation of the regional autonomy policy does not necessarily make the region self-sufficient and able to finance the activities of regional development by optimizing the acquisition of sources of regional income. The fact, the independence of the region will depend on the magnitude of the potential sources of income to fund expenditure. Another important aspect that also cannot be ruled out is the support of the quality of human resources is adequate as the driving wheel of development.

Based on the ratio of the level of financial independence in Table 5.1 above, the average level of financial independence Keerom district during the period from 2009 to 2013 was **3.22%** then classified according to the assessment criteria of local financial independence is the province with the level of Regional Financial Independence *Less Once*. Pattern of instructive relationship, the role of the central government is more dominant than the independence of local government (areas that are not capable of implementing the regional autonomy). (See Table 3.1 Assessment Criteria of Regional Financial Independence). This shows that Keerom district during the period of 2009 - 2013 have less financial independence so that it has a high dependence on central government assistance through the fund balance in implementing regional autonomy and fiscal decentralization.

Dependency Level of Regional Financial Ratios: The ratio of regional financial dependency is measured by comparing the acquisition of original region income to total regional budget without subsidies (Fund Balance). Total of regional budget is the total regional income obtained from all local income derived from each component of regional income and acceptance of local financing.

Table 7: The level of financial dependence ratio in Keerom district in 2009-2013

Year	original region income (IDR)	Non receipt of subsidies (IDR)	Ratio%
2009	8.143.985	36.183.000	22,50
2010	9.876.504	16.561,538	59,63
2011	6.089.652	12.061,537	50,48
2012	13.215.026	20.102.103	65,74
2013	11.121.470	156.276.879	71.17
Average	9.689.327	48.237.011	53.91

Source: Data Processed Author, 2015

The level of financial dependence is based on the results of the calculation of the ratio of the area between the original region incomes with the budget without subsidies in Table 7 shows an increase in the percentage fluctuated. In the 2009 fiscal year level of local financial dependence on the central government amounted to 22.50%, rose dramatically in 2010 to 59.63%, then dropped in 2011 to 50.48% and in 2012 rose to 65.74% and last in 2013 increased higher by 71.17%. The high percentage indicates an increase in the area of financial dependence on the central government. In general, in 2009-2013 despite the level of local financial dependence on the central government Keerom district shows the percentage tend to fluctuate, but the trend did not change significantly. Fixed percentage change remained at the same criteria. The average level of financial dependence Keerom district toward the central government in the period of 2009-2013 is 53.91%. It indicates that the performance of original region income as well as other local income sources has not been optimal to finance the activities of regional development, so the area is still very depend on government subsidies through the Fund Balance. When classified according to the criteria of assessment of the level of financial dependence toward central government the District level Regional Financial Dependence *Very High* (See Table 2 Regional Financial Dependence Assessment Criteria).

Fiscal Decentralization Ratio: The ratio of the level of fiscal decentralization Keerom District during the fiscal year 2009-2012 was measured comparing original local income to total income

Table 8: The rate ratio Fiscal Decentralization Keerom FY 2009-2012

Year	Realization of original local income	Total income	Ratio%
2009	8.143.985	507.671.604	16,04
2010	9.876.504	473.758.967	20.85
2011	6.089.652	598.605.939	10,17
2012	13.215.026	663.021.634	19.93
2013	11.121.470	731.301.455	15.21
Average	9.689.327	594.871.920	16.44

Source: Data Processed Author, 2015

Based on Table 8 above it can be seen that the ratio of the District of fiscal decentralization has increased quite high at the start of the implementation of the system of budgeting (budget) with a performance-based approach in 2009 with the percentage rate reached 16.04%, but in the period of 2010 increased, and the In 2011 declined later in 2012 increased to 19.93% and in 2013 fell to 15.21%. The implementation of performance-based budgeting system in fiscal year 2010 is not too showing the impact of the increase in fiscal capacity Keerom district through the optimization of local revenue. Still the level of dependence of

government Keerom to the central government shows with the contribution of original local income in sustaining the local revenue, the role of original local income or financial ability to fund the construction itself is still less than 50%, the remaining 60% is still dependent financing from the General Allocation Fund. Trend realization of original local income is less stable influence the dependence of local governments to the central government. This trend is due to the performance of local tax collection submitted by the central government within the framework of fiscal decentralization. Based on the analysis of the average level of fiscal decentralization Keerom period 2009-2013 is 16.44% that were classified according to the criteria of assessment of the level of fiscal decentralization is the province with the level of Fiscal Decentralization *less* (See Table 3.3 Criteria for Evaluation of Fiscal Decentralization)

Level of Effectiveness and Efficiency of Local Government Financial Management Keerom

Effectiveness Ratio: Measurement of the effectiveness of income in Keerom in 2007-2013 known through the ratio between the actual incomes received by the target area of the budget.

Table 9: **The level of effectiveness ratio of the regional budget in 2009 – 2013**

Year	income Realization	income Target	Ratio%
2009	478 788 055	507 671 604	96.09
2010	466 121 243	473 758 967	98.39
2011	579 492 460	598 605 939	96.81
2012	594 434 071	663 012 643	89.66
2013	691 550 455	731 301 455	94.57
Average	562 077 257	594 870 122	95.11

According to the table above, the level of effectiveness in 2009 reached 96.09%, in 2010 increased 2% to 98.39%, in the year 2011 decreased 2% again in 2012 decreased sharply to 89.66% and in 2013 increased 94.57% return although unlike the year - the previous year. During the period of 2009 - 2013, the level of effectiveness of local revenue has a tendency *Effectively,* although in 2012 has decreased by about 10% but does not affect the average of effectiveness above 90%, because the effectiveness of the local income in 2009-2013 was obtained by an average of 95.11% (See Table 3.4 Assessment Criteria Effectiveness of Financial Management), So that this achievement needs to be considered and maintained.

Efficiency Ratio: This efficiency level measurements used to determine how much the efficiency of the implementation of an activity by measuring the inputs used and outputs produced compare with data that requires expenditure and income realization.

Table 10: Ratios of Budget Efficiency Level in Keerom District in 009 - 2013

Year	Expenditure Realization	Income Realization	Ratio%
2009	531 005 583	478 788 055	110.91
2010	450 603 978	466 121 243	96.68
2011	567 120 009	579 492 460	97.87
2012	681 918 304	594 434 071	114.72
2013	566 007 292	691 550 471	81.85
Average	559 331 033	562 077 260	100.41

Source: Data Processed Author, 2015

During the period of 2009 - 213, the level of efficiency of the shopping area of Keerom have a tendency *Inefficient,* with efficiency levels above 100%, which is 100.41% (See Table 5, Criteria for Fiscal Management Efficiency Rating). Tendency inefficient basically is a waste, which take into account the fiscal allocation to finance the construction and activities of local governments are not careful in calculating the fiscal capacity of the area and the level of funding priorities, thus achieving the target is not optimal. The future structure of

Keerom district budget will prioritize the fulfillment of the *basic need* of society, namely education, health and public works sector in order to increase the quantity and quality of services.

5. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the financial performance of the region, in general Keerom in 2009 - 2013 concluded as follows. Financial performance Keerom regency administration is not optimal in the implementation of regional autonomy, it is indicated the financial performance indicators, among others; Independence Keerom regency reached 3.22%, this shows less once the role of local governments in the region need to be content while visible Regional Financial Dependence *Very High* toward the central government reached 53.91%, Fiscal Decentralization *less* considering the financial dependence on the central government is very high at 16.44%. Effectiveness in managing local finance in Keerom is *Very Effective* reached 95.11%, so this achievement needs to be maintained and improved, but the efficiency of financial management in this district shows the results *Inefficient* reached 100.41%, then there needs special attention in order to avoid waste in the use of finance to fund the development and activity other areas.

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Jornal of Social and Development Sciences (JSDS)
Vol. 7, No. 1, March 2016 (ISSN 2221-1152)

Analysis the Changes Opinion on Qualified be Disclaimer Opinion to the Financial Statements Local Government (Case Study: Government of Palopo city)

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Abstract: The purpose of the research was to analyze, why the changes Opinion report of examination by the Supreme Audit Board on Qualified Opinion be Disclaimer opinion to the Financial Statements of the Local Government Palopo city, fiscal year 2013 , using a qualitative analysis approach to interactive model (collection of data – reduction data -display and conclusion Verifying). In the phase Display of data, through analysis of Patterns of relationship between the findings of the report examination and interviews with stakeholders, obtained, information that the Competence of Human Resources (HR) and the Internal Control System has a strong interactive relationship and the direction. In analysis conclusion and verification showed that aspects of human resources (HR) is the most influential of the changes Opinion report examination Supreme Audit Board, is an aspect of behavior (Ethics). Thus the conclusion of the study; Behavior (ethics) dishonest is a major factor Changes opinion report Supreme Audit Board of Qualified opinion be Disclaimer opinion As the application of this research in the future, it is recommended to formulation of the action plan to the Unqualified Opinion. Through Team Supervise and monitoring implementation of action plan for improvement of Internal Control System and completion finding Auditor, as well improving the competence of personal financial management, on education through training administration and Regional Financial Accounting.

Keywords: *Internal Control System, Leadership Commitment, Competence Human Resources and Opinion the supreme Audit Board*

1. Introduction

Reform the system of Regional Finance Administration in terms of budgeting, administration and financial accountability is basically a change of Government Accounting System of Single Entry systems General Cash Book to Double Entry with Financial Accounting System Area beginning with the enactment of a package of Law (Act) which consists of; Law (Act) No. 17 of 2003, concerning State Financial Management; Law (Act) No. 1 of 2004, on State Treasury and Law (Act) No. 15 of 2004, regarding the Audit, Management and State Financial Responsibility. The third Pilosofi Act is to give a mandate to the organizers Government as a shareholder mandate from the people to manage state and local finances in a transparent and accountable through the administration and financial reporting process according Indonesian Governmental Accounting Standards. Clause 31, paragraph 1, of Law number 17 of 2003, states that the Governor / Regent / Mayor, presented the draft Regulation questioned the Implementation of the budget to Parliament in the form of financial statements which have been audited by the Supreme Audit board not later than 6 (six) months after the fiscal year ends.

In clause 56 paragraph 4, of Law No. 1 of 2004 states that; heads of regional organizations as budget users / users of goods provide a statement that the management of the budget in the workplace has been organized by the Internal Control System that adequate and appropriate financial statements have been organized Government Accounting Standards. Opinion Report of Examination of Supreme Audit board to 524 local government financial reports in 2012 and 2013: in 2012, unqualified 23%, Qualified 61%, Adverse 15% and Disclaimer 1%. For the year 2013, unqualified 30%, Qualified 59%, Adverse 9% and Disclaimer 2%. (Overview Opinion Report of Examination of Supreme Audit board -II 2014) of the overview report of Supreme Audit board seen significant increase in the number of Local Government Finance Report who obtained the Opinion unqualified and Qualified; in 2012, 84% who obtained Opinion unqualified and Qualified, in 2013 rose to 89% and are still problematic (Adverse and Disclaimer) decreased from 16% to 11%. The interesting thing authors to conduct research on the amendment Opinion of Qualified became Disclaimer case study of the Palopo city, that nationally the quality of Local Government Finance Report, the better, as shown in an overview report of Supreme Audit board number local government financial reports

year 2013 to obtain unqualified and Qualified, amounted to 89%, an increase of 5% compared to 2012. On the other the Government of Palopo city experienced a "decreased" of Opinion qualified Opinion be Disclaimer Opinion.

2. Literature Review

Study, entitled, Effects of Internal Control System on the Quality of Financial Statements, with the conclusion that the Internal Control System and significant positive affect on the quality of the financial statements 83% (Herawati, 2014). Research Susilawati and Riana (2014), Government Accounting Standards and Internal Control System as Antecedents Quality Financial Statements, with the conclusion of the Government Accounting Standards and the Internal Control System simultaneously have a significant impact on the financial statements of Local Government 52%, Internal Control System gives positive and significant impact on the quality of government financial reports 74%. Research analysis of Arfianti & Kawedar (2011) on factors affecting the value of the local government financial reporting information concluded that the internal control system is positive and significant impact on the financial reporting of local government. Three researchers above using quantitative analysis and show the results of how strong the relationship of influence and a significant degree of Internal Control System on the quality of financial statements between 74-83%, it is in line with the findings of Supreme Audit board that Local Government Finance Report disclaimer or unnatural generally caused by Internal Control System weakness. To this the researcher uses qualitative analysis to examine the factors that influence changes in Supreme Audit board opinion of Qualified became Disclaimer.

Government Internal Control System: Government Internal Control System in Government Regulation No. 60 of 2008, based on the idea that the internal control system attached to all the activities and influenced by human resources and only provides reasonable assurance is not an absolute. Based on these thoughts, developed elements of the Internal Control System, which serves as the Implementation Guidelines and Benchmark Testing Effectiveness Internal Control System implementation by considering the costs and benefits (Cost and Benefit). Background issuance of Government Regulation No. 60 of 2008, concerning the Government Internal Control System is as the guidelines of the State Finance Reform Package to the Good Governance and Good Government. The elements present in Government Internal Control System refers to the elements of the internal control system that has been practiced in the government in various countries which include; a). Control environment. b). Risk Assessment, c), Control Activities, d). Information and communication, e). Monitoring of internal control. According to (Moeller, 2007), Internal Model control Coso version, described as a Rubic Cube, where the application of the five mutually reinforcing elements tailored to the shape of the organization to compliance reporting financial operations through effective and efficient activities, reliability of financial reporting, asset security and compliance regulations. This means weakness Internal Control System affects the quality of the reliability of financial reporting, asset security and non mainstay; the financial statements affect the internal control system, which in turn affects the Audit board Opinion on the financial statements of local governments.

Definition and Type Opinion: Opinion is the statement of professional inspectors on the fairness of the financial information presented in the financial statements that are based on the criteria of (i) compliance with government accounting standards, (ii) the adequacy of disclosures (adequate disclosures), (iii) compliance with laws and regulations, and (iv) the effectiveness of internal control systems. (Act No. 15 of 2004, section I of article 1 point 1). Under the law number 15 of 2004, there were four (4) types of opinions given by the Supreme Audit Board on the examination of local government financial statements (Suwanda, 2013).

a. **Unqualified opinion.** This opinion was given because the examiner believes, based on the results of the examination of evidence collected, the financial statements are free of the errors or mistakes that material, namely; (i) Presentation of financial statements conducted in accordance Government Accounting System, there are no material misstatements and adequately disclosed, (ii) internal control system constructed / set have been quite adequate. So as to secure the property and management policies, (iii) all transactions are conducted in accordance applicable provisions (no material findings that influence the opinion of the examination results.

b. Qualified Opinion. Opinion given because although there are mistakes, but the mistakes and errors do not affect the overall fairness of the financial statements, namely; (i) the presentation of the financial statements has been conducted in accordance Government Accounting Standards, (ii) Internal Control System that have been constructed / set will be sufficient, (iii) all transactions are conducted in compliance regulations, except for the material to be excluded, the examiner did not gain confidence adequate.

c. Adverse Opinion. Opinion given because the examiner believes based on the evidence collected, that the financial statements of the audited entity contain a lot of mistakes or errors that material. It means that the financial statements do not portray the financial condition correctly.

d. Disclaimer Opinion. Can not mean that the financial statements are true or false, opinions given since the examiner cannot believe whether the financial statements are true or false. his happens because the examiner is not able to obtain the evidence needed to conclude and declare whether the financial statements have been presented correctly or incorrectly, ie; (i) are very material financial statement presentation by the local government, do not conform with the Government Accounting Standards (SAP) and many transactions and assets cannot be traced; or (ii) SPI constructed / set inadequate, so it can not secure the property and management policies, or (iii) transactions made many deviations are very material, or (iv) the scope of the Supreme Audit board, constrained by an object examination of that government area (Suwanda, 2013).

Qualitative Characteristics of Financial Statements: The qualitative characteristics of financial statements are normative measures that need to be realized in the accounting information so that it can fulfill its purpose. The following four characteristics is a prerequisite normative necessary in order to meet the government's financial statements desired quality. (Government Regulations N0. 71 of 2010)

a. Relevant: Financial statements can be said to be relevant if the information contained in it can affect the user's decision helps in evaluating the events of the past or the present and predict the future, and confirm or correct the results of their evaluations in the past. Accordingly, the financial statements of the relevant information can be linked to the intended use. Relevant information should have the benefit of feedback, predictive, timely and complete. (PP 71 in 2010).

b. Reliability: The information in the financial statements is free from errors and misleading understanding of material, presenting any facts in an honest and verifiable. Information may be relevant, but if the nature or presentation of unreliable then uses that information could potentially misleading. Meet the characteristics of reliable information; presentation honest, verifiable and mortalities.

c. Comparability: Information contained in the financial statements would be more useful if it can be compared with the previous year's financial statements or other reporting entity's financial statements in general.

d. Understandability: The information presented in the financial statements can be understood by the user and is expressed in the form and adapted to the understanding of the users. To that end users are assumed to have sufficient knowledge of the activities and operating environment reporting entity, as well as the willingness of users to learn the information in question.

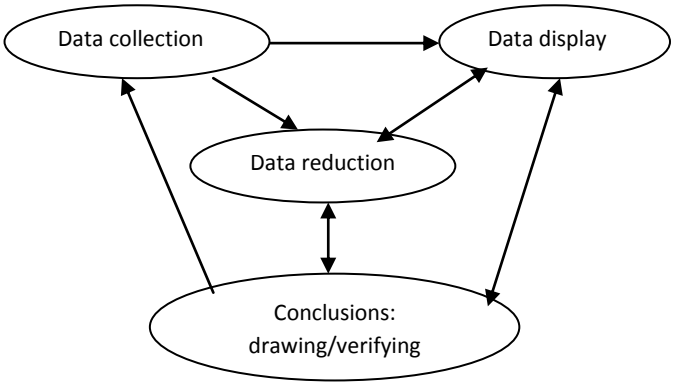
3. Methodology

The method used in this Research is descriptive with qualitative approach, namely a thorough trouble shooting procedures using exposing data obtained from interviews, observations of literature and field observations, then analyzed and interpreted to provide conclusions (Moleong-Lexy, 2002). Data collected through in-depth interviews by the Head of Department of Revenue Finance and Asset Management Area City palopo, Chief Inspectorate, Head of Accounting Department of Revenue Finance and Asset Management, to obtain information regarding changes in opinion supreme Audit board on Local Government Finance Report, of Qualified became Disclaimer Opinion, and then do a document search Local Government Palopo city ,Financial Statements and review of examination results and a summary report on the results of Supreme Audit board in 2014.

Data analysis: Data analysis in qualitative research done since before entering the field, for the field, and after completion in the field (Sugiyono, 2013). In this case Nasution (1988) states "The analysis has been

started since formulated and explained the problem, before plunging into the field, and continue until the writing of the research results. To this writer has explained and formulate problems prior research that why the "decline Opinion" of Qualified became Disclaimer. Logically and normative local government that has gained Qualified is not difficult to get an Unqualified opinion that seeks to improve the things that cause and exceptions by the Auditor on previous Local Government Finance Report examination.

Figure 1: Components In Data Analysis (Interactive model)



Data reduction: Data reduction means summarizing, choose things that are basic, focusing on things that are important, look for the theme of the pattern. Thus the reduced data will provide a clearer picture, and allows researchers to conduct further data collection.

Presentation of Data (Data Replay): In qualitative research, the presentation of data can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts the relationship between categories flowchart and the like (Sugiyono, 2013; 91) is further recommended, in doing data display, in addition to the narrative text, also in the form of graphic, matrix and network. Against this study, researchers used a matrix, to see the pattern of the relationship between the data auditor of Supreme Audit board findings with data obtained through interviews with stakeholder financial management. The third step in the analysis of the qualitative analysis according to Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono; is the conclusion and verification. The conclusion of the study Qualitative may be able to answer the problem formulation formulated from the beginning (formulation while), but maybe not, and will be developed after researchers in the field.

Discussion: Changes Supreme Audit board opinion on Local Government Finance Report an entity of qualified opinion become disclaimer is an indication of just how weak financial performance of an entity in terms of (i) Effectiveness Internal Control System, (ii) adherence to legislation, (iii) the adequacy of disclosure, (iv) compliance with Standards government accounting. Additionally decrease the opinion also provides information that the Local Government Finance Report not completely with requirements of normative qualities desired in terms of relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable. From the document tracking Audit Reports by Supreme Audit board on Financial report of Palopo City Government in 2013, seen some things that are not believed by the auditor and deliver palopo city government gets a "decline Opinion" of qualified became Disclaimer, among others:

- There are differences in the value of the final balance on the account Cash Regions Bank Sulselbar of December 31, 2013 (in accordance with the confirmation of the results of the Bank) and presented in the Financial Statements of the Government Palopo city December 31, (unaudited) with a number of very material. Further investigation and clarification related officials, misuse of the local cash funds, cash funds disbursed through the area without using Warrant Disbursement or budget mechanisms. (Findings 1)
- There is a difference of medical supplies and medical devices ie the difference between the amount of inventories based on records storage / management with a countdown physical goods inventory that cannot be explained. Records and documents that are available do not allow Supreme audit Board to conduct adequate inspection procedures to believe in the value of the inventory. (Findings 2)

- Presentation of the value of non Permanent Investments - Revolving Fund is not supported by adequate documents and data. In addition Palopo City Government has not set accounting policy of grouping aging (aging Schedule), so that the balance of the revolving fund cannot be presented at their net realizable value. Records and documents that are available do not allow Supreme audit Board to conduct adequate inspection procedures to believe in the value of investments Non Permanent -fund rolling. (Finding 3)
- Fixed assets Balance at the beginning of the Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2013 differs from the balance based on data from the Regional Assets Division, in addition to the mutation Construction in Progress in 2012 the assets in 2013, cannot be traced. cards Goods Inventory and the book inventory at local work unit not reflect the actual value of fixed assets. (Findings 4)
- There are differences in the extent of Zone Other Asset-based partnerships with third-party cards Goods Inventory a with specified in the letter of agreement. (Findings 5)
- On presentation of short-term liabilities as of December 31, 2013, the value of the debt is different hospitals with a recapitulation of invoices into debt supporting documents. (Findings 6)
- Total Expenditure Grant submitted to the Election Commission in accordance with the amount of evidence has not been questioned. To this audit board cannot trace because all the evidence is submitted to the State Attorney Palopo on 26th November 2013, and have not returned until the examination ends. (Findings 7)

Furthermore, from the search results above findings, developed through interviews with the (1). Inspectorate as Government Internal Supervisory Apparaturs (2). Revenue Department business and Asset Finance as Regional Treasurer and (3). Accounting, as a unit which has the function of consolidating financial statements and preparing financial statements unit Local Government. From interviews, obtained information of the Chief Inspectorate that the findings of the above happens because; (i) weak Commitment and Integrity local work unit leadership in implementing the internal control supervision in local work unit, and for (ii). Apparatus competence internal examiner is still weak. (iii). Standard Operating Procedure that exist in each local work unit it is only a formality, have not been implemented optimally. Results of interviews, obtained information that the findings of the above happens because; (i) weakness in the Aspects of Regional Administration and Financial Reporting, (ii) Internal Control System that is not maximized in the implementation and some leaders still consider that SPI nature formalities, (iii). Officials / executive in charge of negligent and not careful in preparing the Financial Statements, (iv). Officials have not been optimal in carrying out its duties and responsibilities in accordance duties. (v). Authorized officials have yet to develop and establish a formal policy for one or all of the procedures, (vi). Less careful in planning and carrying out activities.

The results of interviews with Accounting obtained information that the competence of human resources in terms of finance and accounting administration of lacking both quantity and quality. Based on this information the data can be grouped the findings of the Supreme Audit Board on the financial statements palopo city government due to weaknesses in aspects;

- Implementation of Internal Control system of Government.
- Commitment and Integrity Leadership.
- Competence of Human Resources.

Table 1: Matrix Pattern With The Relationship Between The Findings Supreme Audit Board with Internal Control system of Government Commitment Leader And Human Resources Competence

No.	Findings of Audit Board	Internal Control system of Government	Commitment Leader	HR Competence
1	Finding 1	S (Strong)	S (Strong)	S (Strong)
2	Finding 2	S (Strong)	W (Weak)	S (Strong)
3	Finding 3	S (Strong)	S (Strong)	S (Strong)
4	Finding 4	V (Strong)	W (Weak)	S (Strong)
5	Finding 5	W (Weak)	S (Strong)	S (Strong)
6	Finding 6	S (Strong)	W (Weak)	S (Strong)
7	Finding 7	S (Strong)	W (Weak)	S (Strong)

To make it easier to analyze and understand what happened and led to a change of opinion became Disclaimer (WDP), then the display of data in the form of relationship pattern between The findings of The Supreme Audit Board (BPK) with the results of interviews which information data; the implementation of the Internal Control System, Commitment and Integrity Leadership and Human Resource Competency with the symbol if there is a strong relationship marked (S) and if the relationship is weak given the symbol (W), as shown in the following matrix. From the matrix above shows that the most powerful aspects to do with the findings of the supreme audit board is the competence of Human Resources and Internal Control System, is also seen that the relationship between the competence of human resources and the Internal Control System is positive and direction, this means Aspects of Competence HR and Implementation Internal Control system of Government has a very strong relationship in influenced opinion Amendment supreme audit board. Thus based on the results of data reduction and data display after analyzed can be considered that the main cause of the "Decline" (changes) of qualified be Disclaimer opinion, is the weakness of human resource competencies and Internal Control System.

4. Results

The third step in the data analysis qualitative according to Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono is the conclusion and verification (Conclusions and verifying). Weaknesses in aspects of human resource competencies in the results above analyst data display is of a general nature cannot provide firm conclusions, in terms of what the competence of the Human Resources (HR) is considered weak financial management, it is necessary to further verification. In accordance with Government Regulation No. 101 of 2000, concerning education and training Position of Civil Servants, in Article 2, states that the Education and Training aims to improve the knowledge, skills and attitudes to be able to carry out the duties of office in a professional manner with based on personality and Ethics government employees.

Thus the competence of human resources (HR) State apparatus includes: (i) Knowledge, (ii). Skills and (iii) Ethics, for these investigators to obtain additional information that:

- Findings No. 1, the difference between the cash balance presented in the financial statements with the Local Government Regional Cash balances on bank accounts Sulselbar, is quite significant and potentially detrimental to the State/region, by the audit board assessed as engineering (false) to cover the cash transaction done without going through the budget mechanism. These findings associated with ethics, dishonest in reporting.
- Finding 2, the difference in supply of medicines and medical devices between the recording and the number of physical inventory count, this is the case because the board treasurer goods and the goods are not careful and do not discipline in conducting the inventory records as well as the direct supervisor is not routinely perform monitoring and checking the inventory, this happens because of

lack of knowledge and also ethics managers do not discipline in administration and accounting records in accordance SAP.

- Findings number 3, on the balance of the revolving fund cannot be presented at net realizable value and not preparing accounting policy regarding aging (aging schedule), this happens because of lack of knowledge revolving fund managers as well as the lack of discipline (behavior) taking notes receivable revolving fund appropriate Government Accounting Standards
- Findings number 4 and number 5, the assets remain on the balance sheet at 31st December 2013 is different from the balance of the assets based on the data field, as well as the extent of asset cooperation with third parties are not coextensive with those contained in the MOU, this happens because the recording and recognition of the value of assets, has not been fully supported by sufficient evidence of ownership and there are still assets controlled by the transferred officials, this means a lack of knowledge and discipline managers of regional assets and certain government officials who still control the assets.
- Findings number 6, the value of debt Hospital for unfinished construction work is different from the invoice recapitulation supporter; this happens because of lack of knowledge and discipline of financial administration officials to record debt Working Under Construction In Government Accounting Standards.
- Findings 7, the amount of grants that have not been submitted to the Election Commission in accordance with the amount of evidence of accountability, this happens because of lack of knowledge and discipline to manage the budget in accordance Government Accounting Standards

Based on data verification visible aspects of the resources of the most influential of the (seven) finding of audit board on Finance Report Government of Palopo is an element of ethics and Knowledge. The findings occur because of aspects of knowledge and expertise that is lacking, the impact of the findings is usually in the form of the findings of the administration, if the findings with dishonest behavior will directly impact the loss of the State / region as was the case in finding number 1. Behavior (ethics) dishonest if it is associated with the normative requirements, especially financial statements and the relevant criteria, the reliable finance report of Government Palopo city in 2013, has not been free of the notion that "misleading" and errors. Thus the researchers conclude that; behavior (ethics) dishonest in presenting the Local Government Finance Report is a Major Factor which led the regional government gets Assessment OPINION DISCLAIMER from the Supreme Audit Agency or in other words, even if the K knowledge and Skill nice but Conduct (ethics) apparatus unfavorable then the potential gain Disclaimer remain primarily the relevant criteria and reliability report Palopo City Government Finance in 2013, has not been free of the notion that "misleading" and material errors or otherwise does not meet the qualitative characteristics of financial statements.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on research studies on changes Supreme Audit Board Opinion of Qualified Opinion to Disclaimer Opinion approach Interactive data analysis model, summarized as follows:

- Changes in the Supreme Audit Board Opinion of Qualified to Disclaimer Financial Statements Palopo City Government in 2013, caused by deficiencies; on aspects of the Internal Control System, Leadership Commitment and Competence of Human Resources. (analysis Data Reduction)
- In the Display data analysis stage, the result that the most influential aspects of the changes Opinion Supreme Audit Board, is Kompetnsi aspects of human resources (HR) and the Internal Control System.
- Aspects of Human Resources and Internal Control System has a unidirectional relationship and very powerful in influencing change Supreme Audit Board opinion.
- In the analysis phase and Verification conclusion (Conclusion Drawing Verication), showed that the most influential aspects of human resources to changes in Supreme Audit Board opinion is Behavior aspect (ethics).
- Conduct (Ethics) not honest in presenting the financial statements of the main factors causing changes Supreme Audit Board opinion of Qualified to Disclaimer Financial Statements of Local Government.

To obtain the "Improved" Opinion towards Unqualified opinion or Qualified Opinion Local Government needs to do Strategy;

- Each Chief Local work unit make Fact integrity and commitment to achieve unqualified.
- Forming a team Supervise and Monitoring Action Plan against the Internal Control System Implementation and follow-up Resolution Auditors findings.
- Give priority to competence development program human resources administration and accounting fields Regional Finance.

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Jornal of Social and Development Sciences (JSDS)
Vol. 7, No. 1, March 2016 (ISSN 2221-1152)

Rural Poverty in Botswana: A Gendered Analysis

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Abstract: We model the determinants of rural poverty in Botswana by conducting an empirical analysis of household welfare using the 2009/10 Botswana Core Welfare Indicator survey (BCWIS) to identify such factors associated with rural poverty. The paper found that female headed households, especially those residing in rural areas have higher incidences of poverty than male headed households. The study also found gender (male), education, employment, livestock ownership and access to amenities as factors that positively related with welfare for all rural households and the results were consistent across both FHHs and MHHs models, except for a few factors such as livestock ownership. Household size and dependency ratios negatively related with welfare. However, dependency ratio did not influence welfare amongst MHHs since such households are characterised by fewer dependents unlike the FHHs. Creation of employment opportunities in rural areas is key in helping the government in its poverty eradication efforts in rural areas. The paper also concludes that FHHs in rural areas must be made a special target of poverty eradication programmes, and a well focused gender specific intervention for poverty eradication initiatives is needed. Moreover, rural development strategies should emphasize the provision of agricultural infrastructure, promotion of agricultural productivity growth through improved technology adoption, as well as provision of basic services such as water, sanitation and electricity in rural areas.

Keywords: *Botswana, Rural poverty, Welfare, Agriculture, Consumption*

1. Introduction

Poverty in Botswana is a rural phenomenon. The country has a total population of about 2 million people, with about 37% (748,762) residing in rural areas (Statistics Botswana, 2013a). Agriculture has always been the backbone of the economy since independence in 1966, contributing about 40% of the GDP (Seleka, 2004). However, agriculture has declined in relative economic importance. This sector is mainly based on smallholder farms and contributes about 2.3% of the country's GDP and employs about 15.3% of the total labour force (Statistics Botswana, 2013b; Statistics Botswana, 2014). Agriculture is the predominant activity for the many rural households in Botswana. However, this sector has been characterized by decreasing farm sizes, low levels of output per farm, low productivity, a high degree of subsistence farming, with increases in production being driven mainly by area and not yields growth (Transtec & BIDPA, 2010). The declining in agricultural productivity is also associated with among other things intermittent rainy seasons, persistent droughts, lack of draught power and lack of proper agricultural technology. This has brought about serious economic and social challenges in rural areas; the biggest challenge being high poverty rates. According to Statistics Botswana (2013b) rural poverty rate stood at 24.3% compared to 19.9% and 8% of urban villages and cities/towns, respectively. Rural poverty accounts for about 54% of the total poor. . Analyzing rural poverty through the gender lens depicted an interesting picture. Poverty is more prevalent across FHHs (22.4%) than MHHs (16.2%) and the difference is higher in rural areas with female headcount estimated at 26.9% compared to 21.6% for males.

Several poverty profiles with descriptive analysis of the characteristics of the poor have been produced for Botswana (Watanabe and Mueller, 1984; BIDPA, 1996; CSO, 2008; Statistics Botswana, 2013a). While there is evidence that rural poverty has declined and that poverty reduction has been widely recognised as top priority on the government development agenda, little quantitative work has been done to explore poverty profiles through a gender lens and explain determinants of rural poverty. Past studies that looked at the determinants of rural poverty did not employ a nationally representative dataset but rather looked at village case study (Moepeng & Tisdell 2008). This paper therefore, conducts an econometric analysis of the determinants of rural poverty in Botswana using the 2009/10 Botswana Core Welfare Indicator Survey (BCWIS). The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 profiles the rural poor and in section 3 we

describe the conceptual model of the determinants of rural poverty in Botswana and we discuss our primary data sources in section 3. In section 4 we present the empirical model, introduce the set of regressors and their descriptive statistics. The results of the model are presented and discussed in section 5 whilst section 6 concludes and provides policy implications.

2. Characteristics of the Rural Poor

We profile the demographic and economic characteristics of the rural households in order to identify factors associated with rural poverty and also compare the differentials by gender. These profiles are a useful way of summarizing on the levels of poverty across gender and the characteristics of the poor in the society (Datt & Jolliffe, 2005). They also give us clues to the underlying determinants of poverty. These profiles are presented in Table A4 (Annex).

Generally, poverty is more prevalent among individuals residing in FHHs across all age groups, especially those households headed by children (12-17 years), except for the elderly headed households (65+), where poverty was higher among those headed by males. With regard to marital status, rural poverty is highest among individuals residing in female single headed households (separated, divorced, widowed and the never married). The share of the total poor of FHHs ranged between 81% and 97% amongst the single headed households. The incidences of poverty were also very high in such households compared to similar households headed by males. For example, the headcount ratio of individuals residing in households headed by widows stood at 29.6% for FHHs compared to only 8.3% for MHHs.

Poverty in rural areas is higher across households whose heads have lower educational attainments. The incidences are even more widespread across FHHs than MHHs. For example, for those individuals whose heads never attended school, the incidence of poverty stood at 34.2% for FHHs compared to 27.5% for MHHs. The share of FHHs to the total poor was also high at 56%. Profiling rural poverty by employment categories revealed higher incidences of poverty amongst FHHs than MHHs across employment categories except for those working in their own farms where the incidence of poverty was higher amongst MHHs. The incidence of poverty was highest amongst the unemployed, especially those residing in FHHs than those in MHHs. Similarly, the share of FHHs to the total unemployed poor accounted for the largest share of about 70%. As expected, poverty was lowest across the unemployed and the rates were comparable across both FHHs and MHHs. Poverty incidences are lower amongst households relying on paid employment as their main source of income. However, households whose main source of income was off-farm income (sale of harvesting of natural resources, piece jobs) had higher incidences of poverty and the rates were higher amongst FHHs than MHHs. This was followed by households whose main source of income was farm income and government assistance, the majority of which were FHHs. Similarly, the incidences of poverty declined with increases in cattle herd sizes and small stock an indication that livestock plays an important role in rural poverty.

Overall, poverty increases with increase in household size and the increase is higher amongst FHHs than amongst MHHs. For example, the incidence of poverty amongst FHHs with members from 4 to 5 is 21.8% compared to 13.8% for MHHs. Similarly, for FHHs with more than 16 members, poverty rate stood at 100% compared to 28.1% for MHHs with the same members. Generally, individuals residing in households with no access to basic amenities like electricity, safe drinking water and sanitation had higher incidences of poverty across all households, irrespective of the gender of household head. The share of the poor was higher amongst households with no access to electricity ranging from 91% to about 93% with FHHs accounting for the largest share. This is expected, since the majority of the poor in rural areas have limited resources to pay for electricity connections. The headcount index stood at 19.3% at national level and rural headcount stood at 24.3% compared to 19.9% and 8% of urban villages and cities/towns, respectively (Statistics Botswana, 2013). Overall, rural poverty accounted for about 54% of the total poor, and across gender rural FHHs accounted for the largest share of the total female poor. Analyzing rural poverty through the gender lens depicted an interesting picture. Poverty is more prevalent across FHHs (22.4%) than MHHs (16.2%) and the difference is higher in rural areas with female headcount estimated at 26.9% compared to 21.6% for males.

3. Conceptual Model of Rural Poverty and Data Sources

There can be a number of different approaches to modeling the determinants of poverty. This paper adopts the per capita consumption approach to model the determinants of household poverty. Per capita consumption is used as a proxy to measure the household welfare. This approach involves regressing the natural logarithm of per capita consumption against a series of independent variables using the ordinary least squares (OLS) estimation procedure and has been used elsewhere in the developing world (Lekobane & Seleka, 2014; Akerele & Adewuyi, 2011; Litchfield & McGregor, 2008; Datt & Jolliffe, 2005; Mukherjee & Benson, 2003). The simplest form of such a model can be expressed as follows:

$$ln\, c_j = \beta' x_j + \varepsilon_j \qquad (1)$$

Where c_j denotes per capita consumption for household j, x_j is a set of explanatory variables used, β' is the set of parameters to be estimated and ε_j is a random error term. The study uses the nationally representative 2009/10 Botswana Core Welfare Indicator Survey (BCWIS) data collected by Statistics Botswana. The BCWIS collected information from 7732 households, selected from rural areas, urban villages and cities/towns. However, since the study is interested in rural poverty, we only selected 3,251 rural households for the analysis. The questionnaires were administered using a two-stage, stratified selection process[1].

Empirical Model: In modelling the determinants of rural household welfare, we estimate three separate models for all rural households, FHHs and MHHs. We do this in order to make comparisons of the significance and effect of variables used across the models and to check if the results of FHHs and MHHs are consistent with the overall model for all households. In this study, we use the natural logarithm of per capita consumption expenditure as the dependent variable in the welfare model. This variable (unlogged) is used as a measure of welfare. To derive per capita consumption for a household, we divided total consumption expenditure by the number of individuals in the household. This welfare measure assumes equal allocation of items consumed by household members, and that every household member has the same needs irrespective of age or gender. It also assumes that the cost of two or three people living together is the same as if they lived separately (Mukherjee & Benson, 2003).

The choice of independent variables was largely guided by the empirical literature on the determinants of welfare and poverty in developing countries. The independent variables used in the study together are defined in Table A1, with their descriptive statistics presented in Table A2 in the Annex. These variables are broadly grouped into HH characteristics, household characteristics, and household main source of income and livestock ownership. We also included dummy variables to capture household access to basic amenities. Under HH characteristics, we included age (linear and quadratic terms), gender, marital status and education and employment status of the household head. Age of HH averaged 50 years, an indication that most of the households in rural areas are headed by older people. However, there are households headed by children as young as 13 years and this could be orphan children. About 53% of household in rural areas are male headed. About 34% of households head were never married, followed by married heads with 26% and cohabiting couples (living together) with 20%. The widowed accounted for about 16% and the divorced and separated accounted for the remaining 4%. The majority of households' heads in rural areas have lower educational attainments with an average of about 5 years of schooling, implying the majority did not have even primary school leaving certificate (less than primary). With regard to employment status, about 38% were involved in paid employment, 38% worked in own land/cattle post and a paltry 5% were involved in self employment whilst 4% worked as unpaid family helpers. The remaining 34% of rural household heads were unemployed.

Household characteristics included household size (linear and quadratic terms) and dependency ratio (measured as the number of individuals aged 0 to 14 years and 65 years and above as a ratio of those aged 15 to 64 years). The average household size in rural areas averaged 3.6 and dependency ratio recorded more than 1, implying that there are more dependents in rural households than the economic active members. We also included income dummies to capture the main sources of income for rural households. These included

[1] For more information on the BCWIS see Statistics Botswana (2013a) and Lekobane and Seleka (2014)

dummies for pensions, remittances, government assistance, off-farm income, off-farm business, farm income and wages from employment (reference variable). Clearly, the majority of rural households rely on wages from employment as their main source of income (44%) followed by pensions and remittances with 16% and 14%, respectively. The remaining households relied on government assistance (6%), off farm income (7%), off farm business (8%) and lastly farm income (5%).

To capture livestock ownership, three dummy variables were used for cattle, goats and sheep ownership. About 38% of rural households reared cattle whilst 42% and 10% reared goats and sheep, respectively. Three dummy variables were included to capture household access to basic amenities; access to electricity, safe drinking water and sanitation. Only 21% of rural household were connected to electricity and 71% and 64% had access to safe drinking sanitation, respectively.

4. Results and Discussion

Table 2 presents the estimated results of the welfare models for all rural households, FHHs and MHHs. Since the dependent variables are in log form, the estimated regression coefficients for continuous variables measure the percentage change in household welfare due to a unit increase in the independent variable (Giles, 2011; Halvorsen & Palmquist, 1980; Lekobane & Seleka, 2014). However, for categorical (dummy) variables, the percentage change in welfare due to the change in the considered binary variable from a value of 0 to 1 is computed as: $100(e^{\alpha} - 1)$, where α represents the estimated coefficient for the considered independent variable (Seleka & Lekobane, 2014; Giles, 2011; Halvorsen & Palmquist, 1980). The independent variables for the full model (all rural households) account for about 43% of the total variation in the dependent variable and for FHHs and MHHs they accounted for about 40% and 43%, respectively. The F-statistics for the three models were highly significant ($p<0.001$), implying that the explanatory variables jointly exert significant influence on household welfare for all rural households, FHHs and MHHs.

Household Head Characteristics: The estimated coefficient for age of household head is positive and that of age squared is negative (for all the three models). This conforms to the findings of previous studies, and indicates that as age of the household head increases, welfare increases at a decreasing rate, reaches a maximum and declines at old age (Datt & Jolliffe, 2005; Lekobane & Seleka, 2014). This is consistent with the life-cycle phenomenon of higher earning capacity with greater experience and smoothing of consumption over the life cycle (Datt & Jolliffe, 2005). However, for the FHHs model, the two variables are not statistically significant. MHHs attained welfare than FHHs, an indication that rural households headed by males are better-off in terms economic welfare than those headed by females. This may suggest that the empowerment of women, especially in rural areas will be fundamental in achieving improvements in rural household welfare and reduction in rural poverty. Generally, marriage enhances household welfare. Households whose heads were cohabiting (living together) attained 9% lower per capita than households with married HHs. Similarly, households whose heads were never married attained 18% lower per capita consumption than those with married HHs. However, the results indicate that household welfare for separated, divorced and widowed HHs did not statistically differ from that for households headed by married HHs.

Education level of the household head is highly significant and has a positive sign, as hypothesized. This indicates that the higher the level of education of household head, the higher the household welfare. A one year increase in the level of education of the rural household head resulted in 4.9%, 5.7% and 4.1% increase in welfare for all rural households, FHHs and MHHs, respectively. This is expected as education improves economic performance of the household as a whole and in addition to agricultural activities which forms an important rural livelihood activity. Rural households with higher educational levels are more likely to adopt new farming technologies to increase agricultural productivity. Households headed by individuals engaged in paid employment and self-employed attained 22% and 45%, respectively, higher welfare than those whose heads were not engaged in any type of work. However, the results indicate that household welfare for households whose heads were unpaid family workers or self-employed in agriculture (working in own lands/ cattle posts) did not statistically differ from those households whose were not engaged in any type of work.

Household Characteristics: Household size has a negative effect on rural household welfare. The inverse relationship between household size and welfare, indicating that an average household with small household

size is better in terms of welfare than a larger household and this is a common finding in the empirical literature (Lekobane & Seleka, 2014; Datt & Jolliffe, 2005). However, household size squared has a positive effect on welfare, implying that there may be economies of scale associated with larger households. The results are consistent across the three models. Dependency ratio also negatively influences rural household welfare, suggesting that an increase in the dependency ratio would result in a reduction in welfare. However, this variable is not statistically significant for the MHHs model, and this is not surprising since the majority of rural households headed by males are characterized by smaller household sizes with less dependents (children and the elderly), who are mostly found in FHHs. For example, household size averaged about 4 for FHHs compared to 3 for MHHs (Statistics Botswana, 2013).

Table 4: OLS Regression results for the three welfare models

	ALL		FHHs		MHHs	
	Coefficient	P-Value	Coefficient	P> Value	Coefficient	P- Value
Household Head Characteristics						
AgeHH	0.0222	0.000***	0.0116	0.191	0.0343	0.000***
AgeHHSQ	-0.0002	0.001***	-0.0001	0.513	-0.0003	0.000***
Gender	0.2014	0.000***				
Marital Status of HH						
Living Together	-0.0978	0.081*	-0.0544	0.612	-0.1586	0.018**
Separated	-0.1640	0.215	-0.4177	0.037**	-0.0269	0.881
Divorced	0.0318	0.784	-0.2422	0.117	0.5046	0.010**
Widowed	0.0603	0.337	-0.0493	0.613	-0.0157	0.892
Never Married	-0.1999	0.000***	-0.3038	0.001***	-0.1279	0.099*
Married (omitted)						
Years of schooling	0.0474	0.000***	0.0559	0.000***	0.0401	0.000***
Employment status of HH						
Paid Employment	0.1962	0.001***	0.2488	0.005***	0.2005	0.021**
Self Employment	0.3723	0.000***	0.2026	0.111	0.5188	0.000***
Unpaid family helper	0.1094	0.237	-0.0928	0.513	0.2956	0.016
Own land/ cattle post	0.0374	0.481	0.0604	0.436	0.0307	0.679
Unemployed (omitted)						
Household Characteristics						
HHSIZE	-0.3378	0.000***	-0.2897	0.000***	-0.3702	0.000***
HHSQ	0.0145	0.000***	0.0127	0.000***	0.0154	0.000***
DPR	-0.0646	0.000***	-0.0789	0.000***	-0.0308	0.241
Main Sources of Income						
Pensions	-0.3339	0.000***	-0.3082	0.004***	-0.3127	0.003***
Remittances	-0.3492	0.000***	-0.2459	0.007***	-0.4743	0.000***
Government Assistance	-0.3852	0.000***	-0.3772	0.001***	-0.3317	0.018
Off Farm Income	-0.4303	0.000***	-0.4045	0.000***	-0.4352	0.000***
Off Farm Business	-0.1089	0.178	-0.1575	0.183	0.0489	0.660
Farm Income	-0.3670	0.000***	-0.5870	0.000***	-0.2087	0.080*
Wages from employment (omitted)						
Livestock Ownership						
Cattle	0.1240	0.003***	0.1942	0.002***	0.0412	0.450
Goats	0.1109	0.007***	0.0548	0.376	0.1714	0.002***
Sheep	0.1687	0.005***	0.1224	0.214	0.1971	0.010**
Access to Basic Amenities						
Electricity (Connected to Grid)	0.4095	0.000***	0.4006	0.000***	0.4157	0.000***
Safe drinking water	0.1556	0.002***	-0.0031	0.972	0.2324	0.000***
Sanitation	0.2042	0.000***	0.2172	0.001***	0.2016	0.000***
Constant	5.6126	0.000***	5.8117	0.000***	5.5919	0.000***
Adjusted R-squared	0.427		0.401		0.426	
F-statistic	87.08	0.000***	38.16	0.000***	48.80	0.000***
No. of observations	3242		1505		1737	

Source: Author computed from Statistics Botswana (2013)
***, ** and *: statistically significant at 1, 5 and 10 percent, respectively

Main Sources of Household Income: The results show that households whose main source of income is transfers (pensions, remittances and government assistance) had lower welfare compared to those whose main source of income was wage employment. This is expected since transfers are normally smaller compared to wages from employment. However, government assistance is not significant for MHHs model. Similarly, households whose main source of income is off-farm income and farm income attained lower welfare than those whose main source of income is wage employment. Clearly this is an indication that wage income is key in welfare improvement for all rural households. Therefore creation of employment opportunities in rural areas is key in helping the government in its poverty eradication efforts. In sum, rural poverty could be addressed if non-agricultural activities emerged to provide off-farm employment opportunities to rural dwellers. Provision of short-term employment such as Ipelegeng[2] can also help alleviate rural poverty.

Livestock Ownership: Livestock ownership enhances welfare and also serves as source of income for rural households. The results show that households owning cattle, goats and sheep, respectively, attained 13%, 12% and 18% welfare compared to households who did not own any livestock. This is expected because ownership of livestock can generate cash income through sales, which results in increased consumption. Livestock also serve as a source of food security for rural households, especially small stock (sheep and goats). However, small stock (goats and sheep) rearing do not significantly influence household welfare for FHHs and this could be attributed to the fact that FHHs rear small herd-sizes compared to their male counterparts, where the two variables are highly significant and positively relates with welfare. An interesting observation is with regard to cattle ownership where it positively related and significantly related with welfare in the full model and FHHs model but was insignificant in the MHHs model. This could be related to the fact that in rural areas especially, male heads rear cattle as a form of pride than for commercial use whereas for females it is a source of livelihoods through sales.

Access to Basic Amenities: Results show that having access to amenities increases one's welfare. Households connected to electricity grid have higher welfare compared to those not connected to the grid. Similarly, households with access to safe drinking water have higher welfares compared to those with no access to portable water. In the same token, household with access to safe sanitation facilities have higher welfare than those with no access to safe sanitation. This is expected since access to basic amenities such as electricity and sanitation may be related to the income level of the household and hence increases in welfare.

5. Conclusions and Policy Implications

Poverty in Botswana is a rural phenomenon. We modelled the determinants of rural household poverty by conducting an empirical analysis of household welfare using the 2009/10 Botswana Core Welfare Indicator Survey (BCWIS) dataset in order to identify such factors associated with rural poverty. Rural households headed by males are better-off in terms of economic welfare than those headed by females. Therefore, initiatives of empowerment of women in rural areas are fundamental in achieving improvements in rural household welfare and reduction in rural poverty. Increased emphases should also be placed on improving the quality of education services in rural areas which still lag behind in terms of the provision of quality education. Efforts to diversify the Botswana economy and expand employment opportunities should be intensified. Since rural households are characterized by larger families, awareness building on reproductive health knowledge that could empower household heads to make quality decision regarding their family size may be useful. There is a need to intensify family planning initiatives in rural areas.

Those policies to promote accumulation of assets especially agricultural assets such as livestock (cattle, goats, and sheep) would accelerate poverty reduction. Livestock plays an important part in improving rural livelihood. Some kinds of livestock such as small stock (goats/sheep) and poultry could be the source of daily nutrition for household consumption and may sometimes be used as source of household income through sales. Other livestock such as cattle may be used as draught power during ploughing seasons and in income

[2] Ipelegeng is a poverty eradication programme introduced in 2008 by government to provide employment opportunities for the poor and the unemployed. Unlike the previous drought relief programme which was temporary, Ipelegeng is a permanent programme.

generation. However, the challenge could be on how to change such traditional ways of rearing livestock to a strategy to increase income and reduce poverty. To achieve this, there is need for provision of better animal health extension services to better the livelihoods of rural dwellers. Moreover, rural development strategies should emphasize the provision of agricultural infrastructure, promotion of agricultural productivity growth through improved technology adoption, especially that the majority of FHHs derive their livelihoods from subsistence farming.

Ensuring sustainable access to water and sanitation is also key to enable girls and women to participate in education and employment. Universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights is also fundamental to reducing poverty in rural areas, including by reducing maternal mortality and enabling women to control the timing and number of their children Finally, in rural areas with a high level of male out-migration, FHHs must be made a special target of poverty eradication programmes, and well focused gender specific interventions for poverty eradication initiatives are needed. In responding to the needs and priorities of the rural poor it is important to shift from broad based policies to targeting specific social groups and addressing particular constraints faced by such specific groups.

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Appendix

Table A1: Variable used in the model and their descriptions

Variables	Description
Welfare (c)	Per capita consumption (BWP)
Household Head Characteristics	
AgeHH	Age of household head
AgeHHSQ	Age of household squared
Gender	Gender of household head; 1= male household head
Marital Status of HH	
Living Together	1= household head is cohabiting (living together), 0 otherwise
Separated	1= household head is separated, 0 otherwise
Divorced	1= household head is divorced, 0 otherwise
Widowed	1= household head is widowed, 0 otherwise
Never Married	1= household head never married, 0 otherwise
Married (omitted)	Reference variable (1= household head is married)
Years of schooling	Number of years schooling
Employment status of HH	
Paid Employment	1= household head is engaged in formal paid employment, 0 otherwise
Self Employment	1= household head is engaged is self employed, 0 otherwise
Unpaid family helper	1= household head is engaged is unpaid family helper, 0 otherwise
Own land/ cattle post	1= household head works in own land/ cattle post, 0 otherwise
Unemployed	Reference variable (1 if head not working, 0 otherwise)
Household Characteristics	
HHSIZE	Household size
HHSQ	Household size squared
DPR	Dependency ratio
Main Sources of Income	
Pensions	1= household main source of income is pension, 0 otherwise
Remittances	1= household main source of income is remittances, 0 otherwise
Government Assistance	1= household main source of income is from government assistance, 0 otherwise
Off Farm Income[a]	1= household main source of income is off-farm income, 0 otherwise
Off Farm Business[b]	1= household main source of income is from off-farm business, 0 otherwise
Farm Income[c]	1= household main source of income is farm income, 0 otherwise
Wages from employment	Reference variable
Livestock Ownership	
Cattle	1= household has cattle, 0 otherwise
Goats	1= household has goats, 0 otherwise
Sheep	1= household has sheep, 0 otherwise
Access to Basic Amenities	
Electricity (Connected to Grid)	1= household is connected with electricity (Grid)
Safe drinking water	1= household has access to safe drinking water
Sanitation	1=household has access to sanitation

Table A3: Descriptive statistics

	ALL		FHHs		MHHs	
Variables	*Mean*	*SD*	*Mean*	*SD*	*Mean*	*SD*
Household Head Characteristics						
AgeHH	50.00	18.07	51.62	17.79	48.60	18.20
Gender	0.53	0.50	-	-	-	-
Marital Status of HH						
Living Together	0.20	0.40	0.14	0.34	0.25	0.43
Separated	0.02	0.13	0.02	0.13	0.02	0.13
Divorced	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.19	0.01	0.12
Widowed	0.16	0.36	0.29	0.45	0.05	0.21
Never Married	0.34	0.47	0.42	0.49	0.28	0.45
Married (omitted)	0.26	0.44	0.10	0.31	0.40	0.49
Years of schooling	4.53	4.84	4.54	4.77	4.53	4.91
Employment status of HH						
Paid Employment	0.38	0.48	0.27	0.45	0.47	0.50
Self Employment	0.05	0.23	0.06	0.24	0.05	0.22
Unpaid family helper	0.04	0.19	0.03	0.18	0.04	0.20
Own land/ cattle post	0.19	0.39	0.17	0.38	0.21	0.41
Unemployed	0.34	0.42	0.47		0.23	
Household Characteristics						
HHSIZE	3.63	2.83	4.03	2.77	3.29	2.84
DPR	1.04	1.45	1.43	1.63	0.70	1.16
Main Sources of Income						
Pensions	0.16	0.37	0.18	0.38	0.15	0.36
Remittances	0.14	0.35	0.20	0.40	0.09	0.29
Government Assistance	0.06	0.23	0.08	0.27	0.04	0.19
Off Farm Income[a]	0.07	0.25	0.08	0.27	0.06	0.24
Off Farm Business[b]	0.08	0.27	0.09	0.29	0.07	0.26
Farm Income[c]	0.05	0.22	0.05	0.21	0.06	0.23
Wages from employment	0.44	0.49	0.32	0.47	0.52	0.50
Livestock Ownership						
Cattle	0.38	0.49	0.29	0.46	0.46	0.50
Goats	0.42	0.49	0.37	0.48	0.46	0.50
Sheep	0.10	0.30	0.08	0.28	0.12	0.32
Access to Basic Amenities						
Electricity (Connected to Grid)	0.21	0.41	0.22	0.42	0.20	0.40
Safe drinking water	0.77	0.42	0.86	0.34	0.69	0.46
Sanitation	0.64	0.48	0.72	0.45	0.57	0.50

Source: Author computed from Statistics Botswana (2013)
Based on the 3,242 households from rural areas. [a]Off-farm income includes income from piece jobs/part-time, income from sale of harvested natural resources. [b]Off-farm business includes enterprise business, rental and interests earned and [c]Farm income includes sale of livestock and crop produce.

Table A4: Poverty profiles

	ALL Households			FHH		MHH	
	P_0	% Poor	% FHH	P_0	% Poor	P_0	% Poor
HH Characteristics							
Age of HH							
12-17	22.5	0.4	46.6	32.1	0.3	17.8	0.5
18-25	17.4	7.2	69.4	24.5	8.8	10.5	5.1
26-35	23.1	8.6	52.1	23.1	7.9	23.0	9.6
36-44	26.1	15.4	65.1	30.4	17.6	20.7	12.4
45-54	28.8	26.6	56.7	31.1	26.6	26.3	26.6
55-64	22.5	18.4	56.5	26.8	18.3	18.6	18.5
65+	23.9	23.5	49.4	23.1	20.4	24.8	27.4
Total	***24.3***	***100***	***56.7***	***26.9***	***100.0***	***21.6***	***100***
Marital Status of HH							
Married	22.3	28.0	16.5	21.9	8.1	22.4	53.9
Living together	28.9	26.0	35.4	30.2	16.2	28.3	38.7
Separated	19.9	1.0	81.3	24.0	1.5	11.5	0.4
Divorced	33.2	3.1	93.4	37.0	5.1	13.6	0.5
Widowed	21.0	14.6	96.7	22.2	24.8	8.0	1.1
Never married	24.4	27.4	91.6	29.6	44.3	8.3	5.3
Total	***24.3***	***100***	***56.7***	***26.9***	***100***	***21.6***	***100***
Education of HH							
Never attended	31.0	55.7	47.8	34.2	49.7	27.5	58.5
Preschool	21.2	0.2	100.0	52.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
Primary Education	23.6	29.0	63.7	27.0	32.9	19.3	24.0
Secondary Education	15.0	10.8	58.4	17.2	11.2	12.7	10.2
Tertiary	5.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	1.4
University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non formal	23.7	5.6	57.0	21.3	5.6	27.8	5.5
Some education	4.6	0.3	39.0	4.9	0.2	4.4	0.4
Employment status of HH							
Unemployed	29.6	49.3	70.3	30.9	58.8	26.9	35.7
Paid employment	18.4	25.0	37.9	18.8	16.1	18.1	37.8
Self-employed	20.5	4.8	72.1	30.7	5.9	11.0	3.3
Own-farm	22.0	15.7	48.8	21.4	13.0	22.7	19.6
Unpaid family worker	25.7	5.2	71.3	39.2	6.2	13.8	3.6
Total	***24.3***	***100.0***	***56.7***	***26.9***	***100***	***21.6***	***100***
Household Characteristics							
Household size							
1	2.2	0.8	31.7	2.3	0.4	2.2	1.2
2-3	10.5	8.6	56.5	11.5	8.6	9.3	8.6
4-5	18.4	19.0	67.6	21.8	22.6	13.8	14.2
6-7	29.6	24.0	60.7	32.1	25.6	26.4	21.7
8-9	37.1	20.7	53.3	39.0	19.5	35.2	22.3
10-11	43.6	11.9	46.1	42.4	9.7	44.7	14.8
12-13	45.0	5.7	57.0	49.7	5.7	40.0	5.7
14-15	67.1	6.8	40.0	59.4	4.8	73.5	9.5
16+	54.4	2.5	67.2	100	3.0	28.1	1.9
Total	***24.3***	***100***	***56.7***	***26.9***	***100***	***21.6***	***100***
Main Source of Income							
Pensions	21.1	14.3	44.3	18.7	11.3	23.6	18.1
Remittances	26.2	19.1	69.9	27.4	23.7	23.8	13.0
Government Assistance	35.8	10.9	73.5	37.5	14.2	31.8	6.5
Off Farm Income[a]	34.0	4.2	50.6	33.0	3.8	35.0	4.7
Off Farm Business[b]	24.2	9.2	63.3	29.7	10.4	18.4	7.6

Farm Income[c]	74.6	15.2	77.8	96.4	10.4	40.5	7.6
Wages from employment	16.2	27.1	30.9	21.8	26.3	18.8	42.3
Total	***24.3***	***100***	***56.7***	***26.9***	***100***	***21.6***	***100***
Livestock ownership							
0	25.2	66.6	65.0	28.0	76.4	21.3	53.8
1-19	24.4	28.0	41.8	25.4	20.7	23.8	37.7
20-39	15.9	2.7	26.1	13.4	1.3	17.0	4.7
40-59	16.6	1.4	57.7	28.9	1.5	10.5	1.4
>60	18.2	1.2	10.0	8.2	0.2	21.1	2.5
Total	***24.3***	***100***	***56.7***	***26.9***	***100.0***	***21.6***	***100***
Access to Basic Amenities							
Electricity *(Yes)*	5.7	8.1	51.3	5.9	7.4	5.7	9.0
(No)	17.6	91.9	56.8	21.4	92.6	13.7	91.0
Total	***24.3***	***100***	***56.7***	***26.9***	***100.0***	***21.6***	***100***
Safe drinking water *(Yes)*	14.4	74.8	63.9	17.6	84.9	10.8	61.9
(No)	16.2	25.2	33.9	19.7	15.1	14.8	38.1
Total	***24.3***	***100***	***56.7***	***26.9***	***100.0***	***21.6***	***100***
Sanitation *(Yes)*	12.4	50.1	63.3	14.9	59.8	9.5	44.8
(No)	21.6	49.9	42.7	25.5	40.2	15.4	55.2
Total	***24.3***	***100***	***56.7***	***26.9***	***100.0***	***21.6***	***100***
Regional Dimensions							
Cities/towns	8.0	8.7	47.1	9.5	7.0	7.1	11.0
Urban villages	19.9	37.1	63.0	22.9	40.2	16.2	32.9
Rural villages	24.3	54.2	56.7	26.9	52.8	21.6	56.1
Total	***19.3***	***100***	***58.2***	***22.4***	***100***	***16.2***	***100***

Source: Author computed from Statistics Botswana (2013)

P_0 is the poverty headcount ratio. [a]Off-farm income includes income from piece jobs/part-time, income from sale of harvested natural resources. [b]Off-farm business includes enterprise business, rental and interests earned and [c]Farm income includes sale of livestock and crop produce. HH=household head

Jornal of Social and Development Sciences (JSDS)
Vol. 7, No. 1, March 2016 (ISSN 2221-1152)

The Analysis of Implementation of Integrated Village Program-Establishing the Era of Independent Society for the Development in Pobaim Village, Nimboran District, Jayapura Regency

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Abstract: Policy and development are associated concepts. To improve the quality of life, policy must be made within the context of development. Policy so made becomes the manual for implementing development goals into various programs and projects. Nowadays, the failure of development which has been aimed at the growth of the economy, and which has the characteristics of being centralized and top-down, has increased the awareness of the need for development agents to include the dimension of empowerment in the national development strategy. Empowerment development strategy has already been implemented in Jayapura regency. This basic strategy is aimed at inspiring the people in the districts and villages to take initiative in independent development. The popular participation of the society has made the implementation of common goals in the district achieved so effectively that the development of Pobaim village, Nimboran district, and Jayapura regency can be done maximally and the society can achieve independence in the implementation of development. The limitation of this research is that it is only done in one location. Research done in different locations may produce different result.

Keywords: *Development Policy, Empowerment, Participation, Top-Down, District, Strategy*

1. Introduction

Papua is one of the poorest provinces in Indonesia. Its high Gross Domestic Regional Product (GDRP) per capita obscures its true status as a poor province, as evidenced by the great inequality of incomes in Papuan society. The mining sector raises the GDRP while benefiting the rest of the economy very little. In response, the Jayapura regency government launched Village Empowerment Program (VEP). Conceptual approaches have also been employed in using empowerment to attack poverty. The concept of a poverty line measured by the fulfillment of calorie needs; according to Sajogyo, a person is categorized as poor if they cannot eat at least 2100 calories daily, a concept which can be used to determine the strategy of empowerment to be used for the society. Another concept, developed by Friedmann (1992). "Friedman's treatment of the subject of development here is highly innovative and should prove of interest to a broad range of planners, geographers, and others concerned with advancing an interdisciplinary perspective of development." *Antipode* is that poverty may be the path of life that members of the society choose consciously. By this concept, someone living under the poverty line may not be considered poor. However, Friedmann also realizes that a perception that poverty is characterized by dirt, slums, crime, and a lack of skills and responsibility in society is often true. Thus poor people should be controlled, organized, and managed. Under this characterization, empowerment is aimed at establishing social power in which the goal can only be reached by the collective action, not by a single individual. Therefore, empowerment is managed so as to create collective action. As the development fund for the village from many sources (Jayapura regency, Papua Province, National Government, and other parties) increases, an integrated and systematic governance is needed to give maximal advantages to village society. Hence, a better management model is needed presently. Since 2013, the village empowerment program in Jayapura regency was packaged in a "Common Product" model (Integrated Village Program-Establishing the Era of Independent Society).

The Common Product model is based on a new vision of Jayapura which focuses on local genius. Based on the background above, there are three important factors that can be proposed in the form of questions to be later researched:

- What are the positive social effects from the implementation of Common Product program in Pobaim Village, Nimboran District, and Jayapura Regency?
- How is development implemented in Pobaim Village, Nimboran District, and Jayapura Regency?
- Is there any relationship between the implementation of the Common Product Program and the

implementation of development in Pobaim Village, Nimboran District, and Jayapura Regency?

2. Literature Review

Understanding Public Policy, Thomas (1995) said that policy is whatever government chooses to do or not to do. Government policy is the authoritative allocation of values for the whole society defines policy as "a course of action intended to accomplish some end." Policy is defined by Zainal (2002:21) as an act that is done to reach a certain goal. That public policy is a continuum of intervention by the government in the interests of powerless people in a society, so that they may live and participate in every governmental activity. Public policy as a purposive course of action followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern. There are also many theories to explain empowerment as a concept. Mayo and Craig (1995), as cited in UNDP report (1993), state that the best way to fight poverty is to empower entrepreneurial spirit and involve the participation of the society. Good entrepreneurial spirit, according to UNDP, will motivate the members of society to take risks, be courageous, and compete and innovate. Poverty as the target of the empowerment also has many concepts. Caloric concept "Friedmann's treatment of the subject of development here is highly innovative and should prove of interest to a broad range of planners, geographers, and others concerned with advancing an interdisciplinary perspective of development." *Antipode.* Alternate concept of poverty, as previously mentioned, is also important. The model of the implementation of public policy proposed gives four important variables that play important roles in the success of implementation: communication, resources (human and financial), disposition, and the structure of bureaucracy.

Haryanto & Fernando (2005) have stated that the implementation of policies should be made with poverty and retardation prevention and troubleshooting in mind. Many other scholars have also developed definitions of development. Development as a process of change covering every social system, including politics, economy, infrastructure, defense, education, technology, organization, and culture. Portes et al. (1989) defines development as the transformation of economy, social, and culture; development is a planned process of change that is used to repair every aspect of the life of the society. Development is an action or series of actions of planned growth and change which is consciously pursued by a nation, country, or government pertaining to modernity in nation building. Kartasasmita (1994) gives a simpler explanation: he defines development as a process of change toward a better direction by planned action. Soetomo (2008) argues that development as a process of change can be understood and explained better by examining the source or factor of change, and determining whether it is dominant or not, and whether it is internal or external.

3. Methodology

This research used a qualitative descriptive method to acquire an understanding of the implementation of Independent Society Empowerment as a National Program from many sources (documents, archives, interviews, observation, artifacts, and compound sources). It was accomplished systematically with individuals, groups, organizations and activities (Bungin, 2008). Observation consisted of monitoring the objects of the research directly in the field. Interviews consisted of asking for information directly from informants, using voice recorders and interview manuals. Documentation consisted of the review of literature and of any written sources related to the data needs of the research (Sugiyono, 2011). This research also uses the model proposed by Miles, et al, in which the data are analyzed qualitatively, interactively and continuously until completion. This process includes data reduction, data presentation, and data verification (Sugiyono, 2011).

The research findings show that the society in Pobaim Village has successfully taken part in the socialization and the planning of Common Product program. It can be seen from the result in which respondents who answered 'always' reaches 86%, while who answered 'sometimes' only reaches 14% and none answered 'never'.

Bureaucracy Structure: From Table 2, it can be seen that the social services have been given directly from the government to the society. It has been effective and accountable. This is shown from the result in which of 19 respondents, 74% of them answered 'always', 24% answered 'sometimes', and only 2% answered 'never'.

4. Findings

Table 1: Indicator of Communication

No	Question	Always	Sometimes	Never	Total
1	Socialization is done before the governmental program is implemented	14 (74 %)	5 (26%)	-	19 (100%)
2	The society of the village is given a part in implementing the empowerment program	17 (89%)	2 (11%)	-	19 (100%)
3	The society takes part in planning the program	18 (95%)	1 (5%)	-	19 (100%)
Average Percentage		(86%)	(14%)	-	(100%)

Data source: Result of Primary Data Processing 2014

Table 2: Indicator of Bureaucracy Structure

No	Question	Always	Sometimes	Never	Total
1	Bureaucracy makes the direct giving of social services easier	13 (68%)	5 (26%)	1 (6%)	19 (100%)
2	The services are given directly from the government to the society	14 (74%)	5 (26%)	-	19 (100%)
3	The services should be accountable and done effectively	15 (79%)	4 (21%)	-	19 (100%)
Average Percentage		(74%)	(24%)	(2%)	(100%)

Data source: Result of primary data processing 2014

Table 3: Indicator of Disposition

No	Question	Always	Sometimes	Never	Total
1	The behavior of the executor has an important role in the implementation of the policy	15 (79%)	4 (21%)	-	19 (100%)
2	The behavior of the executor affects the implementation of policy	12 (63%)	3 (16%)	4 (21%)	19 (100%)
3	Can bad attitudes of executor affect the program?	16 (84%)	3 (16%)	-	19 (100%)
Average Percentage		(75%)	(18%)	(7%)	(100%)

Data source: Results of primary data processing 2014

Disposition: Based on the table above, it is shown that the behavior of the executor of the program has an important role in implementing the policy. Bad attitudes adversely affect the program. The average percentage shows that 75% of the respondents answered 'always', 18% answered 'sometimes', and 7% answered 'never'.

Development: Table III.4 shows that the society of Pobaim village can get the effect of physical development and they also participate in the process. It can be seen from the category of the answer. 75% of respondents answered 'always', 18% answered 'sometimes', and 7% answered 'never'.

Non-Physical Development: Based on the research findings in table III.5, it can be concluded that the society has not experienced the effects of non-physical development, since it has not been maximally implemented. This is shown from the result in which 70% of respondents answered 'always', 21% answered 'sometimes', and the remaining answered 'never'. Based on the variable data of implementation of Common Product and development in Pobaim village, Nimboran district, Jayapura regency, the analysis of relation between the implementation of the Common Product toward the development can be explained. To the question of whether the implementation of the Common Product in Pobaim Village runs well with the program executor, 78% of respondents answered 'always', 19% answered 'sometimes', and 3% answered 'never'. The success of

this implementation can be seen from the high participation and involvement of the society as the result of the good information about the program given to the society, good understanding of the society and the management team, and a good system of program supervision from the government, so that the goal of the program can be reached. The recapitulation also shows that the development in Pobaim village has not fully succeeded, as seen in the percentage of the answers: 70% of respondents answered 'always', 21% answered 'sometimes', and 9% answered 'never'.

5. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion, it can be concluded that: the variables of product implementation show that the implementation of Common Product Program in Pobaim village, Nimboran district, Jayapura regency has been well run. However, the program should be supported with training and supervision so that its goal can be made. The analysis of variables of development in Pobaim Vilage, Nimboran District, and Jayapura regency shows that the development runs well because the implementation of Common Product runs maximally. The relationship between the variables of Common Product implementation and variables of development shows that the implementation of Common Product Program runs effectively because the society actively participates in this program. It makes for maximal development there, and the society therefore becomes independent in its implementation.

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Jornal of Social and Development Sciences (JSDS)
Vol. 7, No. 1, March 2016 (ISSN 2221-1152)

Develop Papua with Flakes of Spirit: Special Autonomy Authority

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Abstract: A decade of development Papua special autonomy authority, it still spawned numerous ripples of dissatisfaction. The authority should be implemented optimally, faced with various obstacles, both internal within the government and the people of Papua, as well as external mainly from the Central Government. However, there is no denying behind the dissatisfaction, the fact that there is success and progress that will benefit the government and the people of Papua. Dissatisfaction that arises only because the treatment of the special autonomy is half-hearted and inconsistent, so the degree of achievement of development should be more meaningful again. This study is considered very important to give meaning to the success of development inspired by the values of special autonomy in its rules implementation. Besides being one of the chain of the management cycle of development, is also a mandate of Act No. 21 of 2001. In connection with that, as product policies, its review refers to the policy dimensions of implementation and performance policy.

Keywords: Special autonomy, authority, policy implementation, development program

1. Introduction

In the framework of the development process in Papua oriented to spirit of the Special Autonomy, they have a number of authorities in the management of local development, but they also cause various difficult problems. Special Autonomy is still reaping the wave of pros and cons for the Papuans themselves. According Suebu (2003), it must be acknowledged that during this time the basic rights of the people of Papua have not been met, resulting in prolonged social problems. Social issues in question, is the high poverty that causes social inequalities between regions, the low quality of human resources, and low incomes. Meanwhile, Djojosoekarto (2008) states explicitly that the granting of special autonomy policy notice on the enforcement of the fundamental rights of the people in Papua should be supported fully by the Papuan elite in response to the .Related to poverty; development must be geared to eliminate the negative impacts. However, at this time we can see the emergence of the phenomenon of concern, namely the occurrence of environmental damage to marginalizing the rights of native people. This condition was further compounded by the lack of government policies that favor the development of the village community.

In this context, it is worth considering the views Bratic (2010), in his article entitled Local Self-Government in Central and Eastern Europe - A Strong and Independent Local-Level Management Tool or Just a Paper Tiger? Straightly stated that the main difference between the European countries consists in different structures of the local government, which may include 1-3 level. Functions and activities of public administration bodies of the local government (in Indonesia: District/City) has undergone constant change. While the role of the intermediate level (in Indonesia: Province) is a major issue in most new member countries of the European Union (i.e. the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland). In Slovenia, the level of government has not even been introduced. A considerable difference between local government units on the size, strength and financial and economic development. It needs to introduce equalization fiscal mechanisms to support disadvantaged areas or special areas. Equalization of financial transfers from the central government does not depend on political criteria. In addition, so far, property owned by local autonomous governments in the region has not been adequate. Therefore it is necessary to develop a regional asset management administration more efficient in order to increase the income of local budgets.

Thus, the presence of a special autonomy law for Papua Province, is seen to have important implications for the progress of development in Papua, this law has led towards the creation of a "special" governance in Papua, which is different from the other provinces. Of course, it means that there are more references diversity of local governance in Indonesia, having previously been present and known: Special Capital Region of Jakarta Raya, Yogyakarta and Aceh Special Region (or current NAD).Furthermore, Ghandhi (2013) said that

institutional autonomy greater emphasis on: (a) the freedom to achieve excellence, and (b) the freedom to manage the institution through its own settings. However, autonomy as it is today: (1) too many links with the political power of the state, and (2) it is constrained by financial limitations. Hence, important consequences that can be read are: First, Aspects of Local Governance. Governments must adapt national policies treatments that are tailored to the format governance Papua Province. Papua province is the only province in Indonesia that has the institution People's Assembly as cultural representation. The whole basis of considerations of national policy: governance, development, empowerment, and public services should accommodate aspects of socio-culture and customs of the people of Papua as optimally as possible. Second, aspects of payload legislation as policy product, leads to: (a) Rationalization of Government Authority conducted fairly as possible. General authority and special authority should be further elaborated so that it became clear the limits of authority of each: the Government, the Government of Papua Province, and District/cities in Papua.(b) A review of the regulation of profit sharing between the Government and the Provincial Government of Papua which is more aligned to the people of Papua, as encouraged by this law.(c) Preparation Commitment Implementation Guidelines (technical regulations operation) both at the central government level and at the level of Papua Province.(d) The real recognition toward the existence of local society that span the 'hierarchy in the form of various development policies after the enactment of this legislation, so that all citizens of this nation can read an indication of the progress of each year until at the end of the validity, which truly reflect the achievements of the condition of society Papua were "prosperous independent".

Thus, independence is an option of the conditions to achieve the welfare of a public entity. These conditions are specific and interconnection to the universe. Interconnection between the people of Papua in Indonesia's national governing structure, want to preserve the identity of specialization within the framework of the process of adaptation to changes in the direction of well-being. In addition, the quality of interconnection in question, require maturation in relation to the quality of the governance environment. Therefore, government translation into segments of authority becomes essential. Therefore, the fight for independence without the breadth of authority can mean the identity of personality stops without meaning. Although the need to be aware of warning Sutherland, Raben, and Locher-Scolten (2002) which states that should be emphasized that 'regionalism' cannot be not seen as a political or administrative issues exclusively, but as the complexity of sustainability, which needs a change of attitude and strategy. Regardless of the loyalty of the region, many other forces that influence the attitudes and horizons of society, such as class, occupation, religion, and identity groups. Despite the warning, it must be admitted that the identity of the community have encouraged the growth of solidarity which encourage accumulation of motivation effective in development. Respect for the realization of the potential of the people who grow and develop, the social capital in a very significant development. It is appropriate to lift the views Ife and Tesoriero (2008) that social capital can be seen as the 'glue' that holds society together - human relationships, people do what he did against each other because of their social obligation and reciprocity, social solidarity and the community. To that end, be aware of the balance between the need to strengthen national unity by conducting needs decentralization. As the comparison, in line with Lee (2010), in her study of dependence and autonomy - Taiwan Entrepreneurs and local governments of China showed that since the beginning, the central government-local Taiwanese investors are not planning to use for strategic purposes. Increase occurred solely due to changes in cross-strait relations and the consolidation of democracy in Taiwan. Then gradually the central government offer more privileges to Taiwanese investors in response to these changes. The Chinese government chose a pattern of interaction with Taiwan the most suitable business interests at the time.

Decentralized governance is essentially has authority on the implications of political and administrative authority of the relevant norms of authority: (a) Special, which was given to the Government of Papua Province and Regency/City. Details of certain authorities in other fields, which are not submitted by the Central Government to the Province of Papua, including: macro policy planning and national development control, financial balance, the system of state administration and institutions the country's economy, development and empowerment of human resources, utilization of natural resources, and strategic high technology, as well as the conservation and national standardization. (b) General, submitted by the central government to the Government of Papua province, except in matters of foreign policy, defense and security,

monetary and fiscal, religion, justice, and certain authorities in other fields established in accordance with statutory regulations.

Meanwhile, the public authority for the District/City Government held under the law No. 32 of 2004 which has been replaced by Act No. 23 of 2014. Thus, there is the prevailing dualism of autonomous systems at the same time. At the provincial government level, the implementation of the rule of law of special autonomy, while at the Regency / City refers to the laws that apply equally to district/cities in Indonesia. The implication is: First, the translation is more than the authority of the central government (certain authorities in other fields), it is clearly demarcated. Second, integration and synchronization policies between ministries needed to avoid overlapping and contradictory. Third, the existence of disagreement within formulation and implementation of the policy of the central government against government positions at the provincial and district / city, Fourth Follow-up formulation of a special authority in various special regional regulation. Fifth, the existence of the rationalization of the relationship of authority in the provincial and district/ city governments. Sixth, integration and synchronization policy between the regional work units at the provincial and district/city.

2. Methodology

The design of this study is evaluative research focused on government policy. Function explanation used in photographing reality the implementation of Special Autonomy policy and generalized the generalizations about patterns of relationships between the various dimensions of reality. From the side of the government authorities, the compliance function is used to browse the suitability of the attitudes and actions of the actors with the standards and procedures set. Thus, the research design can be described in the following schemes: This study uses the unit of analysis "individual", with a characterized population, but it cannot be known in number, so that the determination of the sample with a combination of techniques Cluster Sampling and Snow Ball Sampling. Thus obtained samples of four districts in the province of Papua (Jayapura, Jayapura district, Jayawijaya, Merauke), and West Papua Province (Manokwari and Bintuni Bay), the number of respondents as many as 36 government officials and 62 members of the public. The data used consist of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is mainly in the form of perceptions and responses collected through focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and observation of the field directly. Secondary data obtained from government documents and public gathered from various sources, such as: product legislation, development planning documents and reports development, public article about the autonomy of the media. All data collected is processed and analyzed by qualitative content analysis, domain analysis, and structural analysis.

3. Discussion

Government Policy Treatments: Entering the decade of the enactment of the Special Autonomy Law for Papua Province, the role of government escorts did not seem optimal. The approach is not comprehensive-integral. By law it just as it is sufficient as a solution. Some of the provisions cannot be implemented without substantial follow-up from the Government. Its implementing regulations are inadequate, causing new frictions in the society of the seriousness of the government. In fact, implementing provisions specifically autonomy is hampered. Obscurity towards implementation is caused by the emergence of different interpretations toward the context "in accordance with prevailing regulations". As a result, policies districts/cities are often at odds with provincial policy, for example relating to the use of foreign aid and authority over natural resource management. One of the central government officials interviewed, clarified that:
Indeed, there is a delay in the government to follow up some of the rules implementing the Special Autonomy law. The argument is in the form of the rules of procedure only takes a long time let alone the process of drafting and publication. Many things must be considered, including the initiative of the Provincial Government of Papua is still sluggish.

The basic framework of regional government under the laws of Papua Autonomy based on authority Papuan People's Assembly, the Legislative and the Executive. Some types of authority, remain the responsibility of the Government, while the special authority for the Province of Papua, are not explicitly stamped so that still

require further implementation regulations. Most of the Government authorities have not clearly formulated as for example regarding: the authority of the empowerment of human resources, conservation and national standardization, it can be intervened by the central government policies or rules. In the implementation, into the second decade of its entry into force, limits the authority of the Government of Papua Province looks still vague, particularly associated with the authority vested in the district/city. This is caused by the formation Provincial Regulation and Regulation Special Area representative does not exist yet. Particularly with regard to special authority for the Government of Papua Province, often become the focus of public and political elite in Papua. Some summary of public opinion in Papua is expressed as follows:
What is the function of special autonomy law, if there is no clear regulation on special authority? Precisely it is essential identity of this law that should be implemented. Do not think that the will be happy with the amount of funds that go to Papua. A lot of money but no clear authority, it will cause abuse and corruption.
Meanwhile, one of the elite Papua commented:
There must be people do not trust the government because of a lot of money that it looks just like "candy politics" only to make people happy. Much more important than that is how this province can carry out the authorities in particular in accordance with their specialization within the framework of regional leaders of Indonesia. Several district / city do not want to know the province. Governor is not more than just as a symbol for them. No coordination of government to the province, everything is oriented directly to the ministry.

Thus some implications follow from this condition is *the First,* the unclear towards the implementation of government functions development and public services as required by the law of special autonomy, for example, there is confusion execution of public authority, especially with respect to natural resource management, and taxation. *Secondly,* by authority at Regency / City completely still based on Law No. 32 of 2004 (Article 14), has not been encouraged by Act No. 21 of 2001 Article 4: 4-5), then there is a conflict of norms in the exercise of authority in the District / City, including authority the use of special autonomy funds. *Thirdly,* yet explained the boundaries of the district authorities delegated authority because it has not carried out consistently by the district / city.

Government Policy Inconsistency: Indeed, from the beginning has been created an agreement that the implementation of Law No. 21 of 2001 in Papua which is pure and consistent is the barometer of a solution to the issue of Papua. Of course it is highly dependent on the commitment and consistency of the Central Government and Local Government (provincial and district / city).In this case, the central government showed their inconsistency in supporting the implementation of Law No. 21 of 2001. The formation of West Irian Jaya province only with Instruction is considered controversial because it is not done on the basis of considerations as provided for in Article 76. Although controversial, but its governance and completeness continue to be addressed so as to continue to exist until today. In political reality in Papua, it has raised the situation pros and cons widespread that leads towards conflict interest and became one of the main factors that drive the emergence of the idea of the return of a special autonomy to the central government. In a chance interview with officials of the Government of Papua Province revealed that:
The Papua provincial government urged the central government to immediately solve the issue of special autonomy for Papua. Until now, Papua do not have a clear future because of the existence of some legislation that is incompatible and conflicting. Law No. Special Autonomy for Papua Province, which is seen as the best way in solving problems in Papua, became useless with the issuance of Presidential Instruction on the Acceleration Expansion of Papua, which is based on Law No. 45 of 1999.
A very popular religious leader in the community said that:
… Any *model of autonomy, including special autonomy in Papua, did not correlate significantly with the increasing of welfare. The implementation of special autonomy is expected to be accelerated and equitable development throughout Papua to resolve the fundamental problems.*

Inconsistent policies can also be traced through the observation of the sharing arrangement. In Act No. 21 of 2001 Article 34 has been set that 70 percent of her income into the local treasury, and the remaining 30 percent paid to the Government. This is contradictory to the Act on Financial Balance so that the Papua Province as owner and producer of natural resources only received part of 30 percent, while the Government "enjoyed" the most part, that: 70 percent. Here there is a conflict of authority between the Government and

the Provincial Government which is still not finished. In an interview with an official of the Government of Papua Province, revealed a picture that:
Problems handover of authority to the Provincial Government of Papua on resource management is inconsistent and half-hearted. Although it was realized that the handover of authority on the orders of the law, not an easy thing. In many ways this Government (relevant ministries) is not yet mentally prepared to cede authority accordingly. Even push-pull between the Government and Local Government happen. On the other hand, the capacity of governments in Papua, still need improvement in order to be adequately prepared to receive and to exercise that authority.

The mechanism of the accountability report part 2% of the total funds of the National DAU. The fund is translated as "special autonomy fund", which should be justified by the Government of Papua Province in particular, based on the special autonomy law. In reality, the governor always has to account for the appropriate mechanisms of the country's financial system. Though, the funds are spent specifically for the development and empowerment of indigenous people of Papua. In the case of treatment of government policy on development in Papua, it appears not to be comprehensive, but rather partial inter-ministerial. Each ministry implements policies and programs on their own without a well-coordinated.
Observing the behavior of the phenomenon of policy officials in various ministries, not only confusing but at the same time has no reason autonomy. Yet all know that it must be treated Papua specially. The policies and programs should directed to it are not treated the same as other provinces. In addition, the policies are often colliding with each other. Make the government and the people of Papua so confused. Whereas existing at the central level institution tasked to handle the affairs of special autonomy, but not affected.

Relevance and Coherence Policy: The general policy direction of development as stated in the National Development Plan, RPJMD Papua Province, and RPJMD various districts / municipalities in Papua, has explicitly reflect the relevance and coherence policies which are adequate. However, in practice it is often found "bias" that leads to contradictory conditions. In many ways, the various ministries at the central level policy is still lacking nuance accommodate the importance of protection of the rights of indigenous Papuans, for example in terms of natural resource management. Also less expensive aspects of local community involvement in the management process of development in the region, so that the dimensions of empowerment missed lift. The summary of local government official's opinion in the district/city expressed as follows.
National programs in Papua, designed by each ministry which is segmented without including the aspirations of local communities in Papua. There is strong impression that each ministry as if vying set a target program in Papua without coordination with each other. What will happen? People's confusion on the behavior of government policies that are actually implemented without answering the real needs of society.

It is similar with policy and program development in the province of Papua. Relevance and coherence are also questionable. With special autonomy funds are managed, it is deemed not sufficiently help to increase community empowerment to the area of remote villages. The number of programs designed Papua province and executed on behalf of a special autonomy law, without preceded by the identification of the real needs of society. **Musrenbang/** the meeting/coordination mechanism is always done every year appears to be merely a formality. Cargo only terms favorable to the interests of government officials only, because it is less accommodate the needs of the community. There are also many development programs that have been carried out impartially to the indigenous people of Papua. This is related to the approach used, namely: is institutionalization. Program targets are institutions both public and private. Though these institutions manage the society as a whole (the Papuan people and society is not Papua).Thus, it is common treatments, whereas the use of special autonomy funds. This is clearly traceable to priority programs in education, health, and economic. .At least there are four (4) categories proposed as a material assessment, namely: (1) aspects of the success of special autonomy embodies the spirit of the good;(2) the implementation of those aspects that are not optimal;(3) aspects of special autonomy which cannot be realized at all; and (4) development of community dynamics that have not been accommodated.

a. Aspects of the successful implementation of special autonomy: In general, it can be argued some aspects of the success of this special autonomy, among others are: First, able to dampen volatility and reduce the degree of escalation of the struggle for independence; Second, able to form a positive image of the

government in the formation of opinions internationally towards treatment of the Government towards indigenous Papuans; Third, on a limited scale, there are processes for the growth of a new awareness of the political elite-government to the struggle increases the dignity of the people in line with the global community. A number of clauses in the Special Autonomy Law have been implemented well, with regard to: (a) Form and composition of government. The spirit of the special autonomy has represented the institutional image. The presence of the Papuan People's Assembly and the Papuan Legislative Council is an important indication of this. (b) Development of a religious. Although this is a matter for central government, but the Government of Papua Province and Regency / City has contributed to creating a "Papua land of peace" through religion approach towards religious harmony created increasingly quality. (c) The role of the governor to coordinate in terms of: local police, Attorney General, and the judicial power. Where every time the central government transferring or further development policy, always invite the Governor of Papua to discuss and decide.(d) The implementation of functional supervision. Government supervision and development in Papua have been implemented over the years, for the purpose of obtaining an efficient and effective performance.

b. Aspects of the special autonomy implementation that is not optimal: At the level of stakeholders still pose a different appreciation. The difference lies in the perception of performance achievements. There is variety appreciation of the benefits of this special autonomy. In various fields of development priorities such as education, health, community economy, and infrastructure facilities, are generally not explicitly distinguish the source budget. Help direct cost to society is still very limited, except through RESPEK (developing a Strategic Plan for Village Economic) and now converted into PROSPEK (Strategic Program Development and Institutional Economics Village).In the area of governance, regional divisions of government (Province / District / District / Village), intended to improve public services and bring a range of development control. However, it raises new problems, because it turns out expansion policy: (1) has not been supported by adequate governmental infrastructure. Almost all the central region of the division does not have adequate public services. (2) Delegation of Authority to the districts and villages are not yet complete.(3) Support personnel and inadequate financing.(4) Status villages and districts was symbolic, since the title of the village into the village and sub district to district, was not accompanied by changes in governance mechanisms and the appropriate spirit of special autonomy law. Provincial and Regency / City Development contributed to instability for structuring the area permanently.

Proposals for the division are generally not discussed more thoroughly in advance in MRP but submitted directly to the Central Government through House of People Representatives, Regional Representatives Council, and the Ministry of the Interior. In fact, in the closing provisions of the Act, it is mentioned that the division of Papua Province into provinces shall be done with the approval of the MRP and the DPRP after considering seriously the social cultural unity, readiness of human resources and the economic capacity and development in the future. Indeed it is a form of denial of the spirit of autonomy, as is often done outside the context of the spirit. Meanwhile, a synergistic relationship in order to build understanding between the parties in the province of Papua, West Papua, and the central government (DPR Papua DPRD Papua, MRP, Home Affairs, DPR, DPD and stakeholders on this matter, has achieved some basic agreement but still vague. The follow up is unclear. Therefore, there is no doubt among the public that expansion policy is not purely for the purpose of improving public services.
Just for the benefit of the elite than the improvement of public services. The fact, the more expansion, the more hidden conflict happen. Relationship Papua and West Papua so far have not been harmonized. The burden even more severe due to expansion both in terms of provision of resources mess government and community service.

A different view emerged in the discussion forum centered in Merauke. Government leaders and community leaders involved in the discussion forum, as do the "choir" support the establishment of several provincial plans again in South Papua, Middle Papua and in the Gulf of Paradise. The arguments put forward in line with the will focuses on improving public services that can reach more welfare society with the strategy to control range of governance and development. It is, to be addressed by the various parties in the city of Jayapura, Jayapura district, Jayawijaya regency Manokwari and Bintuni Bay for the future:
There needs to be a cross agreement components of society and government about the "grand strategy" *expansion .the result used as input for the establishment of the regulation in the context of special autonomy which does not leave national interest.*

Regional divisions of government, it is believed will be able to improve public services and bring a range of development control. However, in reality it raises new problems, because: *First,* is not supported by sufficient governmental infrastructure to the village level. Almost all the villages do not have a service center (office/village hall). For those who are elected as village heads should make his home as a community service center; *Second,* the Delegation of Authority to the District unfinished. Until now, the Government has not been able to finalize the manuscript Regional Regulation on the delegation of authority to the District are encouraged by Act No. 21 of 2001; *Third,* (3) Village and District still be symbolic, just at the level of change nomenclature, there is no special adaptation meaning in the reality of people's lives.

c. Aspects of special autonomy which cannot be realized: Act No. 21 of 2001, also contains provisions that are not necessarily enforceable, because they hit on the rules of other laws. Example: Article 28mengatur on Political Parties. Practically this article cannot be executed because it is not regulated in legislation politics Party. The stronger public pressure on the establishment of a local political party inspired by Act No. 21 of 2001 Article 28: 1-4 explicitly provide opportunities to communities in Papua to assist Parties: "Papua Province can form political parties, according to the rules and regulations and obtain the approval of the Papuan People's Assembly to prioritize the recruitment pattern of the Papuan people". This article cannot be implemented because it is still hampered by political arguments that have not volunteered for accommodation of local political parties. In addition, the exception granted by the Government to the NAD Province, has sparked a growing insistence on special treatments in Papua. Thus, the community will form a political party cannot be realized. Opinion summary of elite political public figures illustrated that:
Formation of Political Parties as mandated by Article 28 cannot be realized because it is considered as a dead ***article.*** *It is still difficult to materialize although the spirit Special Autonomy coloring all aspects of society. Feared this can significantly influence people's political participation.*

d. The dynamics of the community who have not accommodated: Recognized the charge law No. 21 of 2001 has covered a lot of things but, yet flexible enough to accommodate the dynamics of the development of society in the future. In this case, summarized proposals to accommodate matters relating to: labor relations MRP, DPRP and the Governor; The assertion of authority relationship between the District/Town and Province; Government Transparency and Accountability; The arrangement of the village government system; and public access to development information.

Policy and Program Development: Implementation of policies in the form of development programs, the government district / city, just based on technical guidelines issued by the Provincial Government of Papua every budget year, such as: the Memorandum of Understanding between the Governor of Papua with Regent / Mayor, Definitive Plan Use of SAF, covering the areas of: Education, Health, People's Economic Empowerment, Infrastructure, and Others; Technical guidelines for the funding allocation policy of special autonomy.

a. Education programs: It is recognized that education policy regencies / cities (for example in the city of Jayapura, Jayapura district, Merauke, Jayawijaya, and Bintuni Bay) aimed at improving the equity and quality of education services, especially for the success of *Fair 9 years* to make optimum use of infrastructure and physical facilities / nonphysical and increase the number and quality of teachers. In the implementation, the special autonomy fund provided by the regional government to be managed by relevant authorities, not according to the needs and it is still less transparent. Trimming occurs allotment or transfer of financing in other areas, especially infrastructure. There are still doubts from the public, if there is seriousness of the Government to implement a development policy that education has been scheduled. The skepticism is reasonable to examine how the proposed indicative argument: *First,* during one decade of implementation of special autonomy, quality education at all levels, lines and types of education generally can only be enjoyed by indigenous Papuans who live in urban and surrounding areas. While they were in villages that are difficult to access from the capital of the district/city have not received adequate educational services; *Second, a* location of scholarships to be very limited and not smooth. Whereas the laws of the Special Autonomy Article 56, paragraph 3, and the explanation has mandated the need for the allocation of financing all or part of the costs of education for the sons and daughters of indigenous Papuans at all levels of the education community is hoping that with honesty, the Government may waive the school children up to the level of Higher Education , the appearance of *Perdasi* Papua Province No. 5 of 2006 on the development of education in the province of

Papua, is expected to be the main foundation for the successful implementation of special autonomy in education. Thus, the allocation of funds for the education of at least 30% which has not been run properly can soon be realized.

From the aspect of equalization, a teacher at Sentani stated that: "Not all schools to feel the benefits of special autonomy thereafter for five years." The allocation of financing all or part of the costs of education for the sons and daughters of indigenous Papuans in all levels of education (Explanation of Article 56 paragraph 3) , translated Jayapura Regency Government by providing tuition assistance and subsidies SPP replacement fund. This is supported by the opinion of a religious figure:
There is indeed special autonomy fund assistance in the form of scholarships to students each USD. 300.000, - and high school kids can Rp. 150.000, - do not know how many children can; elementary school children are given 1 million. "Furthermore, People Youth fairly educated said that: The passing rate children in our village, getting better from year to year and the absorption of children for each subject already well. Average achievement scores very satisfactory grade parents.

Interesting listening, over the last 3 years in Jayawijaya, the authority for granting scholarships to children of Papua precisely handled by Bappeda Jayawijaya, when the Department of Education and which has data about students. In this case of course there has been a deviation duties which may result in the target bias. In the city of Jayapura, scholarship assistance is routinely given to children's original Port Numbay a limited scale but continuous, conducted by the Department of Education and the Teaching and Social Service. While in Jayapura and Merauke conducted by the Department of Education and Teaching.

b. Health Program: Special autonomy fund allocation for health development approximately 15% is not significant enough to help improve health services a society of Papua. Targeted use of funds is not focused on real efforts to improve health status of society directly. Health services for people with loads as low as society is still far from expectations. This is particularly felt by people far from urban areas. Health services in hospitals is still considered expensive, especially the purchase of medicines. The participation of non-governmental organizations in health care, especially of religious institutions has been accomplished so far, especially to people in remote and isolated areas. There are also non-governmental organizations involved in health care but are still minimal. While the business world is very minimal involvement in health care efforts. Government policies Regency / City of evaluation targets, the implementation of special autonomy in the health sector aimed at improving the range / equity and quality of health services. The benefits are already being felt by the people portrayed by the FD statement (Community leaders in Jayapura), that:
Society is very grateful because no specific policy for the poor to free medical treatment (evidenced by a certificate from the head of the village). One thing that made me sad is the doctors are never in place. Doctors only on the day of the market. That people want to be there during the doctor can perform the task of service 1 x 24 hours per day. Society reports that there are still drugs purchased with the help of special autonomy funds packs of 2002 are today traded by persons who are not responsible.

c. Economic Democracy Program: Populist economic development in the district / city evaluation targets are generally formulated in a summary of the policy directives as follows: Improved capabilities of traditional community economic commodity; The establishment and improvement of the people's economy and production center for the community; The creation of a unified people's economic circulation; Training and apprenticeship economic improvement of the people; Improved behavior-oriented productive enterprise; Increased income and purchasing power. The economic empowerment of the people aiming to increase community participation in various activities, especially in the areas of economic development, improving the quality of human resources in order to be able to process natural resources efficiently and sustainably to increase the income and welfare. To realize this, it is in line with the spirit and philosophy of the special autonomy law; district / city governments have attempted to translate it into various forms of programs in all sectors of the economy in cities and in villages. But in the field of community economy, people still require intensive training and socialization. It is as stated by the Community leaders in Jayapura that:
The government must work together with the foundation is there to accompany people conduct business and there should be training for the community to manage the business well. It should also be sustainable government guidance, not just once and then leave it alone.

One of the FGD participants in Jayawijaya, hoping that in the future policy of the use of special autonomy funds are prioritized in the social economy. Given that the economic living conditions of the people in the mountainous region is still very alarming.

Better populist economic empowerment program which protrudes from the other programs. If the community has been able to economically, then by itself can pay for education, health, and other necessities of life. Thus, the government of Papua does not have to follow the priorities set technically special autonomy program in each district / city. Let districts / cities organize themselves according to the needs of each.

d. Basic Infrastructure Program: Program infrastructure geared towards the provision of infrastructure, including infrastructure and social facilities economy, which supports the improvement of public services, particularly local communities in remote areas, in order to accelerate economic progress, rural, giving a chance to make, create jobs, facilitate the flow of goods and services and guarantee provide food and local ingredients at affordable prices, equitable growth of incomes. In addition, it is also aimed at improving basic services with the development priorities of clean water network, electric lighting, and public housing. The usage policy by the government's special autonomy funds of district/city in the context of infrastructure development in general lack alignments to small communities. The substance of the program more absorbed for program maintenance of roads and bridges in urban areas. While the road infrastructure that can connect economic centers in the villages people still tend to be neglected. Although road construction Ombrop-SP II in Jayapura (as an example), intended to facilitate the production of marketing channels "cocoa", but in reality the economic development of the cocoa farmers still hampered by the high cost of transportation. Correspondingly, the critical comments that had raised in the discussion forum, as put forward by government leaders in Jayawijaya that:
After 5 years held a special autonomy program, village road conditions do not change much. There is no progress to sustain the needs of the community. Most governments are simply repairing existing roads in cities. Problem systems as easy and cheap as well as electric lighting in villages are less attention.

In general, concluded that it is important to direct the development of infrastructure to villages and remote areas in order to be able to open the economic centers of the people so that they have easy access and smooth to the city. If the infrastructure development coupled with the concept of empowerment, the use of materials and local workers should take precedence, since this means that infrastructure development can add value to the economic improvement of the community. As we know that there are many local workers who are unemployed and have not been used effectively by the Government. In this case, questioned the commitment of the government policy to build new economic centers in the districts and villages.

4. Conclusion

However special autonomy presented in honor and recognition of Papuan identity to form a special system of governance which can be set on the basis of life in Papua based on their unique culture and customs. Special autonomy is a manifestation of the rationalization of the division of authority between the government and the provincial government of Papua, so that special arrangements can be done in the areas of education, health, economy which can provide greater benefits to the indigenous people of Papua. Not optimal implementation of special autonomy, characterized by: (a) the commitment of the central government which is sufficient but still very weak in implementation; (b) the unavailability of adequate regulation device to regulate the implementation instructions (including the authority and funding), (c) the limited allocation of special autonomy funds in the district / city, making it less able to develop programs relating directly to community empowerment; (d) the existence of *double standards* applied by the Government in the policy division of the province and district / city.

In terms of development policy, appear to have to accommodate the philosophy and spirit of autonomy, both in the National Development Plan, as well as inside RPJMD and RPJMD of Provincial and Regency/City. However, the implementation of the policy descriptions in the form of programs/activities tends to be biased and not targeted. Within the framework of its implementation, there are three types of assessment that refers to the classification: the articles that have been successfully implemented properly; Articles are not optimally done; and clauses that cannot be implemented. Therefore it is necessary to: (1) deep and continuous

socialization to the whole society up to the villages and in the apparatus of government from the central level down to the village. It was considered important as efforts to reduce the opinions of society and apparatus are still not in line with the spirit and philosophy of special autonomy. (2) Re-orient the planning process so that the charge accommodating the needs of people clearly illustrated in the planning documents that have adequate power implementable. To that end, it is necessary for the facilitation and advocacy of the Government in an integrated manner. (3) to distinguish the use of sources of income derived from other sources such as: DAU, DAK, and others, it is deemed necessary to regulate by laws of its own regarding accountability mechanisms Financial sourced from special autonomy funds. (4) The grand strategy of the division of the province and district / city agreed to by all components of society and government as well as specify in a binding rule.

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Jornal of Social and Development Sciences (JSDS)
Vol. 7, No. 1, March 2016 (ISSN 2221-1152)

Understanding Roommate Conflict among University of Cape Coast Students: A Poisson Regression Approach

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Abstract: Although roommate conflict and its negative effects are visible on Ghanaian campuses, most of the publications on this type of conflict have been written by scholars in the developed world. Consequently, challenges and consequences associated with this type of conflict in Ghana and developing countries have not been adequately discussed in the literature. This study investigates causes, consequences and management strategies of roommate conflict and willingness to pay for conflict resolution services. Findings of the study indicated that most of the students have had conflict with their roommate. Poor communication, lack of cooperation, unreturned greetings and cold looks were identified as the major forms or signs of conflicts. Respondents indicated main causes of conflicts as refusal to clean room, noise making in the room, gossiping about roommate and using roommate property without permission. With regards to consequences of these conflicts, students suggested feeling tensed and uncomfortable, staying outside their rooms for long hours, sleep distortion and depression to be the major consequences. The study revealed bringing roommate together to resolve conflict themselves, encouraging communication among roommates, negotiation with roommate and special training on developing cooperative attitude among roommate to be the major management strategies to address conflict. Most of the students were unwilling to pay for conflict resolution services if provided by the university. Results of the poison regression estimation suggests family size of student, number of roommates in a room and being in a love relationship as significant and negative predictors of frequency of roommate conflicts.

Keywords: *Causes, Conflict, Management Strategies, Roommate, Willingness to pay, Poison Regression Model*

1. Introduction

As social beings, humans construct, maintain and change the social world within which they live. Human life is thus characterized by social relations of dependence and interdependence. However, since each individual is unique and different, differences cannot be totally suppressed from manifesting which increases the potential for conflict whenever people have contact. Conflict is therefore inevitable and thus a normal part of man's social relation (Gillin, 2004). On every university campus, the achievements of institutional and personal goals are also dependent upon the effective and efficient interaction among the individuals. However, a student`s experience living in the residential halls with mates can be one of the most rewarding aspects of university life or one of the biggest nightmares which can result in conflict and may be liable to assume alarming proportions if it is not promptly address. In the University of Cape Coast, the residential halls make random matches of roommates for students. The halls of residence are meant to provide interaction beyond the classroom between students assigned as junior members, and academic and senior administrative or professional staff who are assigned tutor from among fellows of the hall. As the numbers of places in the halls now do not match the number of qualified students, non-residence has become a prominent feature of admissions. This has also lead to the introduction of hostels in and around campus. Though students in the University of Cape Coast do experience roommate conflict, the determinants of these conflicts are not well understood. Specifically, the extent to which socio economic characteristics of students influence roommate conflict has not been investigated. In order to assist students to deal with problems of roommate conflict, this study investigates roommate conflict in the University of Cape Coast. Specifically, the objectives of the study are to (1) Describe the socio-economic characteristics of the students (2) Investigate the forms/signs of conflicts (3) Identify causes of roommate conflict (4) Analyze effects of roommate conflict (5) Determine management strategies to address roommate conflict (6) Investigate the willingness to pay for conflict resolution services (7) Determine the socio economic factors that influence roommate conflict.

2. Literature Review

Roommate conflict has been documented in many studies to be a problem for students and continues to pres challenges for residential hall mediation services. Early studies of roommates focused on compatibility and satisfaction (e.g. Carey, Hamilton, & Shanklin, 1986; Winston & Yaranovich, 1994). Egwunyenga (2009) investigated the causes and various strategies for managing roommate conflicts in Universities in Nigeria. Results showed that smoking inside the room, using roommates' properties without permission, unacceptable prayer groups activities by some members inside the room, Different cult members in a room with different interests, having an affair with a roommate's lover, competition in the use of electrical appliances before lecture time and refusal of some roommates to settle bills were the major causes of roommate conflict. Also, results showed that to manage conflict and ensure healthy room-mate relationship, belligerent room-mates must be encouraged to communicate and participate in the resolution of conflict. Yadegaran (2013) tackled seven college roommate conflicts. It was found that some of the common causes of roommate conflict were piling up unwashed dishes, incompatible lifestyle such as smoking marijuana and same sex relationships. The study suggested that to resolve room-mate conflict, university staff should be trained in conflict mediation while roommate write formal contract on conduct.

Moving to a college or university is what Vangelisti and Caughlin (1997) label a family stress point. Young adults enter into a time where a significant number of their relationships change. Change causes stress. Stress is known to have deleterious effects on student success (Friedlander, Reid, Shupak, and Cribble, 2007). Stress emerges as the highest barrier to student's success and a major contributor to other negative influences such as fatigue, depression, alcohol use, anxiety and suicidal feelings (McClorkle and Mason, 2009). Further, Chruden and Shermans (1994) opine that, students who experience conflicts feel tensed and uncomfortable, a condition that is commonly referred to as anxiety. According to Hardigg and Nobile (1995), these conflicts in extreme cases lead to serious violence as their research revealed that when there is a problem between roommates and neither can work it out, roommate may start to feel desperate, trapped, and turn the matter into life or death situation. While deaths have been associated with roommate conflicts, Duran and Zakahi (1988) have indicated that poor relationships among students are responsible for dissatisfaction with school and lower Grade Point Average (GPA).

3. Methodology

Study Area Description: The University of Cape Coast is the only university in the central region of Ghana and has a total of eight school/faculty. The University has regular students' population of about 15789 students consisting of 10591 males and 5198 females. Residents' students are 6062 while non-residents students are 9727.

Sampling Method and Sample Size: The sample for the study consists of 117 students in the University of Cape Coast. The population for the study was all students in the university of Cape Coast. Multistage random sampling technique was used to select respondents of study. The first stage involved random sampling of seven (7) residential halls namely Casely Hayford hall, Valco hall, Kwame Nkrumah hall, Oguaa hall, Adehye hall, Atlantic hall and the Students Representative Council hostel. Fifteen (15) respondents were selected from each of the halls except Adehye hall which is an all female hall and Casely Hayford hall which is an all-male hall with twenty-one (21) respondents each. This was due to the fact that same gender is prone to conflict especially females.

Data collection and Analysis: An interview schedule was the main tool of data collection while descriptive statistics and regression analysis were the main analytical techniques. Data was analyzed using Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) version 15.0 and R programming Language. Results of the study were presented in tables and bar charts whilst frequencies and percentages were used to discuss the results.

Poisson Regression Modeling: Suppose that we have a sample of n observations $y_1, y_2 \ldots\ldots y_n$ which can be treated as realizations of independent Poisson random variables, with the expectation of the response variable following a Poisson distribution and dependent on a vector of explanatory variables , $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
A simple **linear model** of the form below could be entertained:

$$u_i = \mathrm{E}(Y \mid x) = \theta' x$$

However, this model has the disadvantage that the linear predictor on the right hand side can assume any real value, whereas the Poisson mean on the left hand side, which represents an expected count, has to be non-negative. A straightforward solution to this problem is to model instead the logarithm of the mean using a linear model. In effect a generalized linear model with linear log is considered and the **log-linear model** written as:

$$\log(\mathrm{E}(Y \mid x)) = \theta' x$$

In this model the regression coefficient β_j represents the expected change in the log of the mean per unit change in the predictor x_j. In other words increasing x_j by one unit is associated with an increase of β_j in the log of the mean. Exponentiating the above equation we obtain a **Poisson model** for the mean:

$$\mathrm{E}(Y \mid x) = e^{\theta' x}$$

In this model, an exponentiated regression coefficient exp $\{\beta_j\}$ represents a multiplicative effect of the j-th predictor on the mean. Increasing x_j by one unit multiplies the mean by a factor exp $\{\beta_j\}$. If Y_i are independent observations with corresponding values x_i of the predictor variable, then θ can be estimated by maximum likelihood.

Maximum likelihood-based parameter estimation: Given a set of parameters θ and an input vector x, the mean of the predicted Poisson distribution, as stated above, is given by

$$\mathrm{E}(Y|x) = e^{\theta' x},$$

and thus, the **Poisson distribution**'s probability mass function is given by

$$p(y|x;\theta) = \frac{e^{y(\theta' x)} e^{-e^{\theta' x}}}{y!}$$

Suppose we are given a data set consisting of m vectors $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1},\ i = 1, \ldots, m$, along with a set of m values $y_1, \ldots, y_m \in \mathbb{R}$. Then, for a given set of parameters θ, the probability of attaining this particular set of data is given by

$$p(y_1, \ldots, y_m | x_1, \ldots, x_m; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} \frac{e^{y_i(\theta' x_i)} e^{-e^{\theta' x_i}}}{y_i!}.$$

By the method of maximum likelihood estimation, we wish to find the set of parameters θ that makes this probability as large as possible. To do this, the equation is first rewritten as a likelihood function in terms of θ:

$$L(\theta|X,Y) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} \frac{e^{y_i(\theta' x_i)} e^{-e^{\theta' x_i}}}{y_i!}.$$

Noticeably, the expression on the right hand side has not actually changed. A formula in this form is typically difficult to work with; instead, one uses the *log-likelihood*:

$$\ell(\theta|X,Y) = \log L(\theta|X,Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(y_i(\theta' x_i) - e^{\theta' x_i} - \log(y_i!) \right).$$

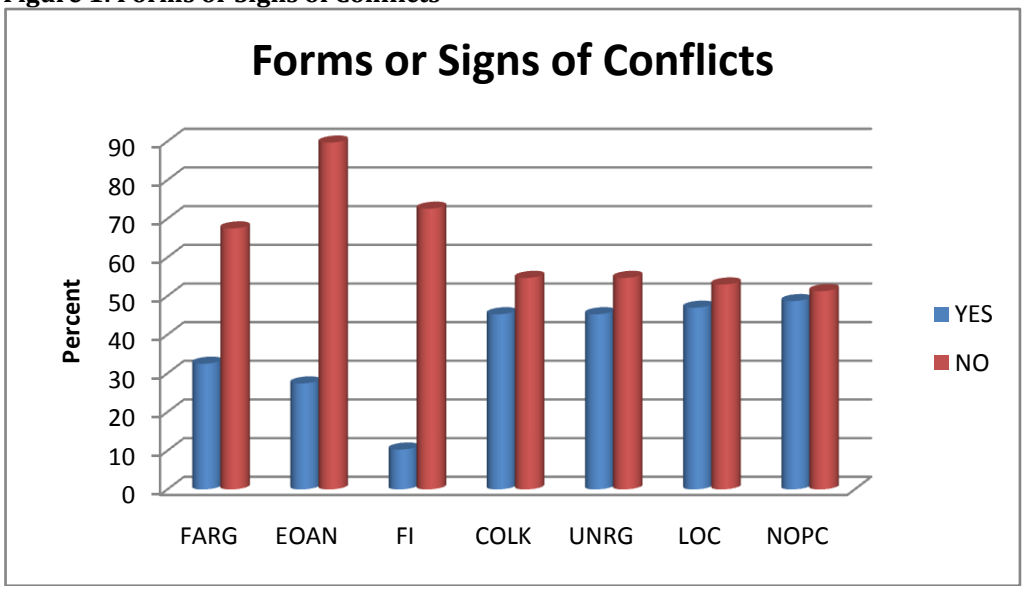
The parameters θ only appear in the first two terms of each term in the summation. Therefore, given that we are only interested in finding the best value for θ we may drop the $y_i!$ and simply write the log-likelihood function as:

$$\ell(\theta|X,Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(y_i(\theta' x_i) - e^{\theta' x_i} \right).$$

4. Results and Discussion

Socio-economic Characteristics of Respondents: In an attempt to investigate the socio economic characteristics, respondents were asked questions pertaining to that. Of the respondents interviewed, the males constitute 49.6% while the remaining 50.4% were females. Up to 47.9% of the respondents interviewed were between the ages of 18-20 years; 23.1% were between 21-22 years; 7.7% were between 23-24 years, 9.4% were between 25-26 years, 7.7% were between 27-28 years, only 1.7% were between 29-30 years, and 2.6% were between 33-34years. Most of the respondents (70.1%) were Akans (consisting of Fante, Asante, Akyem, Kwahu and Nzema), 12% were Ewes, 4.3% were Ga- Adangbe (consisting of Ga and Krobo), 1.7% were Kusasi, Dagomba, Mamprusi, Gonja, Guan, and Frafra each. Wassa and Sissala constituted 0.9% each. Of the respondents interviewed, up to 93.2% were Christians with Muslims constituting only 6.8%. When asked if respondents had some of their roommates belonging to different religion other than theirs, only 26.5% of respondents answered in the affirmative while up to 73.5% were contrary to this view. Most of the respondents constituting 79.5% had resided in boarding houses prior to entering the university. Of the respondents interviewed, only 3.4% had household size between 0-3 persons, majority of the respondents consisting 61.5% had between 4-6 persons, and 29.9% had between 7-9 persons and only 5.1% had household size between 10-12 persons. 38.5% of the respondents had obtained 16 years of education, 17.9% had obtained 17 years of education, 19.7% had obtained 18 years of education, 17.9% had obtained 19 years of education, 4.3% had obtained 20 years of education and only 1.7% had obtained 21 years of education. When respondents were asked how many siblings they had, 31.6% had between 0-2 siblings, 45.3% had between 3-4 siblings, 17.1% had between 5-6 siblings, 5.1% had between 7-8 siblings with only one (0.9%) respondent having 9-10 siblings. 47% of the respondents had monthly remittance of < GH¢ 100, 41.9% had monthly remittance between GH¢101-200, with the remaining 11.1% of the respondents receiving monthly remittance between GH¢201-500.

Figure 1: Forms or Signs of Conflicts



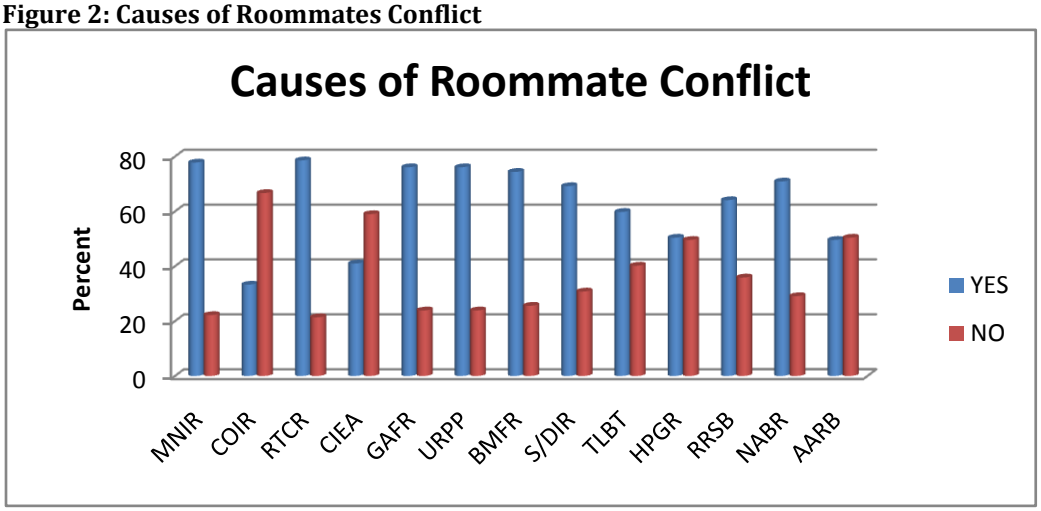
Note: FARG = Furious Argument, **EOAN**= Exchange of Angry Notes, **FI**= Fight, **COLK**= Cold Look, **UNRG**= Unreturned Greeting, **LOC**= Lack of Cooperation, **NOPC**= No or Poor Communication

The study investigated the forms of conflict encountered by students of the University of Cape Coast. When asked if respondents have had any form of conflict with their past and present roommates, 63.2% of them indicated that they have had conflicts while the remaining 36.8% had maintained a cordial relationship with their roommates. Major forms or signs of conflicts included no or poor communications, lack of cooperation, cold look and unreturned greeting. 48.7% of the respondents indicated no or poor communication as a sign of conflict while the 51.3% did not. With regards to lack of cooperation, 47% of the total respondents indicated as a sign of conflict. Unreturned greetings and cold looks had 45.3% each. About 32.5% indicated furious

argument as a sign or form of conflict while 67.5% opined differently. 27.4% exchanged angry notes as a form of conflict while72.6% did not indicate that as a form of conflict. Only 10.3% of the respondents indicated fight as a form of conflict while up to 89.7% were contrary to this opinion.

Causes of Roommate Conflict: The causes of roommate conflict were investigated. The results revealed the major causes of conflict among roommates to be refusal to clean room by some roommates, making noise in the room, gossiping about fellow roommate, using roommate property without permission and bringing many friends to the room more than what roommate can tolerate.

Figure 2: Causes of Roommates Conflict

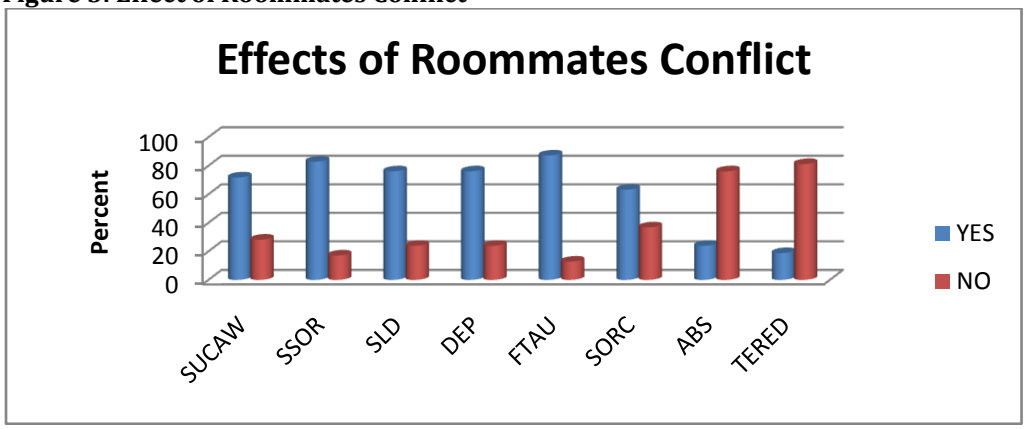


Note: MNIR= Making noise in the room, COIR= Cooking in the room, RTCR= Refusal to clean room, CIEA= Competition in the use of electrical appliances, GAFR= gossiping about fellow roommate, URPP=Using roommate property without permission, BMFR= Bringing many friends to the room, S/DIR = Smoking/drinking in the room, TLBT= Turning on light during bed time, HPGR= Having prayer group activities in the room, RRSB= Refusal of some roommates to settle bills, NABR= Narrowing by some roommates, AARB= Arguments about religious beliefs.

Of the respondents interviewed, 77.8% indicated that roommate conflict was as a result of making noise in the room while the 22.2% were contrary to this view. Only 33% blamed cooking in the room as a cause of conflict while up to 66.7% opined differently. Refusal to clean room also saw many respondents (78.6%) indicating it as a cause of conflict while the remaining 21.4% were of different opinion. 41% indicated competition in the use of electrical appliances as a cause of conflict. Up to 76.1% of the respondents indicated that gossiping about fellow roommate and using roommate property without permission were each a cause of roommate conflict. 74.4% of the respondents indicated bringing too many friends to the room to be a cause of conflict. 69.2% of the respondents indicated that smoking/drinking in the room as a cause of conflict while the remaining 30.8% opined differently. Turning on light during bed time was also a cause of conflict as indicated by 59.8% of respondents while the remaining 40.2% were of contrary view. 50.4% of the respondents indicated that having prayer group activities in the room causes conflict while 49.6% were contrary to this view. 64.1% of the respondents indicated that refusal of some roommates to settle utility bills causes conflicts while the remaining 35.9% had different opinion. Up to 70.9% of the respondents indicated bringing boyfriends and girlfriends ("narrowing") by some roommates into the room causes conflicts while the remaining 29.1% opined differently. Of the respondents interviewed, 49.6% indicated that arguments about religious beliefs causes conflict among roommate.

Consequences of Roommates Conflict: The study investigated the consequences of roommate conflicts on students. Major effects of conflicts on students were identified by respondents as feeling tensed and uncomfortable in the room, students staying outside their rooms for long hours, sleep distortion and depression.

Figure 3: Effect of Roommates Conflict

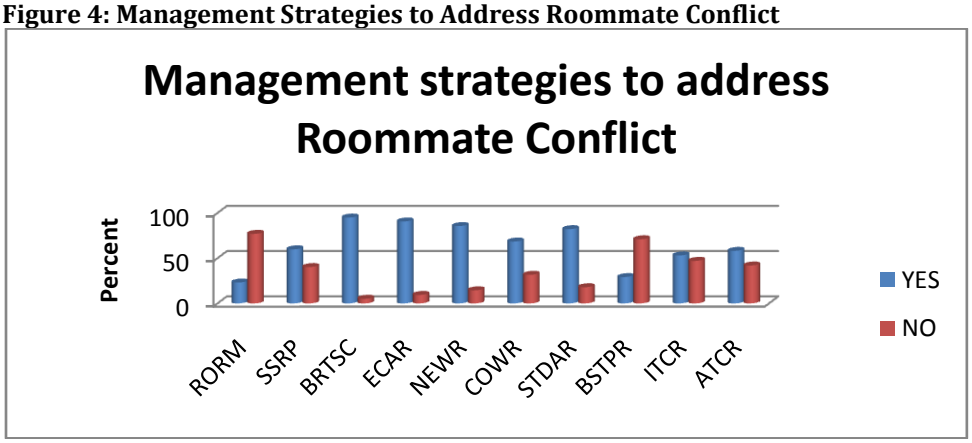


Note: SUCAW= Students are unable to concentrate on academic work, SSOR= Students stay outside the room for long hours, SLD= Sleep distortion, DEP= Depression, FTAU= Feeling tensed and uncomfortable, SORC= Stereotyping others based on roommate characteristics, ABS= Absenteeism and TERED= Terminate education

Of the respondents interviewed, 71.8% indicated students are unable to concentrate on academic work as an effect of conflict while the remaining 28.2% did not support this assertion. 82.9% indicated students stay outside the room for long hours while the remaining 17.1% opined differently. 76.1% of the respondents each indicated sleep distortion and depression to be effect of conflict while the remaining 23.9% were of contrary view. Up to 87.2% indicated students feel tensed and uncomfortable as an effect of conflict while only 12.8% opined differently. 63.2% of the respondents indicated that roommate conflict leads to stereotyping others based on roommate characteristics while the remaining 36.8% did not support this assertion. Only 23.9% indicated absenteeism to be an effect of conflict while up to 76.1% were of a contrary view. 18.8% of the respondents supported termination of education as a consequence of roommate conflict while up to 81.2% did not support this assertion.

Management Strategies to Address Roommate Conflict: The study investigated management strategies employed by students to deal with roommate conflict. The results revealed bringing roommates together to solve their own conflict, encouraging communication among roommate and negotiation with roommate and special training on developing cooperative attitude among roommates as the major management strategy to address roommate conflict.

Figure 4: Management Strategies to Address Roommate Conflict



Note: RORM=Rotating roommate, SSRP= Setting stringent rules and punishment, BRTSC= Bringing roommates together to solve conflicts, ECAR= Encouraging communication among roommate, NEWR= Negotiation with roommates, COWR= Confrontation with roommate, STDAR= Special training on developing

cooperative attitude among roommates, BSTPR= Bringing a student as a third party to settle issues ITCR= Introducing topics on conflict resolution as a course, ATCR= Ability to choose roommate

The results revealed that out of the total 100% (117 respondents) each, only 23.1% of the respondents indicated rotating roommates as a strategy to manage a conflict. Setting stringent rules and punishment attracted 59.8% of the respondents indicating it as a conflict management strategy. Up to 94.9% indicated bringing roommates together to solve conflict as an effective conflict management strategy. 90.6% of the respondents interviewed indicated encouraging communication among roommate as a management strategy. Negotiation with roommates attracted 85.5% of respondents indicating as management strategy. About 68.4% of respondents indicated confrontation with roommate as a strategy to address conflict. Other effective management strategies indicated are as follows. 82.1% of the respondents interviewed indicated special training on developing cooperative attitude among roommates, 29.1% indicated bringing a student as a third party to settle issues, 53% indicated introducing topics on conflict resolution as a course while 58.1% indicated ability to choose roommate as effective management strategy to address roommate conflicts.

Willingness to Pay for Conflict Resolution Service: Analysis of the students' willingness to pay (WTP) for conflict resolution services as shown in Table (1) revealed a mean willingness of GH¢ 1.86 with a standard deviation of GH¢ 3.23. However, majority of the respondents were not willing to pay representing a median of GH¢ 0.00. Among those willing to pay, very few were willing to pay higher amounts; hence the distribution is skewed by a limited number of higher bidders.

Table 1: The Statistics of Willingness to Pay (WTP)

Mean (Std. Deviation 3.23)	1.86
Median	.00
Skewness (Std. Error of Skewness)	1.69
Kurtosis	1.53
Std. Error of Kurtosis	.44

When respondents were asked if they were willing to pay for conflict resolution services if provided in the University, only 37.6% indicated yes while up to 63.2% indicated unwillingness to pay. Of the amount willing to pay, GH¢ 1, GH¢ 4, GH¢ 5 and GH¢ 10 were the most popular responses.

Table 2: The frequency of the bids of WTP

Bids of WTP (GH¢)	Frequency	Percent
0	74	63.2
1	9	7.7
2	7	6.0
4	1	0.9
5	13	11.1
6	1	0 .9
10	12	10.3
Total	117	100.0

Zero indicates that the respondents were not willing to pay. Respondents suggested that rather than paying, the Student Representative Council dues should cater for conflict resolution services among roommate. Furthermore, conflicting roommates should be made to pay since not everyone indulges him/herself in roommate conflict.

Model Estimation Results of the Poisson Regression Analysis: A poisson regression analysis was employed to analyze the socio-economic factors that influence roommate conflict. The Akaike Information Criteria (Akaike, 1973), provided the basis for selecting the model that provided the best fit to the conflict data. The model specification with frequency of roommate conflict as the dependent variable and gender, age, family size, roommates of different religion, prior experience in a boarding house, number of roommates one has, years of education, being in a love relationship, number of sibling and remittance as the covariates

provided the best fit with AIC of 581.2. Result shows that family size, prior experience in a boarding house, Number of roommates one has, years of education, involvement in a love relationship and number of sibling exhibit statistically significant association with the frequency of roommate conflicts. The model estimation result reveals a significantly negative relationship between frequency of conflicts and the regression covariates (i.e. family size, number of roommates one has and being in a love relationship). A significantly positive relationship exists between frequency of conflicts and the regression covariates (i.e. prior experience in a boarding house and number of Sibling).

Table 3: Parameter estimates of the Poisson Model

Variables	Estimates	Std. Error	z value	Pr (>I z I)
Intercept	-1.539	1.038	-1.482	0.138
GEN	0.167	0.170	0.980	0.327
AGE	0.027	0.028	0.945	0.344
FSIZE	-0.263	0.099	-2.648	0.008**
DIFR	0.038	0.176	0.218	0.827
BOD	0.591	0.204	-2.908	0.003**
NRM	-0.119	0.048	-2.497	0.012*
EDU	0.107	0.068	1.576	0.115
LOR	-0.381	0.148	-2.573	0.010 *
NOS	0.333	0.097	3.437	0.0005 ***
REM	0.0002	0.0002	0.919	0.358

Significance. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

NOTE: GEN= gender, AGE= age, FSIZE= family size, DIFR= Roommates of different religion, BOD= Prior experience in a boarding house, NRM= Number of roommates one has, EDU= years of education, LOR= Being in a love relationship, NOS= Number of Sibling and REM= Remittance

It should be emphasized that a negative sign of a parameter indicates that high values of the variables tend to decrease the frequency of conflict. A positive sign implies that high values of the variables will increase the frequency of conflict. In effect the frequency of roommate conflict decreases with family size, number of roommates one has and being in a love relationship.

5. Conclusion

Conflicts among roommates are inevitable because of the diverse backgrounds of students creating a potentially volatile mixture of values, customs, religion, expectations and sensibilities in the rooms. A survey of 117 randomly sampled students from all the halls of the University of Cape Coast was conducted using a standard questionnaire. An interview schedule was the main tool of data collection while descriptive statistics and poison regression analysis were the main analytical techniques. The objectives of the study were to (1) Describe the socio-economic characteristics of the students (2) Investigate the forms/signs of conflicts (3) Identify causes of roommate conflict (4) Analyze effects of roommate conflict (5) Determine management strategies to address roommate conflict (6) Investigate the willingness to pay for conflict resolution services. (7) Determine the socio economic factors that influence roommate conflict. Findings show that most of the students have had conflict with their roommates. Poor communication, lack of cooperation, unreturned greetings and cold looks were identified as the major forms of conflicts. Respondents indicated major causes of conflicts as refusal to clean room, noise making in the room, gossiping about roommate and using roommate property without permission. With regards to consequences of these conflicts, students suggested feeling tensed and uncomfortable, staying outside their rooms for long hours, sleep distortion and depression to be the major consequences. Findings of the study also suggest bringing roommate together to solve conflict, encouraging communication among roommates, negotiation with roommate and special training on developing cooperative attitude among roommate to be the major management strategies to address conflict. Most of the students were unwilling to pay for conflict resolution services if provided by the University. The major reasons for unwillingness to pay were that the Student Representative Council dues should cater for conflict resolution among roommates and conflicting roommates should be the ones made to pay since not every student indulges in roommate conflict. Results

from the poison regression estimation suggests family size of student, number of roommates in a room and being in a love relationship as significant and negative predictors of frequency of roommate conflicts. Implications for policy are that university authorities should take socio economic characteristics of students into account when assigning roommates.

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Jornal of Social and Development Sciences (JSDS)
Vol. 7, No. 1, March 2016 (ISSN 2221-1152)

The Effect of Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Development Expenditure of Employment in the District Luwu

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Abstract: This study aims to assess the economic growth and the factors that influence the economic growth in the local government system by increasing the production of goods and services measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the policy of government expenditure (development) that can directly drive growth to finance economic development in the field of social economy and the public, both the development of physical and non-physical. This study uses multiple regression analysis by the least squares method (Method of Ordinary Least Square) OLS. These results indicate that the budget Revenue Expenditure Luwu, particularly in development spending has been a major contribution to regional development Luwu. With increasing economic growth and rising Luwu regency Regional Budget Builders Luwu district each year, then it will affect the employment opportunities for local people Luwu.

Keywords: *Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP), expenditure development, employment opportunities*

1. Introduction

Economic development of a region is essentially a series of activities carried out consciously and continuously to achieve a better state together and continuously. Within that framework, as well as to spur economic development and equitable development results in order to improve the welfare of the people in a fair and equitable. One important measure in determining the success of economic development is economic growth represents a real impact on development policies implemented. Economic growth is closely related to the process of increasing the production of goods and services in the local economy. Based on Law No. 32 of 2004 on Regional Government and Law No. 33 of 2004 on Financial Balance between Central and Local Government, has changed the concept and existing regional authority for this. This legislation has a substantial significance in providing the regional authority which was originally addressed on the basis of the portion of the policy that stands in the center of the central-local division of authorities subsequently directed into the region's autonomy in managing the region including financing policies.

2. Literature Review

The logical consequence of this impact on the progress of the regional economy and ultimately the creation of an increase in regional development with regard to the potential and diversity of the regions. The Irish Government has set ambitious economy importance of a sector in consul targets for growth in this sector in its Food tancy studies and by lobby groups seeking Harvest 2020 (FH2020) report (DAFF to stress the importance of their industry 2010b). These include: (i) an increase in to the economy and to justify receiving the value of primary output in the agricul- special incentives, has brought multiplier true, fisheries and forestry sector of 33% analysis into a state of disrepute. During compared to the 2007-2009 average; (ii) the brief period of full employment in an increase in the output of the agri-food, the Irish economy in the mid-2000s the fisheries and wood products processing (Ana, 2014) Therefore, it has become demand areas to be able to develop their potential to enhance the economic growth of the region. The accumulation of capital *(capital accumulation)* includes all kinds of new investment both by government or private implanted with landform, physical equipment, and capital resources. Capital accumulation would happen if the majority of the revenue is reinvested with the aim to increase output or income in the future. The accumulation of capital by the government describe how large the government role in the economy of a regional system. However, in certain cases shows that the market mechanism has the disadvantage of failing to achieve efficient allocation caused by the *common goods,* the element of market imperfections, public goods, externalities, *incomplete markets,* information failure, *unemployment* and *uncertainty.* MenghIndari For this, we need government intervention in the economy so that the allocation of economic resources can be achieved efficiently. During this time a lot of debate about how much the role that should be done by the government, the impact of the

change in investments was greater than the impact of change in GDP on the Amman Stock Exchange index (Abedalfattah, 2012). This is because each person is different in the assessment of the cost of the benefits of the programs created by the government. But there is no doubt that people's lives have been very dependent on services provided by the government.

The existence of the Regional Budget (APBD) which is sourced from the help center and local revenue is a form of capital accumulation government used to encourage economic development in a region. Strategic role of public investment is targeted use to finance development in the field of infrastructure that can support the private business and the fulfillment of the public service. The limitations faced by the local government require a correct policy of the government. Efforts to increase local revenues can be done in conditions and specific items only, because in general these efforts can actually increase the burden on society. A policy perspective that can be done is through government spending policies. The policies outlined in the budget require attention, especially in terms of the distribution of the budget, so as to create new sources of revenue for the region. Government spending policies which can directly stimulate economic growth is the development expenditure since this variable is in the form of economic and social infrastructure such as roads, bridges and infrastructure development sectors of the economy. Not be separated from the budget, which many support a development in an area is how much ability they improve the local leader potential sectors contained in the area. The power sector will provide a good potential for a better impact on revenue (PAD). For some areas may be in the development stage will have the challenge to increase the potential sectors. Economic growth in the local government system is usually indicated by the increased production of goods and services measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Economic growth should be able to show an increasing trend and steady from year to year, due to high economic growth needed to accelerate changes in the structure of the regional economy towards a balanced and dynamic economy. Economic growth is also necessary to mobilize and spur development in other areas as well as the main force of development in order to increase people's income and overcoming socio-economic inequality. One of the factors that influence the economic growth is human resources that exist in the region. Population increased from time to time may be driving or inhibiting the growth of the economy. Growing population will increase the amount of labor and allows the addition of an area to increase production. But on the other hand, the adverse consequences of population growth to economic growth faced by the people that its economic growth rate is still low. Natural resources themselves do not necessarily enhance economic growth in the short-run. But still domestic investment in resource industries may be quite productive, especially if it is associated with exports (Svetlana, 2008). Thus resources may positively influence economic growth through investment variable. However further research is needed to prove this proposition This means that the excess amount of the population is not balanced with other factors of production are available where additional labor will not cause any increase in the production rate. Policymakers are divided as to whether government expansion helps or hinders economic growth.

Advocates of bigger government argue that government programs provide valuable "public goods" such as education and infrastructure. They also claim that increases in government spending can bolster economic growth by putting money into people's pockets; Policymakers are divided as to whether government expansion helps or hinders economic growth. Advocates of bigger government argue that government programs provide valuable "public goods" such as education and infrastructure. They also claim that increases in government spending can bolster economic growth by putting money into people's pockets (2015).In order to achieve the optimal level of R&D investment, government policy should aim to bring private incentives in line with the social rate of return. The first part of this note considers current estimates of the private and social rates of return to R&D. These estimates suggest that the gap between private and social rates of return is quite large. A comparison of the levels of R&D intensity in the business sector is then made across countries. The UK has the lowest R&D intensity of the G5 countries and, perhaps more worryingly, the trend has been flat while in other countries R&D intensity has been increasing over time. This is reflected in lower productivity levels in the UK (although there is much debate over the measurement of productivity and the size of this gap), (Rachel, 2000).Luwu is one of the districts in this period is still classified as a district under construction / development. Based on the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2008 Luwu economic development amounted to 12.37% and in 2012 Luwu district economic development

by 16.33%. So the economic development of Luwu in parentheses period of 3 years (2008-2012) increased by 3.96%.

Meanwhile seen from the development of the business of the year 2008-2012 (nine sectors), namely: agricultural sector in 2008 Rp.819.435,59 in 2012 Rp.1.850.037,78, the mining sector in 2008 Rp.15.544,03 , whereas in 2012 USD. 28075.20, the industrial sector in 2008 USD.146,646.69, in 2012 USD.266,232.00, electricity, gas and water supply in 2008 USD. 2922.57 in 2012 USD. 7230.06, the building sector in 2008 89588.53, in 2012 Rp.263.191,85, trade, hotels, restaurants in 2008 Rp.112.725,59 in 2012 Rp.415.081,90, transport and communications sector in 2008 Rp.23.461,72 in 2012 USD. 65677.26, financial leasing and services company in 2008 USD. 30811.47 while in 2012 Rp.92.480,57, services in 2008 Rp.159.202,88 in 2012 USD. 729,626.30, then in terms of the labor force in accordance with the data, in 2012 employment in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing are men 76 054, 67 543 Total 143 597 women, employment in manufacturing, male 3,322, total 5932 women, 9254, in the field of large trades, retail, restaurant and hotel, 6357 men, women, total 21 336 27 693, social services, social and individual, male 8951, female, total 15 604 24 555, and so on Other (mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water, construction, transport, storage and communication, finance, insurance, leasing of buildings, land and services companies) male 9045, female 1010, a total of 10,055.

Increased economic growth is a challenge for Local Government Luwu. Construction of various facilities and infrastructure as well as the alleviation of unemployment is also the home to the work of local government that is not easy to do. Based on the explanation above background, the authors raise a Title Proposal, namely Effect of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Development Expenditure Against Employment in Luwu. Existing evidence suggests that government subsidies stimulate business R&D expenditure. However, most studies fail to address the possibility that part of the observed increase in expenditure may be due to higher R&D wages. We consider the impact of different government subsidies on R&D workers in 25 OECD countries and find that the short run tax-price elasticity of R&D employment is marginally higher than existing estimates of the elasticity of expenditure with respect to the tax price of both labor and capital combined. We conclude that there is no evidence to indicate that wage inflation has seriously conflated past estimates of the effectiveness of government R&D subsidies (Russell & Paul, 2013) The problems of this study are (1) How much influence the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on employment in Luwu and (2) How much influence the development expenditure on employment in Luwu. The purpose of this paper is (1) To determine how much influence GDP in Luwu on employment in Luwu. (2) To determine how much influence the development expenditure on employment in Luwu.

3. Methodology

This research is a quantitative research using secondary data. Data used in the study of time series data collected from 2009 through 2012, this study using quantitative analysis techniques, analysis techniques were used to estimate the parameters. The analytical method used is regression analysis used is multiple regression with the least square method (Method of Ordinary Least Square) OLS. This method is believed to have properties that can be seeded is technically very accurate, easy to interpret calculation as well as a linear estimation tools and best Unbiased (Nurmanaf, 1999). The regression model in question, namely:

$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon_i$

Or:

$Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2$

Description:

Y = the dependent variable (employment)
X_1 = potential sectors
X_2 = shopping development
a = intercept estimators for α (point cut)
b_1 = estimator for β_1

4. Results and Discussion

Welfare of the population is the main target of development, as set out in the Medium Term Development Plan (Plan). This goal may not be achieved if the government cannot solve population problems, such as the large number of population and the uneven spread of population. Various attempts to suppress the high population growth rate have been carried out. Similarly, efforts that lead to equitable welfare of the population have always been done by moving the residents of a densely populated area to the area that is considered not solid.

Table 1: Population growth Luwu Year 2008 - 2011

Year	Total population*(soul)*
2008	317 794
2009	320 205
2010	324 229
2011	328 180

Source: BPS Luwu

Table 2:Table GDP Luwu Year 2007-2011

Year	GDP ADH Prevail (Million Rupiah)	Growth OAK (%)	GDP ADH Consumer 2000 (Million)	Growth. Economic (%)	Development Shopping (USD)	Lift an Work
2007	2,254,158.20	14.51	1,400,339.46	5.53	35,215,457.144.00	102 324
2008	2,696,359.14	19.62	1,480,669.07	5.74	36,025,365. 546.00	114 338
2009	3,195,646.47	18.52	1.581.663.42	6.82	38,333,867. 422.00	125 932
2010 *	3,717,632.93	16.33	1,691,511.74	6.95	40,678,125. 106.00	138 146
2011 **	4,351,150.40	17.04	1,817,943.58	7.47	40,899,857. 376.00	141 864

Source: BPS Luwu district
Note: * preliminary figures and figures ** Very Meanwhile

Based on Table 1 of the Population Growth In Luwu, show that each year, from 2008 to 2011, Luwu growing population of 10 386 inhabitants or population growth each year with an average of 2,597 inhabitants. While projections of population distribution Luwu district by district, can be seen in the following table. The following table is presented Luwu GDP, 2007-2011. Based on Table 2, showing that economic development had been developed. Seen through the amount of GDP ADH applies in a given year compared with the previous year. While economic growth can be seen from the magnitude of the value of GDP at Constant 2000 ADH in a given year compared with the previous year. In 2011, GDP ADH Applicable Luwu reached a value of 4,351,150.40 million. Compared to the year 2010, this figure increases considerably significant GDP, i.e. 633,517.47 million. Or an increase of approximately 17.04%. The same thing happened in 2010, 2009 and 2008. During that time brackets, GDP Luwu Applicable ADH is continuously increasing. If in 2007 the GDP ADH Applicable Luwu reached 2,254,158.20 million, in 2008 an increase of approximately 19.62% to 2,696,359, 14 million and in 2009 returned an increase of approximately 18.52% to 3,195. 646.47 million. While over 2000 constant prices, GDP Luwu each year also increased continuously. In 2011, GDP at Constant 2000 ADH Luwu reached 1,817,943.54 million or an increase of approximately 120,431.84 million, growing to approximately 7.47% of the previous year. whereas in 2010 reached 1,691,511.74 million rupiah or increased approximately 109,848.32 million, or approximately 6.95% compared to the year 2009 amounting to 1,581,663.42 million. During that time brackets, ADH GDP at Constant 2000Luwu increase of approximately 100,994.34 million, or approximately 6.82%.

In terms of labor force in Luwu from 2007 to 2011 has increased up to 39 540 inhabitants, or an average annual increase of the labor force 7908 people. In 2007 the labor force amounted to 102 324 people, then in 2008 increased 114 338 inhabitants. 2009 to 2011 each experienced increasing the number of labor force, i.e. 125 932 inhabitants, 138 146 inhabitants and 141 864 inhabitants. By looking at the link between economic development and economic growth in Luwu, also indicated that it was also followed by the increase of the labor force each year. From the picture above, it can be interpreted bring local government as a regulator in the economy in Luwu has successfully implemented programs to support the economy in the region. The growth of the Real Economic Luwu, The following table is presented real sector growth Luwu Year 2007-2011.

Table 3: Real Sector Economic growth Luwu Year 2007-2011

Economic Sector		Growth (%)				
		2007	2008	2009	2010 *	2011 **
1	Agriculture	2.61	2.99	6.97	5.92	6.75
2	Mining and excavation	14.54	-0.96	3.28	0.88	17.14
3	industry processing	3.65	7.39	-3.03	3.56	1.74
4	Electricity, gas and water supply	7,86	12.34	4.82	11.03	16.46
5	Building	18.62	8.32	6.76	3.93	12.69
6	Trade, hotels and restaurants	18.00	20.20	14.37	18.59	14.92
7	Transport and communication	7.65	8.59	8.13	23.42	10.44
8	Finance, leasing and business services	7.65	8.59	8.13	23.42	10.44
9	Services	6.38	5.73	8.72	3.33	3.36
Economic growth		5.53	5.74	6.82	6.95	7.47

Source: BPS Luwu

Careful planning will bring development evenly, especially in building the economy of the people better. The following table is presented realize implementation of development Luwu Regency Year 2009-2011.

Table 4: **Realization of the Development Luwu Year 2009-2011**

Description	2009	2010	2011
Income			
Locally-generated revenue	19,337,923,976.93	17,954,313,156.81	17,949,245,833.00
Fund Balance	431,631,277,190.00	65,871,050,894.00	481,758,544,690.75
Other Income legitimate	20,253,831,558.50	65,871,050,894.00	172,814,653,992.28
Total income	471,223,032,725.13	550,140,644,148.61	876.522.111,616,03
Shopping			
Indirect spending			
Personnel expenditure	236,838,333,554.00	303,104,764,755.00	316,677,788,120.00
Flower shopping			
Shopping subsidies			
Shopping grants	1,844,632,000.00	3,020,000,000.00	5,332,132,000.00
Betanja social assistance	12,174,372,997.00	13,900,300.00	13,969,928,688.00
Shopping for results			
Financial aid spending	26,159,494,425.00	26,777,825,106.00	26,929,928,688.00
Shopping unpredictable	549,660,000.00	291,405,600.00	624,174,100.00
Total	277,566,492,976.00	333,207,895,761.00	349,564,022,908.00
Direct spending			
Personnel expenditure		18,193,002,600.00	19.675,427.399,00

Spending on goods and services	77,170,854,333.00	81,949,594,983.00	124,977,190,047.00
Capital expenditures	108,499,836,233.00	110,017,718,945.00	161,544.847.302,00
Total	185,670,690,568.00	210,160,316,528.00	306,197,464,748.00

Source: DPKD Luwu

Based on Table 4, show that revenue source Luwu district from 2009 to 2011, which is sourced from the fund balance, which in 2009 amounted to Rp.431.631.277.190,00, then in 2010 amounted Rp.466.315.280.097,80 and in 2011 amounted to Rp.481.758.544.690,75. Then in terms of Government spending Luwu with a very large number, namely personnel expenditure. Both from 2009, in 2010 and in 2011. The major personnel expenses, respectively, in 2009 amounted to Rp.236.838.333.554,00, then in 2010 rose to Rp.303.104.764.755,00 and in 2011 Rp.31 rose to 6,677,788. 1 20.00.If you look at the types of expenditure / Luwu regency government expenditure, which pertained to development spending, i.e. spending grants, social assistance expenditure and expenditure financial aid. The amount of each such expenditure in the year 2411, namely Rp.46.231 .989.376,00.

Community Work Force by Sector Potential Luwu: If the views of potential sectors in the region is very promising Luwu. With the fertile region known, then it is possible for each of the labor force is easy to get a job. The following table is presented the public work force Luwu based on the potential of existing sectors:

Table 5:People Labor Force Based Luwu district Potential Sectors

Main jobs	**Man (soul)**	**Female (soul)**	**amount (soul)**
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	88 991	37 743	126 594
Processing Industries	16 179	10 539	26 719
Wholesale, Retail, Restaurant and Hotel	4,775	15 039	19 794
Services Community, Social and Personal	13 493	12 416	25 909
Other: Mining and excavation Electricity, gas and water Building Transport, storage and communication Finance, insurance, leasing of buildings, land and services companies	17 999	205	18 244
amount	141 417	75 903	217 320

Source: BPS Luwu

Based on the table 5 above, shows that the absorption of labor in some sectors dominant the potential sectors of Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing with the total labor force 126 694 inhabitants. Followed by potential sectors, namely industry sector pengolan with a workforce of 26 719 inhabitants, sector trade large, Eceren, social services, social and individual amounted to 25 909 people, restaurant and hotel with a workforce of 19 794 inhabitants and the last of the sector Other potential for 18.204. With a total workforce absorbed, i.e. 217 320 inhabitants. By looking at the workforce successfully absorbed the total population in Luwu district, showed that the absorption of the labor force is quite good with a population of 328 180 inhabitants. Meanwhile, the labor force can be separated between who had worked with who are seeking employment from 2009 to 2011 can be seen in the following table:

Table 6:Community Work Force Luwu Year 2009-2011

Main jobs	2009(soul)	2010(soul)	2011(soul)
Work	125 932	138 146	141 861
Find a job	10 807	9409	10 516

Source: BPS Luwu

From Table 6 it can be seen that the absorption of the labor force continues to grow each year. Where in 2009 the labor force is absorbed as much as 125 932 people, in 2010 about 138 146 inhabitants and in 2011 absorbed in the world of work as much as 141 861 inhabitants. Later in terms of labor force is still looking for work continues to experience reductions. Where in the year 2009 as many as 10 807 inhabitants, in 2010 dropped to 9409 inhabitants. But in 2011 increased the number of, as many as 10 516 inhabitants.

Effect of Gross Domestic product (GDP) and expenditure on the construction of Employment Opportunities in Luwu: In looking at the effect of development expenditure to GDP and employment opportunities in Luwu, in addition to conducting interviews with interested parties, the authors have also been collecting data from parties and stakeholders. From the results of the questionnaire analysis using SPSS 18 to see the effect there. Here are the results of multiple regression calculation has been done.

Table 7: Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Coefficients[a]

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
Model		B	std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-3391	1,623		-2089	.041		1,000
	GDP	.371	.061	.527	6094	.000	1,000	
	PENGPEM	.569	.092	.534	6,172	.000	1,000	1,000

Source: Data Processed

Based on the table 7 above, the multiple linear regression equation:

$Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2$

Y = -3391 + 0.371 (GDP) + 0.569 (development expenditure) From the equation above, it was explained that:

a = constant -3391

This shows the magnitude of the effect of other factors on the labor force, meaning that if the independent variable is constant, then the opportunity / workforce decreased by 3,391 people.

b1 = regression coefficients for X1 = 0.371

This shows the magnitude of the effect of variable GDP on employment, meaning that if GDP increased by 1 rupiah variable, the value of job opportunities increased by 0.371 inhabitants assuming other variables constant.

b2 = regression coefficient for X2 = 0.569

This shows the magnitude of the effect of variable development spending, meaning that if the variable construction spending rose 1 rupiah then employment would rise by 0.569 inhabitants.

T test and test F: Based on the table 7, then for the T test can be seen in the column sig *(significance),* where the probability of that column <0.05. It can be interpreted that there is influence between independent variable on the dependent variable. As for the F-test, ANOVA tables below are presented the results of the regression.

Table 8: Multiple Linear Regression Analysis ANOVA [b]

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	64 580	2	32 290	37 378	.000
	Residual	50 968	59	.864		
	Total	115 548	61			

Source: Data Processed

From Table 8, show that the probability of sig (significance) <0.05, this means that the independent variable, dependent variable and regression models together can be used to predict the dependent variable. In other words that the relationship can apply to the population.

5. Conclusion

Based on the hypothesis that has been set and the results of research conducted by the author, the author can draw the following conclusion:

- Regional Domestic Product Bruto (GDP) Luwu since 2009 to 2011 increased significantly to reach 7.47% in the year 201 1 run.
- The annual budget of Luwu, particularly in development spending has been a major contribution to regional development Luwu. It can be seen annually experience substantial increases, namely in 2011 budget for the construction reaches Rp, 1,429,254,929,488. Where the budget is comprised of the type of grant expenditure, social assistance spending and financial assistance spending.
- With increasing economic growth and rising Regions Luwu district's Budget Builders Luwu district each year, then it will affect the employment opportunities for local people Luwu. It can be seen each year, namely from the 2009 labor force can be absorbed as much as 115 125 people, then in 2010 the labor force is absorbed as much as 128 737 inhabitants and in 2011 a working can absorb a lot seb 131 345 inhabitants.

Based on the research results and conclusions, then through this paper the authors hope: Economic Growth increased significantly each year would be comparable to the existing community economy. With the sense that society is not entirely uniform Luwu can enjoy existing development. To absorb the labor force over the next years, assuming Luwu regency government can create more job opportunities, provide guidance / counseling to the community to be able to open an independent business by utilizing the existing natural resources.

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Jornal of Social and Development Sciences (JSDS)
Vol. 7, No. 1, March 2016 (ISSN 2221-1152)

The Golkar's Structures and Political Interaction Changes (Study on The Golkar Party in Bandung, Indonesia)

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Abstract: Each political party will be changed because it is determined by its internal and external factors. The changes are ongoing at their political process and mechanism, towards their objective and gives an impact to environment both to internally and externally. The change occured on Golkar's structures and political changes in facing national reformation movement. Research affords to describe the changes that have been going on, through external dan internal determinants, process and mechanism, as well as the objective and impact. The research object is Golkar's structures and political interaction that changed at the Golkar party in Bandung. The research used political sociology studies, qualitative approach, and descriptive methods. Meanwhile, the techniques of collecting data used document, literature, observation, and in-depth interview with using resource triangulation. The result of research showed Golkar faces process and mechanism changes, particularly about political structures and interaction. It determined by external (national reformation movement) and internal (democracy demand) factors. It leads to objective (adapting, modernizing, democratic, and decentralization) and impacts (to the Indonesian armed forces retired members and the civil servant and also the people to make and manage new political parties). To modernize its structure and political interaction, Golkar in Bandung should be continue the commitment, consistency, and adaptation to the nation development and dynamic of the region in Bandung.

Keywords: *Political changes, political party, golkar*

1. Introduction

Since it was established and development, Golkar often changing its structural and political interaction. Golkar was a political party in the Reformation Era which most likely thought to have the biggest changes in its structures. This study is limited to structure and political interactions changes from 'Old Golkar' to 'New Golkar'. This is due to external and internal factors within Golkar. Structurally, the Golkar organization had ranging levels from The Central Executive Board located in the Center (Jakarta), the Regional Representative Council I, located in every province, and the Regional Representative Council II located in each district/city. This study was conducted based on consideration that the changes of Golkar's structures and political interaction occured at every organization levels, both at the level Central Executive Board, Regional Representative Council I, Regional Representative Council II, as well as at the district and even villages. Thus, structurally Golkar political changes occurred also in Bandung. Bandung was chosen based on the consideration: (a) The capital of west java province, Bandung regarded as a representation of the cultural city-cities located in the middle of the culture-urban-metropolitan and cultures-rural, (b) Bandung, city of education, government, commerce, tourism, and so on is considered as a growing representation city-egalitarian-parochial political cultures, among the egalitarian-participatory culture and patrimonial-servant political culture, and (c) Bandung included as one of the cities that have mass-wishers voting for Golkar in every election (general election) which have a relatively stable and continuous amounts for the legislature (House of Representative, Regional Representative Assembly of West Java Province, and Regional Representative Assembly in Bandung).

The Golkar's political structures changes-particularly in the reformation era is a changes planned and programmed to achieve changes objectives expected by state. Therefore, Golkar ability to change itself, both to process and political mechanism, assigned by determinant changes, which are external and internal factors. Both of these factors are interrelated and reinforce. This process and mechanism determines the political direction (objectives) and impact (consequences) at national, regional, provincial, and district / city level, including Bandung. Based on these problems, the question are :

- How is the internal and external determinants assign the Golkar's structures and political interaction changes in Bandung?
- How is the proccess and mechanism of the Golkar's structures and political interaction changes in Bandung?
- How is the direction and impact of the Golkar's structures and political interaction changes in Bandung?

2. Literature Review

Sorokin (in Lauer, 1993) as expressed also by Smelser and Haferkamp-put forward three possible explanations regarding sociocultural changes. First, the change may be due to external factors. Second, changes occur due to internal factors. Third, finding causes of changes in both external and internal factors. More further, Haferkamp and Smelser (1992) put forward about 3 things needed to analyze the social changes issues, namely the existence of (a) structural determinant—determinant or factor that cause social changes; (b) process and mechanism of social changes; and (c) direction and impact of social changes. Koentjaraningrat (1990) more detailing changes which included the mechanism (issues) related to the form and rules of social organization, values, norms, rules, activities, and actions. The changing pattern of interaction is a change in action-reaction differentiated pattern into four kinds, namely cooperation, competition, contention, and accommodation. The political changes direction (objectives) as assessed by Huntington (in Susanto) can be modernization, democratization, decentralization, and so on. Through the models, Jones and Buzan (in Susanto and Djafar, 1990) states that in order to describe and analyze a changes needed three concepts/the structural phase elements, namely that the changes (1) has a tendency (process), (2) follow the objectives (direction) needs that is practical and can be reached usefullness, and (3) empirically perceived the impact / consequences.

Thus, the structures and political parties interaction changes includes changes in mechanisms associated with the Golkar's organizational form, organizational regulations, a value of (paradigm and vision) organization, norms (ethics) organization, activity (missions and programs) organization, and action (policy and technique). In addition, changes in political parties will appear also in the politics process (interaction patterns or tendencies). Changes in interaction political parties process is a change in action and reaction pattern from the parties to environment (both internal and external) that may be done by altering cooperation, competition, conflict, or political accommodation pattern. Therefore, according to Blondel (1995), this kind of political interaction refers to bargaining, negotiations, discussions, and so forth about the political interests from both parties to be decided by the possesor as political authority holder. External factors, could be a government policy, challenges from other political parties, non-community sympathizers of Golkar,mass media, or others. While factors that come from internal of Golkar could be a change in the sympathizers aspirations, wings/kino-kino, administrators and elite, or others.

3. Methodology

The object of this study is the Golkar's structures and political interaction in Bandung. This study use a descriptive method with qualitative approach. The study using analysis changes of Sorokin, Smelser, and Haferkamp, with a weld because it is more suitable to the problem, namely the phenomenon of Golkar's structures and political interaction changes which divided into three major dimensions: structural determinant, proccess and mechanism, as well as the direction and impact.

Table 1: Analysis of Golkar's structures and political interaction

Dimension	Aspect	Operasional Conception	Indicator (Conception Details)
Structural Determinant	External Factors	This aspect related with external factors which determined Golkar's political changes in Bandung	* Reformation Movement * Chairman of The Board * UUD 1945 amendment * Constitution * Constitutional Court Decision

Dimension	Aspect	Operasional Conception	Indicator (Conception Details)
	Internal Factors	This aspect related with internal factors which determined Golkar's political changes in Bandung	* Society Assertion * Democratization Assertion * Desentralization Assertion * Akbar Tanjung's Breakthrough * Yusuf Kalla's Leadership * The seats in Bandung's Parliament
	Process	This aspect subtances to Golkar's political interaction both eksternally and internally	* Elite's power decentralization * Political orientation support * Government Negotiation * Parties/factions coalition * Public control
Process and Mechanism	Mechanism	This aspect subtances to Golkar's political structure changes related to organization	* Paradigm, name, and Golkar's organizational form * Golkar's vision * Golkar's platform * Golkar's mision * Golkar's policy * Golkar's programm * Method/technique/ politik way * Golkar's strugle doctrine
	Direction	This aspect related with the objectives of Golkar's political changes	* Norm or Golkar's political ethic * Golkar's adaptation * Golkar's modernization * Golkar's democratization * Golkar's desentralization
Directionand Impact	Impact	This aspect related with the consequences of Golkar's political changes	* New political parties proliferation * The spread of retired military / police and retired civil servants in other political parties * Public participation in a variety of political parties * partner determination coalition cadre / Executive candidate (Mayor / Vice Mayor)

The data collection through indeepth interview techniques (indepth-interview) to the base and main informant, observation or direct observation, and documentation study to validate sources through triangulation techniques.

4. Results and Discussion

Organizational structurally, Golkar's structural changes in Bandung is a 'copy-paste' political structural changes that occur in Golkar party nationally. This is understandable because the Golkar party in Bandung is a part and in organizational structure vertically upwards which lead to the Central Executive Board. Likewise, changes in political structures of Golkar party in Bandung, organizational structurally will affect the bottom which disembogue on Golkar Party Village Board in Bandung.

External and Internal Determinant: External factors, the first, which assign changes in Golkar's political structures is society assertion and political reformation movements, spearheaded by scholars and youth which occured continuously and massive post-election 1997 until May 1998. The most fundamental reformation assertion is declining the Great General (ret.) Suharto from President of the Indonesian republic for not being able to cope financial crisis that affected economic and national leadership crisis. This movement is enlarged and strengthened when the national figures (such as KH Abdurrahman Wahid, Prof. Dr.

Amien Rais, Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono X, and Megawati Soekarnoputri) and other political elites participate in politics. They give support to the scholars movement and put pressure on President Suharto to resign from his position. This is a second external factors. The movement culminated in leadership appeal of MPR/DPR to President Suharto to resign as President. The third external factors is hardened when almost all those who are outside the "circle-loyal 'to Pak Harto, including those who originally sided with him-that is among private ones (no capacity to represent institutional) in the Golkar Family circle--, participate pressing and turn-direction become pro-reform movement. This is the fourth factor. The fourth external determinants led to the resignation of President Suharto from his position on May 21, 1998.

In addition, other external factors, the fifth,is the UUD 1945 changes (as much as four times changes through the Plenary Assembly meeting as a legislative elections result of 1999, the Amendment I (1999), Amendment II (2000), Amendment III (2001) and Amendment IV (2002). The sixth, the determinant legislation factors (the Act), especially concerning political parties and elections. In these Act both revealed substance to strengthen and uphold the fourth mandate of amendment to the Constitution of 1945. It is also substaince the people's sovereignty embodiment as a means to produce a democratic governments. Two legislation are interrelated because the election participants, especially to elect members of the representative council and regional representative assembly, are political parties. So both were like 'two currencies in the same coin', namely the Legislation on Political Parties and Legislative Elections. Both regulations jointly and mutually reinforcing the external factors that assign Golkar's political changes, including the Golkar political changes in Bandung. Some of the Constitutional Court associated with the political parties life, namely the one that was last time in the Constitutional Court form ruling dated December 23, 2008 related with materials submitted several political parties and individuals test against Article 214 of Legislation Number 10 Year 2008 regarding the General Election of the representative council, Regional Representative Council, and Regional respresentative Assembly which contents are 'cancellation usage sequence number system in determining legislative candidates' be by majority vote'. Consideration of constitutional court's decision due to the substance of election was basically a people's sovereignty through the voters sovereignty is not a political party rules. It became instantly the seventh external determinant factor.

Internal determinants that visiblly assign changes in the political structures of Golkar is the following factors presence :

- **Democratization assertion:** This assertion has acctually been fought by the young cadres of Golkar since the New order, when pricking issues and corruption, collusion and nepotism practices. The other thing is that because autocratic politics practice structurally under the the trustees chairman board control.

- **Desentralization assertion:** Along with assertion for democratization, decentralization of power and authority within Golkar is fought for a long time as well. But for same reason, these internal factors foundered too often in the middle of the road.

- **Akbar Tandjung's Breakthrough:** Internal factors are mainly related to the spirit and movement of Akbar Tanjung that carries and fight 'New Golkar' with the slogan 'Golkar Party with New Paradigm' that disconnection with 'Old Golkar' led to the National Conference of Extraordinary Golkar convening 1998.

- **Jusuf Kalla's Models and leadership styles:** Yusuf Kalla's model and style of political leadership as Golkar Chairman when has the majority votes/chairs in Parliament from the legislative elections results 2004. In addition, he was backed as a merchant who has been accustomed to pragmatic and tactical as well as bold and swift in exploiting opportunities to take difficult decisions and actions. Both capital and political potential is portrayed as Vice President. Strictly speaking, Golkar party political interaction was changed.

- **Number of chairs Regional Representative Assembly Golkar fraction in Bandung**: The number of Golkar fraction members/chairs are only 6 person (the 2004 election result) turned out to have decisive political interaction that significantly changed.

Process dan Mechanism: The results showed that with the 12 determinants, either in the external or internal factors form, have determined the Golkar's structures and political interaction changes. These changes are associated with two things, namely the process and mechanism changes. Generally, Golkar changes marked by the new political parties establishment as a political discord within Golkar. Toward the legislative elections of 2004, this Golkar discord proven by the establishment of Justice and Unity Party which later became Indonesian Justice and Unity Party led by General (Ret.) Edi Sudrajat, Concern for the Nation Functional Party led by General (Ret.) R. Hartono, and Kinship Consultative Parties of the Mutual Cooperation which later became Mutual Cooperation Party led by Hj. Mien Sugandhi. All three participated in the 2004 elections but only get a few sound. Toward and in 2009 legislative elections The Golkar discord still persists, namely the establishment of People's Conscience Party led by General (Ret.) Wiranto and Indonesian Movement Party led by Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Prabowo Subianto. Both parties have passed from the General Election Commission verifying and participated in the 2009 election. When examined, these discordance are more likely commanded by the former high-ranking military (read: The Army) and The Golkar leaders-kino kino (organizations founder) especially Mutual Cooperation Party. Here are easy to read that the discord was the Golkar's structural and political interaction changes military brass demeanour, the one which broke (disconnection) with New Orde.

The Structures and Political Interaction Changes Process: The Golkar's structures and political interaction changes proccess basically is Golkar political changes in interaction pattern (substantially behavior) both in relation inside (internal) or outside (external) Golkar organizations (Party) in Bandung. These internal political interaction include working relationship members, between the board, as well as members and the board both vertically upwards or downwards. External political interactions overwhelm Golkar Party Regional Representative Assembly working relationships with other political parties in Bandung, with the same peer faction in legislative Bandung, and with the government (executive) in Bandung. Golkar extraordinary national congress in 1998 which claimed held in reformation spirit and renewal. Since then, Golkar's political structures changes process occur in many aspects, namely (1) the previous autocratic politics democratization, (2) the power elite of previous centralization decentralization, (3) the mass political support orientation from political support elite previous orientation, (4) political negotiations with the government and political parties / other factions of the previous domination and political hegemony with the government, bureaucracy, and Millitary, (5) a political parties / factions coalition of minorities previous political domination, and (6) controlled by public from previous public control.

Table 2: The Process of Golkar's Political Changes

The Process of Golkar's Political Changes in Bandung		
Previous	**Political Process**	**Thereafter**
Autocratic	government pattern	democratic
power centralization	power pattern	power decentralization
elitist/authority	support orientation	populist/voter
KBG (K, B, G way)	influence pattern	government negotiations
domination and hegemony	work legislative pattern	political parties coalition /faction
Muted	public control	required/noted

The fact that until before extraordinary national congress, Golkar was the majority single-shareholder-in Indonesian political arena, including in Bandung at the time. The political domination happening within Golkar organization itself internally and externally organization in work relations with Construction of United Party and Indonesian Democratic Party, as well as in political system at all structural levels in Indonesia. The presence of Golkar Chairman Board of Trustees determinant factors is a symbol that assign this political process. This political changes process continues and occurred also in Bandung, namely the civilian cadre election to lead Golkar Regional Representative Assembly Bandung in the last two periods (1999-2004 and 2004-2009). Even the majority of its Regional Representative Assembly board members also the Golkar's civilian political cadres. This fact extends to Golkar Board at district level and village in Bandung. Also in the political campaign process for the legislative elections of 2009. Even after the Constitutional Court ruling release on legislative members determination in the election based on the most vote than before which

based on numerical order, now all candidates should go to citizens in order to gain voters sympathy and voting for them on the elections 2009.

In terms of political support orientation for the Golkar Regional Representative Council boards as well as the candidates and members of Regional Representative Assembly Golkar fraction in Bandung has undergone a change. For the Golkar board candidate, a change occurs from originally used to seek support from Golkar's elites/ officials leaders by means of 'ngadeuheus bari ngesun leungeun' (read: visit and respect to top level) to become leaders/boards into the populist way to approach and lobby members of the Golkar Regional Council. Likewise for legislative candidates, changes occur in an effort to get the number-sequence-so originally determined by the leader become looking for support to voters constituents and/or citizens in a new way election, namely 'mejeng bari garumasep / garumeulis dina tatangkalan disisi-sisi jalan' (read : draw attention). Orientation changes seek to support voters being more lively and vibrant for the Regional Representative Assembly Golkar legislative candidate in Bandung from after the Constitutional Court release ruling on legislative members determination by majority vote which took effect in 2009 legislative elections.

The Structures and Political Interaction Changes Mechanism

Table 3: Mechanism of Golkar's Political Structures Changes

Mechanism of Golkar's Political Structure Changes		
Previous	**Political Mechanism**	**Thereafter**
old paradigm: Old Golkar	paradigm	new paradigma: New Golkar.
Golongan Karya (Golkar)	name	olkar Party
functional faction (non political party)	form	olitical party
enclosed, dependent, autocratic, siding, hegemony, and centered dan elitist	vision	open, independent, democratic moderate, solid, and rooted responsive
NKRI, Pancasila, dan UUD 1945; nationality insight; plural/pluralist, autocracy; people welfare; monoloyalitas and exclusive; secular; renewal/development	platform	NKRI, Pancasila, and UUD 1945; nationality insight; plural/pluralist; democracy; people welfare; equitab/ Human Rights; moral/religious; renewal/development
absorb, integrate, articulate, and aspiration and Golkar's familiy interest; recruiting loyal cadres with spoil system; improving the political education process and monologues and mobilitative political communication	mision	absorb, integrate, articulate, and aspiration and people interest; recruiting loyal cadres with merit system; improving political education process and dialogues and partisipative political communication

Doctrine, Norm, or Political Ethic

Table 4: Doctrine, Norm, and Political Ethic

Previous	Political Mechanism	Thereafter
Old AD/ART, There is Board of Supervisor Led by President Soeharto, and 3 way leadership (GF)	doctrine/ norm/ ethic	New AD/ART, none Board of Supervisor and none 3 way leadership (GF)

Method/Technique/Political Way: Based on the study result, Golkar, previously, accustomed to use political method/technique/politic way in (1) dominate, (2) embrace all, (3) enforce, (4) muffle, and (5) acting unilaterally. Now after Golkar change, the method/technique/way also changes, becomes (1) balancing, (2) prioritization, (3) influence, (4) observe, and (5) act on the mutual agreement basis.

Direction and Impact: The results showed that the changes in the structure and the Golkar political interactions process and mechanism, which occur due to external or internal factors, as described above, has given direction and impact for the structure and political interaction changes. The direction and impact is illustrated below.

Direction of Structure and Political Interaction Changes: These direction of Golkar structure and political interaction changes basically is in the emergence of expected political goals and fought form by Golkar Party in Bandung. The political changes direction are more strategic, comprehensive and future-oriented for Golkar Party in the national, regional, and local context. Through the study found four (4) the Golkar political changes direction. **First**, the Golkar political changes that occurred during the time is intended as an attempt to adapt the Golkar political reform movement in Indonesia that continue rolling at the moment and even to the future. This direction as proven that the Golkar agree, support, and participate in fought and consistently objectify. **Second**, Golkar political changes direction for modernization. This direction more laying on the status and implementation of the Golkar functions and role as a true political party. Golkar party status that should functioning and contribute to organizing political education, political communication, political recruitment, reliever political conflict, providers and suppliers prospective political leaders, and so on. Status and function and modern role is intended to achieve transparency, accountability, effectivity, and efficiency of Golkar politics in the future. **Third** direction is to create democratization. Democratization of political parties to adapt internal assertion dynamic and to build quality Golkar Party in the future. This direction is to improve the democracy quality in Indonesia. As known, the democratization is one of a reform agenda which assertioned and fought by the Indonesian nation when this nation autocratically run in the New Orde era along ago. The last direction or political changes aim, **fourth**, is decentralization. These political decentralization direction is expected by the Golkar party as an ongoing process in the future. At Golkar party in Bandung itself, this direction scrolling continues with hope and optimism.

Structures and Political Interaction Changes Impact

Table 5: Direction and Political Changes Impact

Direction and Golkar's Political Changes Impact	
Direction (aims)	**Impact (consequency)**
adapt with reformation movement	new political parties proliferation
Golkar modernization	the spread of retired Armed Forces (TNI/Polri) and retired civil servants on political parties
Golkar democratization	strengthening public participation in political parties
decentralization of Golkar power	the emergence of a political parties coalition/ Golkar political party factions/others faction

5. Conclusion

Golkar's structures and political interaction changes occured due to external factors which is (1) national political changes programm planned by the government through the Legislation on Political Party, (2) a policy of neutrality military and bureaucracy from and to political parties, and (3) the party reform assertion of society. All three external factors were amplified by the presence of internal factors such as (1) The resignation of General (ret.) Suharto (The Golkar Chairman Board of trustees), (2) The decentralization and democratization assertion from Golkar internal, (3) Akbar Tanjung figure breakthrough (Chairman of Golkar), and (4) leadership model from Jusuf Kalla Golkar Party Chairman. Since both determinant factors, the Golkar's structures and political interactions in Bandung has changed in (1) the process through erosion of power centralization and candidates cadres emergence based mass support, and (2) the mechanism components such as the culture, structure, group, leadership, and wisdom. Changes in the political process and mechanism of Golkar Party in Bandung led/aims for adaptation, modernization, democratization, and decentralization. This directions/aim give impacts/consequences on the internal arousal democracy Golkar party form among cadres as well as on an external Golkar party in the form of (1) a new political parties proliferation, (2) the spread of the retired military and retired civil servant cadre/political party caretaker, (3) The spirit and political participation community growth to many political parties, and (4) the executive branch determination leadership in Bandung Government through a coalition political parties.

Suggestions: The external determinants structures and political interaction changes existence, Golkar party in Bandung should consider it as a new challenge to improve the image to public, constituents and voters as well as the internal determinants. In addition that become a cadres new spirit who have a sense of ownership and responsibility for the organization's progress. Golkar Party improving needs to be done by internal awareness and enthusiasm rather than influence or assertion from outside parties. Making changes continuously, political processes and mechanisms need to be strengthened both the quality and intensity by Golkar party in Bandung through political policies, programs, attitudes, and behavior as true as a modern, democratic, reformist and populist political parties. The succedd is largely determined by the strength of the public vote sympathy and support in the election. Golkar party need to improve its member/chair faction in Bandung Regional Representative Assembly legislative parliament elections in 2009. Therefore should be used political methods-retailing by Golkar party and the legislative prospective members, absorb the political aspirations of voters as a 'door to door'. The Golkar's structures and political interaction changes direction in form of modernization, democratization, and decentralization needs to be accommodated by the government and appreciated by the public. These third directions would be useful to encourage the process of modernization, democratization, and decentralization in the life of society, nation, and state. The changes impact should also be used by other parties. The release of political ties with the military and bureaucracy would be very beneficial for the strengthening and improvement of democratic Indonesia. The political structures release of this bond should be followed up by Golkar party into a democratic political interaction for each investigator, members, cadres and managers.

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