

# Role of the Village Government or Village Officials Toward Poverty Alleviation Program in Jawa Timur

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**Abstract**—This research was conducted to identify the existing “poverty alleviation” program in village and sample urban village, to describe and analyze the implementation of the program, to describe and analyze the benefit of the poverty eradication program, and to identify and analyze the role of village government/apparatus in eradicating poverty in Malang Regency, Bondowoso, Sampang and Ponorogo as sampling areas within the scope of East Java Provincial Government. The theory used in this research are poverty theory of role theory, organization, and about village government /urban village. This research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. The sample was determined using non probability sampling with purposive sampling. The technique of collecting data through observation and interviews while data analysis techniques using an interactive model of Miles and Hubberman. The role of government rural/urban apparatus in the implementation of the poverty program in Sampang, Bondowoso, Ponorogo and Malang is the role of empowerment, role services, facilitation role, and the role of Legitimacy.

**Keywords**—poverty; “poverty alleviation” program; government role

## I. INTRODUCTION

The majority of the population lives in rural areas, automatically the poor are in rural areas. It makes the role of Government the village very vital especially related to the issue of poverty. The poor regardless of urban or rural areas, but given the different conditions then the characteristics of poverty among the rural and urban areas.

Various attempts have been made to reduce poverty in East Java and has proven to provide significant results. Based on data from BPS, in 2005 the number of poor people in East Java was 22.51% and decreased steadily in 2006 to 19.89%, in 2007 by 18.89%, in 2008 to 18.51% [1], in 2009 16.68, in 2010 amounted to 15.26% or equivalent to 5,529,300 persons, in 2011 of 14.23% or 5,356,210, in 2012 as much as 13.40% or 5,070,980 persons and in 2013 as much as 12.73 % Or 4,865,820 people. The problem is not just how many and the percentage of poor people, but the policy of “poverty alleviation” at the same time should be able to reduce the depth and severity of poverty.

The solution of the problem of poverty is based on a sound understanding of the poor as well as the presence of respect, protection and fulfillment of basic rights against the poor. Strategy for poverty reduction in East Java, focused on: (i) provision of direct assistance to extremely poor households (*Rumah Tangga Sangat Miskin/RTSM*) which amounts to 493.004 RTM or 16% through the program *Jalan Lain menuju Kesejahteraan Rakyat* (JALIN KESRA), (ii) community development is mainly targeted at near poor/ *Rumah Tangga Hampir Miskin* (RTHM) of 1,325,696 RTM or 43%, and poor category (RTM) of 1,256,122 RTM or 41%, (iii) development of micro, but not bankable business institutions which has been cultivated by the poor. “poverty alleviation” programs in Jawa Timur include *Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat* (PNPM), *JALIN KESRA*, *Program Peningkatan Keberdayaan Masyarakat* (PPKM) and other programs that are planned and implemented at the district or city level.

The administration of village or urban village government is inseparable from the implementation of regional autonomy. Efforts to strengthen village governance (Village Government and Community Institutions) and urban village are steps to accelerate the realization of community welfare as the objective of regional autonomy [2]. The administration of village or urban village government is a sub system of government administration system, so that village and village administration have sufficient authority and relevant to arrange and manage the interest of the society. The role played by the village / village government is strong because the level of community welfare increases as part of the objective of regional autonomy or just waiting for a helping hand from the central, provincial, regency / city government and the extent to which the village government's creativity in helping to improve the welfare of its people.

Based on this case, in this study will be conducted in-depth research in several villages located in the Province Jawa Timur. The purpose of this study to identify poverty reduction programs in rural and urban samples, describe and analyze the implementation of the program, describe and analyze the expediency of “poverty alleviation” programs that, as well as identify and analyze the role of village government / apparatus urban “poverty alleviation” located in Malang, Bondowoso,

Sampang and Ponorogo as sampling areas within the scope of Province Jawa Timur.

## II. LITERATURE

### A. Poverty

The word poverty is used to indicate the economic and social status of society. The perspective of poverty will rapidly change with time, but basically poverty is always associated with the inability to meet basic needs [3]. Poverty shows the situation of deprivation, this happens not because desired by the poor, but because they can not be avoided by the power it has [4]. The some "poverty alleviation" programs addressed to There are four main aspects of poverty reduction efforts reasons to be important for the regional and national level, namely:

1) *Aspects of humanity*: Running a universal humanitarian mission that is humanizing human beings in accordance with the rights that are owned.

2) *Economic aspects*: Freeing people from economic backwardness, improving the quality of resource productivity areas, and increasing incomes of the population

3) *Social political aspects*: Reduce social jealousy in a pluralistic society, eliminate social vulnerability, and create conditions in which policy formulation is easier to do because of active community participation, eliminates ignorance and enhances democratic life.

4) *Security aspects*: Create a stable and peaceful social condition away from social conflict.

The strategy in the prevention / reducing poverty is necessary, while that which can be done include:

a) *Agricultural sector development*: Technology in agriculture and infrastructure is necessary given the agricultural sector generates substantial incomes in rural communities.

b) *Human resources development*: Human resources are needed to reduce poverty and improve the welfare of society in general, therefore the improvement of educational institutions, health and nutrition is a good step to be implemented by the government.

Various problems of poverty are closely related to the limitations in various things, especially the limitations of daily needs. According to *Strategi Nasional Penanggulangan Kemiskinan* BAPPENAS (2005) that the problem of poverty resulting in limitations of food quality, limitation of access and low quality of health care, limitations access and low quality education services, limitations obtain job opportunities and trying, limitations on access to water supply and sanitation, weak certainty of ownership and tenure of land, worsening condition of natural resources and life environment, weak security guarantee, and weak participation [5].

### B. Role Theory

Role Theory describes social interaction in the terminology of actors who play in accordance with what is defined by the culture. Behavior is determined by social roles, according to

Glen Elder [6]. The approach is called "*life-course*" means that "every society has an expectation for each member to have certain behavior in accordance with the age categories that apply in that society".

Social Role Theory developed over the 1980s as a theory related to gender. Eagly in his book "Sex Differences in Social Behavior: Social Role Interpretation" in 1987 thought that "Explanations are based on the social roles that govern behavior in adult life" (page 4) which shows the difference between men and women on some steps, not just biology.

According to the role theory approach, "social behavior is not random and meaningless, but behavior tends to be patterned, predictable, meaningful and has consequences for those who do it". By Contrast, "in a dynamic perspective that allows for a wide range of diversity among individuals performing the same role" [7,8].

One of the central concepts in role theory is position, which is a particular place in the social system. Positions include expectations regarding the person occupying the place in what social systems should be and are not done. So the role of behavior defined as those acts relate to the expectations associated with a particular social position and give recognition to the office holder [9].

The expectation of a role is a description that should be done or not done in a particular environment. Expectations limit the behavior to come. Expectations range from the rules applied to the behavior of many people to rules restricted to only special types of people. So the difference in expectations and hopes of the role lies in the social position range used [10]. Role theory Concerns One of the most important features of social life, characteristic behavior patterns or roles [11]. It explains roles by presuming that persons are members of social positions and hold expectations for their own behaviors and those of other persons.

### C. Influential Factors

The results showed that four factors impact on the behavior of role expectations role, namely:

- **Communication.** Careful communication is necessary, however, not a sufficient condition to meet the expectations of the role. Detailed information on the role transmission process can be found in various places [12,13].
- **Personal capacity.** The personal capacity of the focal person that includes the physical capacity, personality trait, knowledge, and other skills [14].
- **Motivation.** Role expectations do not contain an intrinsic motivational factor that breeds role behavior. What is needed is extrinsic motivation factors, such as the conception of the role of the focal person, the expectation of sanction, the alignment of the self-role, the positive identification with the role senders and the liners [15].
- **Environmental resources.** Without special equipment and physical facilities such as space, money, technical

information, equipment and other equipment, role behavior is often impossible [16].

#### *D. Organization*

Stephen Robbins gives the sense organization is a social unit consciously coordinated, which is composed of two or more, which functions on a relatively continuous basis to achieve a goal or set of goals together. Indicators of the organization consist of:

- Arrangement aimed at Goal Arrangement, people with purpose.
- A technological system, in which an individual or group uses knowledge and techniques.
- Integration activities are structured people work together in a patterned relationship.

Organizational Behavior is a study that concerns aspects of human behavior in an organization or a particular group. These aspects include the impact of the organization on humans and human impact on the organization. Kelly in his formulation of Organizational Behavior explains that organizational behavior in which there is interaction and relationship between organizations on the one hand and on the other hand an individual's behavior. All of these have a practical purpose that is to direct the human behavior to efforts to achieve goals.

#### *E. Village Government*

According to Government Regulation No. 57/2005 on Villages, villages are "a united community of laws that have territorial boundaries that seek to regulate and manage the interests of local communities, based on local origins and customs that are recognized and respected within the Governance System the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia". A Village in Indonesia chaired by a village chief [17].

Understanding the village of socio-cultural viewpoint can be interpreted as a community in a particular geographical entity with a relatively homogeneous style of life and a lot depends directly with nature. The village is associated with the people who live simply on the agricultural sector, have social ties, customs and traditions of a strong, earthy, and low education levels [18]. Based on Government Regulation no. 72 of 2005, article 2 the establishment of a village shall meet the following conditions: 1) Population; 2) Area; 3) Parts of Work Area; 4) Devices; 5) Government Facilities and Infrastructure.

#### *F. Concept of Village Government*

The village has its own government, which consists of the Village Government (which includes the Village Head and Village Devices) and *Badan Permusyawaratan Desa* (BPD). The village government consists of village heads and village apparatus. The village apparatus comprises the Village Secretary, field technical officers, territorial elements and other village apparatuses tailored to the needs and socio-cultural conditions of the local community, and the village secretary is filled from *Pegawai Negeri Sipil* (PNS).

Based on Government Regulation No. 73 of 2005 that the village consists of a village chief and devices wards. Village devices consist of the Secretary of the Village and sexy as much as four sections and functional positions. In carrying out his duties device is responsible to the village headman. The village head is under the sub-district head and is responsible to the regent through the sub-district head. The main task of the urban village office in general is to provide public service and also to formulate policies and urban development planning and implementation of activities related to the development program in the village. In this study, the authors highlighted the empowerment of village government in order to provide services to the community [19].

#### *G. The Role of Village Government*

According to Napitupulu, roles are limited by authority, command, control, evaluation, regulation and budget. Each service personnel are required to carry out their respective roles as defined in the rules or main duties and functions. The rules are essentially contains attitudes and behavior patterns are allowed, appropriate norms, values, desires and expectations of society [20]. According to Bidle and Thomas in Napitupulu [20], the interaction between the role of government as the subject of service and the people as the object of service involves four dimensions of the role that produce a certain response. The role dimensions are: 1) the person taking part in the interaction; 2) behaviors that arise in the interaction; 3) the position of persons in behavior; 4) the connection between people and behavior. Role and functions related to the interaction, in the form of implementation of individual responsibility on its position.

The role and relationship between the government as a service and the people as a customer shows that people as consumers, customers, or recipients of products and underwriters. While the government can also become consumers and products of the people as the essence of government relationships in the form of trust (*legitimitas*) to further be able to continue to perform its role.

H. Conceptual Framework

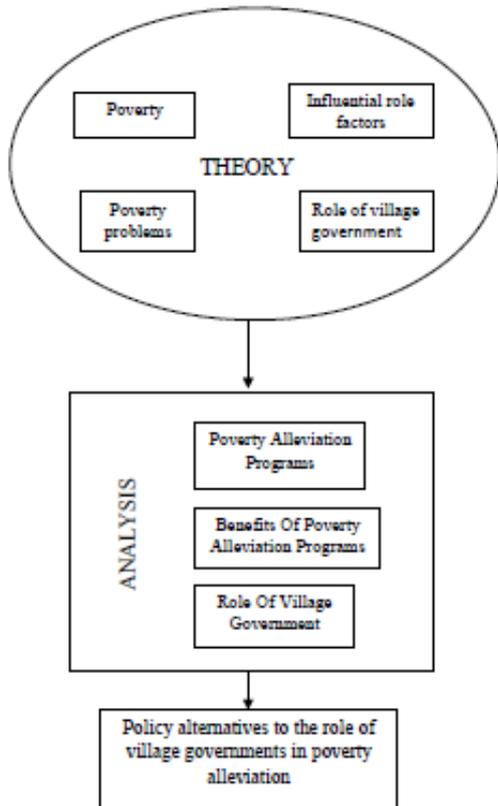


Fig. 1. Concept research framework.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses qualitative approach with case study method. The case study approach is considered the most appropriate strategy for this research because it is very useful in building theory and analysis [21] in new topic areas [22], when a broad and complex phenomenon [23] and when such phenomena cannot study outside the natural context [21]. All the above elements are characteristic of the topic of the role of government rural / village officials to “poverty alleviation” programs in Java. The research will be conducted in East Java Province. Four (4) districts are selected namely Kabupaten Malang, Bondowoso, Sampang and Ponorogo.

The type of research used in this study is descriptive research type, and to see the role of village actor government in alleviate poverty through influential role factors to overcome poverty problem by using Social Network Analysis (SNA). Samples were taken using non probability sampling with purposive sampling. Criteria for the samples taken 4 Each district representative sample of rural / urban, and each district is divided into two samples representing a single village and the villages that developed along two remaining samples representing the villages and the villages are backward in its development. The technique of collecting data through observation and interviews while data analysis techniques using an interactive model of Miles and Hubberman [24].

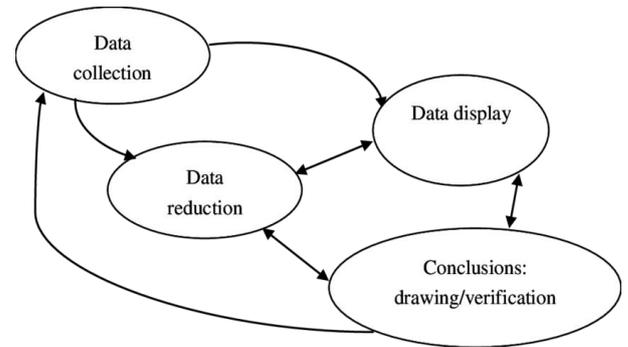


Fig. 2. Data analysis components: Interactive model Miles Huberman [25].

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Identification of Poverty Reduction Programs

Based on Presidential Regulation no. 15 of 2010 contains national poverty reduction strategies and programs that are then elaborated into poverty reduction programs consisting of:

Based Integrated Social Assistance Program Family. The program aims to perform basic rights, the reduction of the burden of life, and improving the quality of life of the poor. Based on the data *Strategi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah (SPKD)* on a sample area of this assistance program which include PKH, RASKIN, BSM, BOS, BOSDAMADIN, *Jamkesmas-Jamkesda*, *Bantuan Stimulan Perumahan Swadaya (Rehabilitasi RTLH)* and so on. In general, especially in Kabupaten Sampang and from the national have received such assistance for example RASKIN, BOS, BSM, including BPJS. However, there are problems such as RASKIN program, many village heads do not know the reduction of RASKIN quota which was 19 tons to 9 tons. Madura regency, Ponorogo and Bondowoso RASKIN division in some villages is done in rotation, and people who get RASKIN previously not given a quota again for the distribution of rations next period. RASKIN program is constrained by the distribution system, while BPJS program is constrained by the uneven dissemination system.

1) *Community-based empowerment program:* The program aims to develop the potential and strengthen the capacity of poor communities to engage in development based on the principle of community empowerment. Community-based empowerment programs with central funding (APBN) in the sample areas include PNPM-Mandiri Tourism, Marine Resource Management Program, Coastal and Small Islands, and PNPM-MP. While programs funded by Provincial APBD are PPKM, Labsitet Development Program, Facilitation of Procurement of Facilities and Infrastructure of Village Community (Los Pasar Desa), P2MPP, and P2SLBK. Community-based poverty prevention programs are now the mainstream government policy in coordinating the implementation that is still partial or bersektoran nature, there tends to be no coordination between poverty reduction programs.

2) *Based economic empowerment program for small and micro enterprises*: The program of economic empowerment of micro and small enterprises aims to provide access to and strengthening the economy for micro businesses and small. Implementation of KUR policy as a leading sector of PNPM Mandiri in the field of micro economic empowerment and earmarked for clusters of poor communities that have business potential. As with the KUR, KUBE the scheme initially shaped revolving loan converted into a grant by the program manager. This is intended to avoid creating new dependencies in the community and respecting various ongoing empowerment programs in the sample areas.

#### *B. Implementation of Poverty Reduction Program*

1) *Sampang regency*: Implementation of Integrated Social assistance programs comes from the family-based village government initiatives and existing PNPM-MP village, then funded by Sampang district budget. This program is done by establishing a market, *pustu* (puskesmas pembantu), and various schools.

Poverty Eradication Based on Community Empowerment is aimed at community groups (POKMAS). Implementation of this program activities with the form of presenting experts or educators, such as the manufacture of handicraft products, making cakes, and others. The implementation of the empowerment-based "poverty alleviation" program of micro and small businesses in general by way of savings and loans, the establishment of cooperatives and also aid in the form of tools that are needed for the improvement and business development services for SMEs.

2) *Ponorogo regency*: In general, the implementation of "poverty alleviation" programs in Ponorogo more aimed at the utilization and development of agriculture, through the procurement of fertilizer, seed procurement of paddy and maize, the procurement of drugs, as well as drug procurement for the plant. While in the field of animal husbandry is the provision of Etawa goat livestock, animal health care, livestock extension, chicken livestock assistance, livestock health care. Field of cooperatives and community efforts, the form of implementation of the program is counseling about associations or cooperatives, training on home industry skills and savings and loan cooperatives.

3) *Malang regency*: Implementation of "poverty alleviation" programs in Malang initiated by the village government. Initially the program is proposed in the proposal, then submitted to the sub-district, then verified, if accepted then the program is continued to the district to be verified again, if agreed and funded, then the proposal becomes a program, and budgeted into the district budget. However, if the program is approved but can not be included in the APBD then the program will be proposed to the central government, if approved by the central government, then become a program and funded by the state budget.

4) *Bondowoso regency*: Bondowoso including the poorest district in East Java. The high number of poor people reached 58.75%. Implementation of local economic development is

done by utilizing local resources (natural resources, human resources, and institutional and participation of all stakeholders). Community empowerment is done through increased public access to education and health services, job creation, and increased access to venture capital, technology, markets and information. Institutional capacity building focuses on improving food distribution, developing financial institutions, and strengthening community-based institutions and organizations. Reduction of regional isolation lagging done by improving infrastructures and means of communication and transport, as well as building Infrastructures and facilities to support economic activity and community development, so it has linkages with other regions.

Implementation of "poverty alleviation" programs in the sample areas there are some problems or obstacles that are: 1) Low level of education or understanding of the community in the implementation of the program, despite previous socialization; 2) Limitations costs in the program, so the program that is running less than the maximum; 3) The low quality of village government apparatus, so the implementation of the program is less effective; 4) The supervisory party has less responsibility for supervision; 5) The target programs are less effective, giving rise to conflicts at the community level.

#### *C. Benefits Poverty Program*

The benefits of "poverty alleviation" programs include: 1) Availability of facilities and infrastructure of primary and secondary education; 2) Creation of quality health services for poor families; 3) Increase productivity, expand trade and improve infrastructure development; 4) Acceleration of rural village community development; 5) Maintenance of security guarantee and social protection.

#### *D. The Role of Village Government / Urban Apparatus*

The roles were seen on the phase of the program, the stages of implementation, enforcement and monitoring, as well as the evaluation phase of the program.

1) *Sampang regency*: The government's role in the advanced village of Sampang Regency is that LPMD and PNPM become catalysts as well as direct drivers in the process of community empowerment, as well as a key indicator in the success standards of development and public services. Village government as a subject in the village community service process (especially the poor), village consultant facilitators, facilitators of infrastructure development and problem solving with the community.

The role of government in rural villages include the village government of Sampang, LPMD, local entrepreneurs and community areas in terms of community development planning discussions take place in the village of local self-help. Village government as village facilitator, facilitator of infrastructure development and problem solving of village crucial. The evaluation stages of LPMD tend to be satisfied with performance indicators and village government lack consistency in the role of facilitation of village consultation.

2) *Ponorogo regency*: The role of the government in the developed villages in Ponorogo namely Village government, LPMD, PNPM, Department of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, and community collaborate directly in the stages of planning and program socialization discussions, and in the process of community empowerment (especially agriculture and livestock sector). The village government facilitates two things: village facilitator facilitators to accommodate the aspirations of the residents and the two physical facilitators in the instrument materials of infrastructure development. The achievement of synergies LPMD performance, PNPM, Department of Agriculture, Livestock, and satisfaction of the people be the main key indicators in standards development in the Village Kwajon.

Conflict of roles in underdeveloped villages i.e. planning in the process of village community empowerment takes place in local self-help discussion which only involves village apparatus, community, and local businessmen. Rembuk still representative of a group of citizens and officials LPM while facilitating the consultation discussions village and socialization are lacking. The village community empowerment implementation is still self-especially in this case the home industry empowerment of the findings in the field that the participation of the economic movement is still moved by contributions from local businessmen role Village (meubeler and commodity chips).

3) *Malang regency*: LPMD and PNPM become catalysts as well as direct drivers in the process of community empowerment. Village government as a subject in the village community service process (especially the poor community). Village government is a facilitator in two ways, the village council facilitator to accommodate the aspirations of citizens and the two physical facilitators in the instrument materials of infrastructure development. The village government and society as a key Completion legitimator the crucial issues in the village. Village government and community approval as the key legitimasi in solving the crucial problems in the village. The performance of LPMD, PNPM, and community satisfaction are key indicators of development success standards.

Conflict in the backward village of Village Community Empowerment Planning takes place in local self-help discussion which only involves representatives of village apparatus and community leaders. The real role in this village Pempdes facilitator in two things namely the facilitator of village council to accommodate the aspirations of the citizens and the two physical facilitators in the instrument materials of infrastructure development. Implementation of village community empowerment is still self-supporting especially in empowering home industry this matter from finding in field that participation of economic movement still moved from contribution of role of local entrepreneur of Village. The program evaluation roses are still done cut off and stalled on the focus of infrastructure development alone.

4) *Bondowoso regency*: Village government, LPMD, PNPM, Dinas Pertanian, and community collaborate directly

in the process of planning stages of discussion and program socialization. There is a service performed roles in several rural villages, where village governments in planning a program, involving the community in implementing the program, gave little instruction or coordination with several community representatives at the beginning and conduct surveillance on any activities carried out by the community.

In terms of program planning, empowerment is conducted by the government of the village, where the village government when it held a deliberation with the community, provide guidance related to the systematic implementation of existing "poverty alleviation" programs. For example, on road building projects, communities organize their own schedule of participation in road construction. In terms of distribution Raskin, when Raskin obtained from Bulog is insufficient, the village government held a consultation related to the distribution of Raskin so that all people get Raskin.

#### *E. Comparative Tabulation and Empirical Findings in the Field*

Based on the conclusions from the findings of field data on the implementation process of the Role of Government and Village Apparatus in the Implementation of "poverty alleviation" Program indicates that most of the villages in the advanced stimulation of the running program is driven by five things:

- The contribution of leadership innovation by the subject of the perpetrator (Village Head, Village Device, and Community Leader) in facing the problem situation
- The empowerment process is an inclusive and participatory one
- Intensive and coordinate of the roles of the actors
- The timing of the legal basis is flexible in the implementation of a situational program.
- Completion of conflict configuration based on root suppression of essential needs is demanded.

While the findings in the village that still lags behind the factors causing factors include various things as follows:

- Passive Innovation leadership (Village Head, Village Device, and Community Leader) in facing the problem situation
- The number of conflicts perception in the implementation of the program
- Weak role of village government in socialization and distribution system in every implementation of rural poverty eradication program.
- Still not intensive coordination of synergy among actors in optimizing the role of regional poverty reduction (Village Government, Government District, Local Government District, and Province).

## V. CONCLUSION

Based on the exposure described above, it can be concluded that the poverty eradication program in its implementation still has constraints such as RASKIN and BPJS, but on the other hand PNPM Mandiri as one of the community empowerment program in the village is very useful in the implementation of various village development programs. The process of implementing the "poverty alleviation" program in the sample area starts from the village level to the central government level. Then once approved and funded, the program is implemented by the village by means of socialization or deliberation with the community. The final goal of "poverty alleviation" programs and activities in this village is the empowerment of rural communities that can evolve for the better. As for the monitoring and evaluation process conducted by all levels of government, and implemented by all levels of government at the end of the year activities. Various problems encountered during the implementation of the "poverty alleviation" program was implemented at the level of understanding of the community in the implementation of the program is still less in line with expectations, so that the expected results can be said is not maximized.

The role of Village Government / Sub-District Officials in the Implementation of Poverty Reduction Program, namely: empowerment, facilitation, legitimacy, service. This cannot be separated from the intensity of social assistance, aspirations and community participation that can be strengthened through interaction and mutual benefit communication in the form of networking. Increasing the capacity of a group is difficult to succeed if it does not involve other communities with similar interests and relationships. Network development needs to be based on an understanding of the relationships among the system of community-based actors and localities with the assumption that the perpetrators have the same understanding of network development. This mutual understanding among actors needs to be built such as LSM, University, Community Organization, Banks, Social Institutions, Governments and International Agencies to build social networks. The networking process requires the implementation of equality principles, informal, participatory, strong commitment, synergy and strength building efforts to help communities solve problems and find solutions to improve welfare.

Community-based productive business activities and the locality is expected to involve actors or other institutions, such as government organizations. The success of networking as a medium for policy formulation is very important but it all depends on the commitment of all actors in the network. Local government's role more than a facilitator, not only as a donor. Local governments need to allocate funds for the lower layers of society or a small entrepreneur in this region. In this case institutional strengthening is important in the optimization of community empowerment.

## VI. RECOMMENDATION

In relation to the extent to which the contribution of rural government apparatuses the need for improvement suggestions includes:

- The need for improvement on the intensity of coordination of synergy among actors in optimizing the role of regional poverty reduction (Village Government, District Government, Local District Government, and Province).
- The need to strengthen the role of the socialization and distribution system in the implementation of rural "poverty alleviation" programs.
- Consolidate the perception conflict minimization of program implementation by creating non-overlapping job descriptions.
- The need to strengthen village institutions in developing village roles in "poverty alleviation", especially in poor villages. The strengthening of village institutions is done by giving the role of information and coordination of the people.
- In improving the role of the village, it needs an adaptation space for the implementation of the policy that comes from the government above with the socialization of the policy.
- The need for mapping and filling in the void role of provincial / regency / municipality governments in the regulatory framework.
- The need to develop the role of village government in managing village resources in "poverty alleviation".

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