

CITY GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS COACHING INSTITUTE IN COMMUNITY PEKANBARU CITY PROVINCE RIAU

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**CITY GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS COACHING INSTITUTE IN COMMUNITY
PEKANBARU CITY PROVINCE RIAU**

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the increasing involvement of civil society in assisting the government in particular the task headman, but the condition of civil society both institutions, facilities and infrastructure, as well as Human Resources is still very poor, so that they are in need of guidance on the elements of the local government. This study aims to identify and analyze the functions of government in the development of Pekanbaru social institutions, which consists of institutions Neighborhood, Pillars of Citizens, Institute for Community Empowerment, Empowerment Institute of Family Welfare and Youth. Research shows that Pekanbaru City Government and its sub-district and urban village has implemented guidance to the community in the form of the Institute; provision of local regulation, Regulation Giving Mayor, Giving books implementation instructions, technical manuals, counseling, provision of guidance, education and training, the grant activities, even to the provision of financial incentives for Neighborhood chairman and chairman Pillars of Citizens. Recommendations research; recommended to the Government of Pekanbaru to further maximize implementation guidance to community organizations, budgeted costs proportional to support the activities of civil society, and choose the right time to carry out extension activities, education and training activities.

KEYWORDS: Function, City Government, Development, Institutions Community.

A. Background

One city in Indonesia that makes a Local Regulation on Community Institutions Government is Pekanbaru. His form through Pekanbaru Regional Regulation No. 9 of 2005 About the Institute for Community Empowerment Village, and Pekanbaru City Regional Regulation No. 12 Year 2002 concerning the Neighborhood and Pillars of Citizens. According Diharna (2003: 19) Governmental public domain when viewed from the side of governance (State, Private and Civil Society), classified into civil society groups such as the village community resilience, Neighborhood, Pillars of Citizens, Family Welfare Empowerment, Prosperity Council of Mosques, Coral cadets, and Group recitation". Social institutions recognized and fostered the city government, should have the legality, as recorded in the village government, has Decree. Article 5 Pekanbaru City Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2002,

mentioned the results of the deliberations formation Pillars of Citizens Neighborhood and confirmed by the Decree of the village chief and sub-district approved on behalf of the Mayor. Social institutions are still many unconfirmed by the Decree of the village chief and sub-district endorsement on behalf of the Mayor.

In the city of Pekanbaru number of civil society organizations as much as 3,015, from 3,015 the number of community organizations still do not have a lot of the Decree on Stewardship, namely 1,817 institutions, or 59.2% had a previous caretaker Conservation Board Decree on social institutions, only 1,012 community organizations or by 33 percent already have a Certificate of headman of Conservation Management, and 253 institutions, or 8.2% body still in the process of approval of the district head.





Community institutions nurtured and recognized the City, such as; Rulemaking in the form of technical manuals, guidelines for implementation, education, socialization, regular meetings, and other guidance. Pekanbaru city has a population of 975 302 inhabitants, comprising 12 districts, and 58 villages. The number of institutions of civil society as much as 3,673. increasing the number of public institutions. For details, refer to the following table:

Table. 1. Comparison of Total community Institutions With Family Head In Pekanbaru City Year 2009-2013

Years	Number of Village Community Institutions	Number of Head of Family	Comparison of the number of public institutions with the Head of Family
2009	3.121	431.850	1 : 138
2010	3.340	432.412	1 : 120
2011	3.432	433.219	1 : 130
2012	3.575	434.210	1 : 122
2013	3.673	437.783	1 : 120

Source: Processed Data Research in 2013

B. Framework

Its presence is considered important Community Institutions assisting the Government in the service of government affairs and community development. The Government issued Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 5 of 2007 on the Community Planning Organization. Framework can be derived as follows:

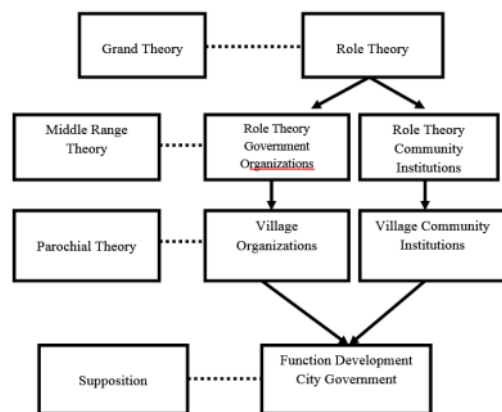


Figure 1 Framework

C. Working Hypothesis

In this study otherwise working hypothesis as follows:

If the function of the Government in Development of Society Institute is well done, it will be more functional Society Institute.

D. Overview of Theoretical

1. Theory of Government

Government according Sumaryadi (2010: 18); as an organization that has the power to make and implement laws and regulations. The government is an organization that has: (1) the governing authority of a political unit; (2) the governing authority of a political society; (3) the apparatus is functioning government agencies and exercise power; (4) the power to make legislation to deal with disputes and discuss administrative decision and with a monopoly on the legitimate power.

The definition of governance according to Rochman (1998: 10) is; traditions and institutions that exercise power, including (1) the government selected, monitored and replaced, (2) the capacity of the government to formulate and implement policies, and (3) recognition of the community and the state of the various institutions that govern their interactions. The last element can be done through three communication structure, namely the authority, legitimacy and representation.

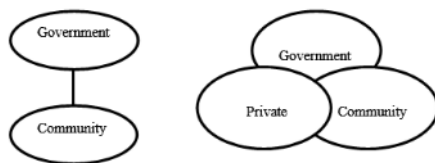
According Syafii (2011: 142) Good Governance, namely;

"State government organization that clean or good governance". The spirit of reform has colored utilization of the State apparatus to realize the demands of administration that is able to support the smooth and integration of the tasks and functions of governance, demanding the implementation of Good Governance and Clean Government is valid at any local government that very required in organizing regional autonomy. Discussion on Good Governance and Clean Government identical to discuss decentralization and centralization is also the same even with talk of democracy and nationalism, and so does the talking and power services".





The concept of good governance to change the paradigm of government administration as an element of the public employer and society as a subordinate government in the form of hierarchical into the community as partners in the government and the private element hekrarkhis form, the paradigm shift can be seen in the figure below;



Society Widodo (2001: 203) consists of individual and group (whether organized or not) that interact socially, politically, and economically with the formal and informal rules. Society includes non-governmental organizations, professional organizations and others. The main characteristic of civil society by Herdiansyah (2006: 82) is formed by itself (self-organized) and the other party has no dependence in terms of economic, social, and cultural (self-supported). Therefore, autonomous civil society, not under the state, political society, and economic society.

Community involvement influenced the opportunity given by the government to community organizations. An understanding of the community have various view, as Tonnies in Lysen (1984: 15) states;

"More special meaning to the word. The word was later replaced with the term subdiscipline "social unity. Once the large number of social unity in the community, because not only consist of the classes and collectivities that the legal relationship which can act as a unit. Forms of collective life although not "legal persons", but is a unity in the sociological sense. An example is the family, circle of friends, Neighborhood, Pillars of Citizens, or village".

2. Social Group Theory

Society by Nadel in Taneko (1994: 29); "A group of people bound in a union, acting integration and remains and is somewhat permanent and stable".

Understanding society according to Linton in Taneko is: "any human group life and work in a long time, so that they organize themselves and essentially a social unity.

Society by Effendy (2009; 32) is:

"Is a collection of individuals that make up the system life together and have a social structure and institutional culture. Society is not just number total individual and system formed by merging them a specific reality have own characteristics. Some important aspects of the community, among others, the existence of consensus, social facts, social structure, social change, including the dynamics of social organization ".

Positive relationships between people according to the Soekarno Tonnies (2001:144) is always gemeinschaftlich (association) or gesellschaftlich (patembayan). Bouman (1994: 30) states that;

"Gemeinschaft" translated by a communion of life or community (eg, family and nation), meaning a human engagement with the feeling of solidarity and collective consciousness great. Gesellschaft describe an engagement that is far more tenuous ties in, which can be viewed as in various community organizations (patembayan) that have a specific purpose (companies, bureaucracy, etc.).

According Thoha (2003: 205), that;

"An entity (entity) who recognized its existence as a civil or civil society must have systems and institutions. One important element of an entity that is how a keajekan walk with certain norms recognized the truth and followed as a guideline, and can be used as a characteristic of the entity ". Thoha states that "a repetitive action, so that it becomes a habit, in which such action would be institutionalized (institutionalized)".

3. Social Institutions

Wasistiono (1983:36) states; sociologically institutions differentiate between institutions within the meaning of life for generations (institution) and institutions in the sense of organization (institute). Tjondronegoro (in Koentjaraningrat, 1985:220)





states; as more real body with the building, the pattern of organization and equipment (attributes) required to perform its functions. In fact in terms of the concerned institutions and social norms rooted touch with symbolism (Symbols). For details, see the following table:

Table 2. Comparison Chart between the Institute with the Organization.

Institutions	Organizations
a. Orientation on the needs	a. Orientation on purpose
b. The role played	b. Tasks performed
c. ceremony	c. procedure
d. Social supervision	d. supervision Regulations
e. Recognition as entrenched	e. Habits for routine
f. Involvement because Supporter	f. Conceived and realized
g. Hereditary tradition	g. Loyalty to the destination
h. empirical	h. Priority skills and abilities
i. Sticking to the norm	i. Means of achieving certain goals
J. Priority age and prestige	
k. Properties meet certain requirements	

Source: Tjondronegoro in Koentjaraningrat

Soekarno (1984: 71) states that: "a social interaction would not be possible, if it does not meet the two requirements, namely:

- The existence of social contacts (social-contact)
- The communication "

The headman given task, as governed by Article 5 of Government Regulation No. 73 of 2005, namely:

- implementation of village government.
- empowerment of the society.
- community service.
- implementation of peace and public order.
- maintenance of infrastructure and public service facilities.
- development of community institutions.

Headman shall conduct training and carry out activities of village governance, community

development, community service, the implementation of peace and public order, maintenance of infrastructure and public services, as well as the development of social institutions. Therefore it is the duty headman to foster civil society in the region in accordance with one of the village chief task of coaching community institutions.

Theory of Functions

The term "function" by Soekarno (2010: 561) has been widely used and very popular disciplines in everyday conversation. Not infrequently understanding given by other disciplines and everyday conversation, be accepted by the sociological sense or even be vague meaning.

Some understanding of the function by Soekarno (2010; 561-563) are:

- In the popular sense of the term sometimes refers the function of gathering together that is part of traditional ceremonies, such as the absence of an important official in a particular event, it is said to be socially concerned does not work.
- The function is defined as an occupation (Max Weber 1947: 230)
- The function is commonly used in everyday speech or in political science. Function associated with the activities carried out by the parties of a particular political position. (Robert K. Merton, 1967: 75)
- Each social fact is a function of the time and place where it happened (Manheim)
- The term function is very important for the functional analysis (Ludwig Von Bertalanffy, 1993: Various term often used synonymously as is the function; among others, "use", "utility", "purpose", "motive", "intention", "aim", and Consequences "

C. Analysis of Government Functions Development Community Organization.

Government agencies implement social development. Based on Article 23 of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 5 of 2007 stated:

- The Government and the Provincial Government shall foster community institutions.
- District / City Government shall foster community institutions.





Development of civil society must be done by the government, provincial government, district / city governments, sub-district and village chief. Guidance and supervision of the District / City of the social institutions referred to Article 23 Paragraph (2) includes:

“Form of coaching is; provide technical guidance implementation and development of social institutions, providing guidance and development planning, financial aid allocations set the promotion and development of social institutions, provide guidance, supervision and consultation, to provide guidance and supervision of social institutions, education and training, and provide awards and achievement implemented community institutions”.

1. City Government Guidance to Institutions Neighborhoods

Good coaching according to The Liang Gie (1983: 193) is; good coaching effort required coordination defined and implemented as unity of action planning, guidance and control / supervision. Good coaching is a business or union coordination of planning, guidance, and supervision.

Based on the above understanding, good coaching includes the coordination of: planning, guidance, and supervision. Planning according to Terry (2003: 46); planning is selecting and connecting facts, using assumptions about the future in making visualization and formulation of necessary activities and achieve the desired results.

The second step is a good coaching gives good guidance, good guidance by Prayitno in Syahril (1986: 41) is an attempt to give understanding or explanation, give encouragement to live and give impetus to implement. Ndraha (1986: 19) states; good guidance affect a person's thinking in the right direction by giving understanding and self-control are concerned to live and execute it as desired. Good guidance are: providing understanding or explanation, give encouragement to live and give impetus to implement.

The third step is a good coaching supervision good, Terry in Handyaningrat (1984: 26) states: the process of determining what is accomplished is implementation, implementation assessment, if

necessary, take corrective action in order to remain in accordance with the implementation plan.

Pekanbaru city government and district heads provide guidance to agencies Neighborhood Association, by giving cash incentives to the chairman of the neighborhood association Rp. 350.000, - per gathering, giving guidebook Neighborhood, giving packets entering the month of Ramadhan, chairman of the Neighborhood counseling to se the city of Pekanbaru, charter granting awards to institutions Neighborhood achievement, held a meeting with the Head Once every three months, providing assistance to the current Neighborhood conduct, in collaboration with the college through counseling about institutional, duties, functions, and duties Neighborhood Association, attended the Neighborhood Association, the inaugural stewardship new neighborhood association.

Development District Head in the form of facilitating regulation, facilitate the implementation of the tasks, functions, and duties, development planning, community empowerment, collaboration, facilitating technical assistance guidance, and coordination of government work units in the development of social institutions. For details of this can be seen in the image below:

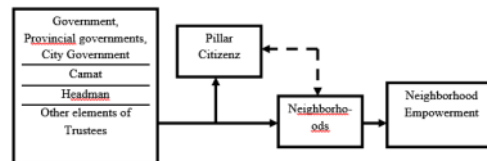


Fig.2. Development Pattern Against Neighborhood Organization.

2. Functions of Government in the Development of Institutions Pillars of Citizens.

Pekanbaru city government implement the guidance to the Pillars of Citizens, such as the provision of technical guidance duties, functions, and duties Pillars of Citizens, providing institutional guidebook, giving cash incentives to the chairman of the Pillars of Citizens Rp.500.000, - per month, the award of the Pillars of Citizens achievement, and hold counseling. The city government, sub-district and village chief held a coaching against Pillars of Citizens, as an





obligation of the government in the supervision and control of the Pillars of Citizens. Coaching and supervision by the district head in Article 23 Paragraph (2):

- a. Facilitate preparation of village regulations relating to the institution.
- b. Facilitate tasks, functions and responsibilities of community institutions.
- c. Facilitate participatory development planning.
- d. Facilitate the implementation of community empowerment.
- e. Facilitate inter-agency cooperation and collaboration social institution by a third party.
- f. Facilitate technical assistance and facilitation of community institutions.
- g. Facilitate coordination of government work units in the development of social institutions.

For details of character development Pekanbaru city government, Head, and other coaches elements can be seen in the image below:

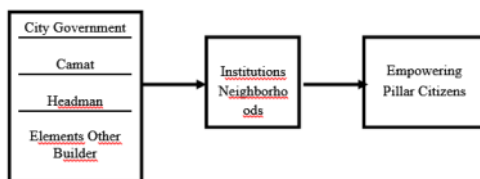


Fig. 3. Pattern Pillars of Citizens Development Institute

3. Against Development Institute for Community Empowerment

Article 27 of the guidance and supervision of the district head of community institutions as dimaskud in Article 23 Paragraph (2) includes:

- a. Facilitate preparation of village regulations relating to the institution.
- b. Facilitate tasks, functions and responsibilities of community institutions.
- c. Facilitate participatory development planning.
- d. Facilitate the implementation of community empowerment.

- e. Facilitate inter-agency cooperation and collaboration social institution by a third party.
- f. Facilitate technical assistance and facilitation of community institutions.
- g. Facilitate coordination of government work units.

Development of the Institute for Community Empowerment Pekanbaru city government, Sub-District De-, Head, and other agencies of the Institute for Community Empowerment in the form of counseling, work shop, and training of planning, as well as in the form of cash incentives and awards for social institutions of the Mayor Pekanbaru ". Other guidance is also of elements College coaching shape in the form of counseling, training, and workshops on planning." For details of this can be seen in the image below:

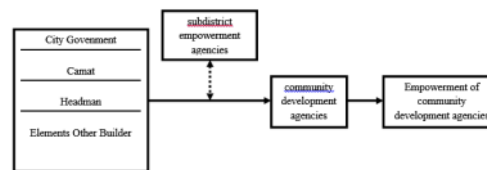


Fig. 4. Pattern Development Institute for Community Empowerment

Development Institute of Family Welfare Empowerment

Of character development of the Institute for Family empowerment is not much different from the formation of Pekanbaru city government to the Neighborhood and Pillars of Citizens, which differ only in the provision of financial incentives, where the chairman of the Institute for Family Welfare Empowerment does not receive incentive money as chairman of the Neighborhood and Pillars residents who receive cash incentive of Rp.350.000, -per month to the head of the Neighborhood and Rp.500.000, - per month for the chairman of the Pillars of Citizens.

Article 27 of the guidance and supervision of sub-district as dimaskud in Article 23 Paragraph (2) includes:

- a. Facilitate preparation of village regulations relating to the institution.





- b. Facilitate the implementation of the duties, functions and responsibilities of the institution.
- c. Facilitate participatory development planning.
- d. Facilitate the implementation of community empowerment.
- e. Facilitate inter-agency cooperation and collaboration social institution by a third party.
- f. Facilitate technical assistance facilitation of community institutions.
- g. Facilitate coordination of government work units in the development of social institutions.

Coaching institutes Family Welfare Empowerment frequent sub-district government, District of Family Welfare Empowerment Institute, Institute for Family Welfare Empowerment Pekanbaru, Women's Empowerment Agency, and coaching as well as from the Institute of Family Welfare Empowerment Province, also performed college. Coaching is done in the form of meetings, competitions, work shop, education and training, and in the form of counseling on issues of empowerment and welfare of the family. "The pattern formation Pekanbaru city government and other coaches like welfare Empowerment districts, empowerment of family welfare City, Women's Empowerment Agency, National Family Planning Coordinating Board Province concerned, NGOs, universities and empowerment of family welfare elements Riau Province against the empowerment of family welfare organization can be seen the image below:

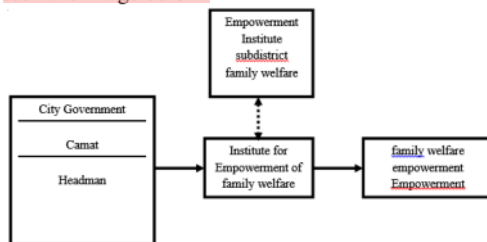


Fig. 5. Pattern Development Institute of Family Welfare Empowerment

5. Function Government Youth in Development

Of character development of the institution by the Family Welfare Empowerment Pekanbaru city government, and other construction elements are not much different from the institution Neighborhood, Pillars of Citizens, and the Institute for Community Empowerment, which is more oriented to the provision of manuals, guide the implementation of institutional activities, administration and award for outstanding village community organizations, which differ only the absence of the provision of financial incentives to the chairman of the Youth as cash incentives given to institutions Neighborhood Association and chairman of the Pillars of Citizens of each month.

Article 27 of the guidance and supervision of sub-district as referred to in Article 23, Paragraph (2) includes:

- a. Facilitate the development of village regulations relating to the institution.
- b. Facilitate the implementation of the duties, functions and responsibilities of the institution.
- c. Facilitate participatory development planning.
- d. Facilitate the implementation of community empowerment.
- e. Facilitate cooperation between civil society and social institutions cooperation with third parties.
- f. Facilitate technical assistance facilitation of community institutions.
- g. Facilitate coordination of government work units in the development of social institutions.

Youth has been given guidance by the city of Pekanbaru, Youth subdistrict, Pekanbaru City Training Center, College, in the form of counseling, workshops, education and training, sporting events, art contests, regular meetings, and the provision of manuals, instructions technical. To detail can be seen in the image below:



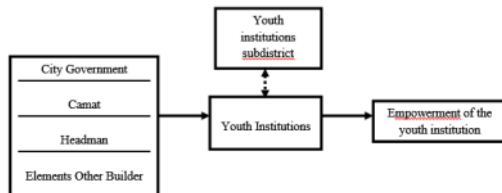


Fig. 6. Youth Development Patterns

Table. 3 Functions of Government Development Community Organization

No	Constructor Element	Form Of Coaching	Target Institutions	Information
1	Government	1. Law No.31 Of 2004 2. Government Regulation No. 75 Year 2005 3. Interior Minister Regulation No. 5 Year 2007	- Whole Body - Whole Body - Whole Body	2004 2005 2007
2	Riau Provincial Government	1. Implementation Guidelines No. 5 Year 2007 2. Technical Instructions 3. Control	- Whole Body - Whole Body - Whole Body	2008 2008 2008
3	Pekanbaru City Government	1. Local Regulations 2. Regulations Mayor 3. Cash Incentives 4. Meeting 5. Appreciation 6. Counseling 7. Guide	- Whole Body - Whole Body - Neighborhoods And Pillar Citizens - Neighborhoods And Pillar Citizens - Whole Body - Whole Body - Whole Body	2002 2008 2008 2009 2009 2009 2009
4	Camat	1. Meeting 2. Counseling 3. Training 4. Supervision 5. Race	- Whole Body - Neighborhoods And Pillar Citizens - Youth Institutions - Whole Body - Neighborhoods, Pillar Citizens, Empowerment Of Family Welfare, Youth Institutions	2005 2005 2009 2012 2012
1	Headman	1. Issuance Of A Decision 2. Assistance Activities 3. Supervision 4. Race 5. Attend An Event 6. Inaugural Board	- Whole Body - Whole Body - Whole Body - Whole Body - Neighborhoods, Pillar Citizens, Empowerment Of Family Welfare, Youth Institutions - Whole Body	2012 2012 2012 2010 2012 2012
2	Elements Other Builder	1. Counseling 2. Education And Training 3. Workshop	- Neighborhoods, Pillar Citizens, Village Community Development Agencies, Empowerment Of Family Welfare. - Village Community Development Agencies, Youth Institutions - Village Community Development Agencies, Youth Institutions	2009 2010 2010

Source: Processed Data Research

Overall development activities conducted on civil society can be seen in the following matrix;

D. CLOSING

1. Conclusion

1. Pekanbaru City Government has the function of providing guidance to the community Institutions Neighborhood, Pillars of Citizens, Institute for Community Development, Family Welfare Empowerment and Youth.

2. The form of coaching is done on social Institute; Making Handbook, Handbook implementation, technical User guide, Education and Training, Work Shop, giving cash incentives to the Chairman of the Neighborhood and Pillars of Citizens, and others

3. Development of the social institutions conducted by the Government, Provincial Government, City Government, Head, Head, Department and the Regional Board, College / University, and other institutions of Trustees element.

2. Suggestions

1. It is recommended to Pekanbaru city government for more leverage in to guide the Community Institutions.

2. It is recommended to the government of Pekanbaru City Riau province to allocate the cost of construction of the village community institutions are more proportional.

3. It is recommended to the government of Pekanbaru City Riau Province to find the right time to provide counseling to the village community organizations, public officials because the public institutions have a regular job during the day.

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