CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Leadership in an organization will not be useful if it is not supported by the performance of the employees. As a result the organization will be slow to develop. Thus, the main function of a leader is to motivate employees to perform their duties properly in accordance with what has been determined. Duties of employees are needed for the organization, if they cannot work in accordance with the target, then the leader will disturbed in managing the organization. The leader will be busy with technical things that actually are not his/her job. Time of the leader will run out by the employee to control the work performance of employees who do not have the power of creativity and whose performance is not good. Therefore, the importance of reciprocity and a balance between the role of managers and employees in achieving organizational goals are very important.

In this case the role of leadership in an organization is very important, where leadership is a matter of the relationship and influence between the leader and the led. As described according to Burns that leadership is a process of mutual relations of leaders and followers in mobilizing the resources of political economy and other

resources to achieve the goals set.[1] Furthermore, Gardner argues that leadership is a set of activities or observed by others, takes place in a group, organization or institution, and involves leaders and followers that cooperate to achieve a common goal which is already planned.[2]

Leadership emerged and developed as a result of automatic interaction between leaders and individuals led. Based on this, the leadership roles of the Mayor of Tasikmalaya is a very important role to achieve success in a government organization.

City of Tasikmalaya is one of the cities in West Java, Indonesia. City of Tasikmalaya was inaugurated as the City Administrative through Government Regulation No. 22 of 1976, the First Administrative Mayor Drs. H. Oman Roosman appointed by West Java Governor H. Aang Kunaefi at that time. Long time ago this city come from district, but along with the development, then formed two structure government, that are District Government and City Government of Tasikmalaya. According to Law No. 10 of 2001 that the City of Tasikmalaya consists of 8 districts with a number of Sub-district as many as 15 and as many as 54 villages, then through the Regional Regulation (Perda) No. 30 of 2003 on the change of status of

[1] Burns, J. M, 1978, Leadership, New York: Harper & Row, P. 36
[2] Gardner, Jhon, 1990, On Leadership, New York, the Free Press, P. 24

the village into Sub-district. The currently Mayor of Tasikmalaya is Drs. H. Budi Budiman the period from 2012 to 2017.[3]

The poverty rate in Tasikmalaya is the highest in West Java. The data is based on reports of the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in 2012; the proportion reached 18.92 percent of City of Tasikmalaya registered inhabitants live below the poverty line. The amount is derived from the total population of 648.178 inhabitants. The Predicate of Tasikmalaya as the poorest city in West Java already exists from the past. According to BPS data from year to year, the poverty rate is much better when compared to the year 2008, in which it reaches 26 percent.[4]

Table 1.1

Number and Percentage of People Living under Poverty by Regency/City in West Java Province Year 2012

	Regency/City	Number of Poor People (000)	Percentage of Poor People (percent)	Poverty Line (Rp/Kap/Month)
No	Regency			
01	Bogor	447.3	8.82	252.542
02	Sukabumi	243.0	9.78	227.741
03	Cianjur	291.5	13.17	250.32
04	Bandung	277.8	8.32	241.947

05	Garut	314.6	12.70	213.707
06	Tasikmalaya	201.2	11.75	222.594
07	Ciamis	148.6	9.61	251.624
08	Kuningan	142.9	13.69	245.476
09	Cirebon	312.4	14.49	281.027
10	Majalengka	169.8	14.44	326.962
11	Sumedang	132.5	11.85	249.315
12	Indramayu	258.7	15.42	323.787
13	Subang	185.9	12.47	257.543
14	Purwakarta	84.6	9.56	251.132
15	Karawang	244.1	11.10	310.751
16	Bekasi	151.6	5.25	328.244
17	Bandung Barat	209.0	13.33	241.892
	City			
18	Bogor	84.5	8.47	331.955
19	Sukabumi	26.0	8.41	370.633
20	Bandung	111.1	4.55	314.721
21	Cirebon	33.3	11.8	307.812
22	Bekasi	138.7	5.55	403.033
23	Depok	46.5	2.46	397.687
24	Cimahi	37.6	6.67	318.871
25	**Tasikmalaya**	**123.4**	**18.92**	**317.037**
26	Banjar	14.0	7.78	234.687
	West Java	4.421,3	9.88	242.104

Source: BPS City of Tasikmalaya 2012

Table 1.2

The percentage of poverty in City of Tasikmalaya from year 2008 until 2013

Poverty Rate in City of Tasikmalaya

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Poverty Rate in City of Tasikmalaya	26.08%	23.55%	20.71%	19.98%	18.92%	17.19%
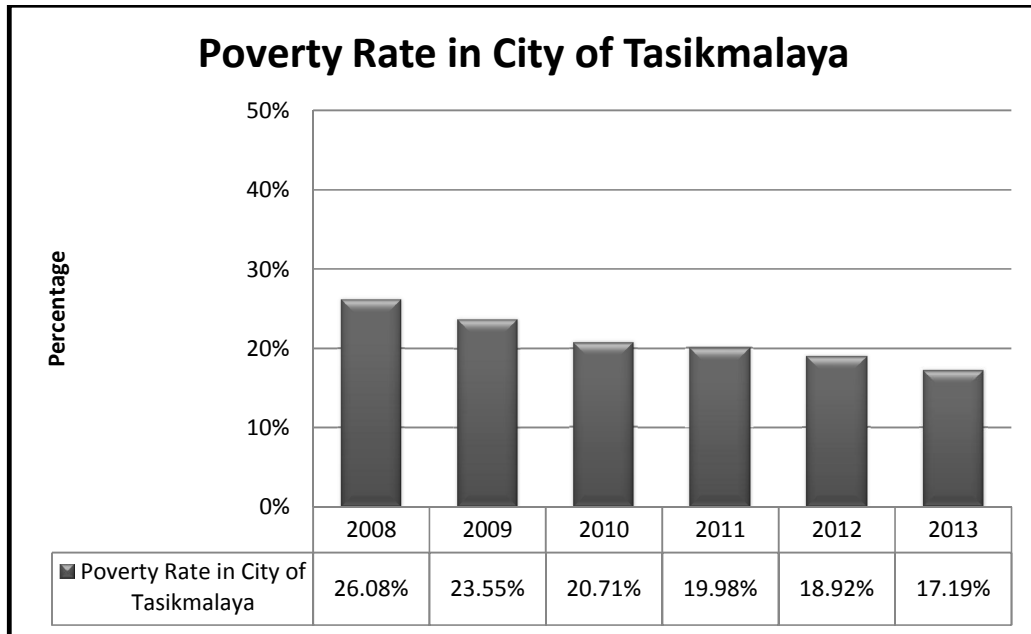
Source: BPS City of Tasikmalaya

Table 1.3

Poverty Indicators City of Tasikmalaya

Description	Year					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Poverty line (Rp/month/capita)	221.105	243.987	263.177	293.985	328.399	337.841
Poor People	154,540	140,110	131,538	129,759	123,400	112,163

Poverty Rate (%) (P0)	26,08	23,55	20,71	19,98	18,92	17,19
Poverty depth (P1)	5,02	4,57	4,11	3,21	3,97	2,57
Poverty severity (P2)	1,39	1,36	1,17	0,94	1,25	0,63

Source: BPS City of Tasikmalaya

Table 1.4

Comparison of Poverty Rate in National Level
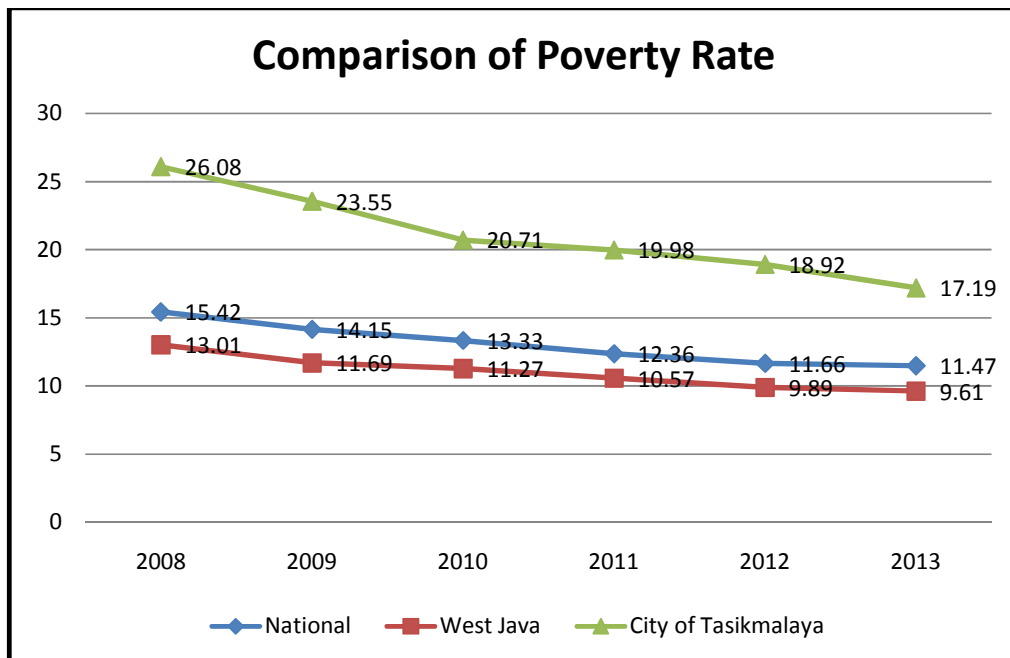
Source: BPS City of Tasikmalaya

From the results table that has been described can be concluded that the percentage of poverty in City of Tasikmalaya from 2008 to

2013 has decreased significantly, reached about 2%, when compared to other cities in West Java only decreased about 1%. Percentage in the provincial level and the national level also decreased. The percentage of poverty in the City of Tasikmalaya can be a discussion in which the Mayor of Tasikmalaya is very influential role in reducing poverty in Tasikmalaya. In the City of Tasikmalaya, some people are still working in the informal sector, such as street vendors and home-based workers, and labor costs that do not comply with UMR. It is appropriate laws and its workers can sue if it does not suitable. It is caused by low purchasing power in the market and also total population is not evenly distributed. In order to realize the goal of national development, the government is paying attention as much as possible on development in rural areas, because it is very important in improving the local economy.

B. Research Question

Based on the background above is formulated core issue or subject matter that should receive in-depth study, namely:

1. How the role of political leadership Mayor of Tasikmalaya in reducing poverty?

C. Research Objective

Based on the background research that has been described previously, the purposes of action research are to find out:

1. To know how far the role of Mayor of Tasikmalaya in reducing poverty.

D. Object and Benefit Research

1. Theoretical

   Theoretically the intention or purpose of the writing of this scientific research is to fulfill the task and getting a college degree, then to eliminate the predicate of Tasikmalaya Cities as the poorest city in West Java. Then the result is expected to be a reference for further research related to student motivation to achieve the desired learning targets.

2. Practical

   In Practice to eliminate a bad predicate of Tasikmalaya as the poorest City in West Java. Furthermore, for students who want to make the research it is expected that this could be an example or reference for the future research.

E. Theoretical Framework

In this research the writer will use several theories to complete this research and also there are some experts who argue about their theory, then the writer would use this theory into the research.

1. Role Theory

Role theory is a theory which is a blend of various theories, orientation, and disciplines. The term "role" is taken from the world of theater. In the theater, one actor had to play as a particular character and in his position as leader; he is expected to behave in a certain manner. In addition, the role or roles according to Bruce has several parts, namely:

1. Role Enacted is a way of actually executed someone in running a role,

2. Role Prescribed is the way that people expected from us in carrying out a particular role,

3. Role Conflict is a condition experienced by a person who occupies a status or a more demanding role expectations and goals in conflict with each other,

4. Role Distance is the role of the Implementation emotionally,

5. Role Failure is the failure of a person in performing a particular role,

6. Role Model is a person whose behavior we imitate, instance and follow,

7. Role Set is a person's relationship with another individual at the time was carrying out its role,

8. Role Strain is a condition that arises when a person has difficulty in meeting expected role due to mismatched run contrary to each other.[5]

Role in this research is the behavior of a person in accordance with the status of his position in society. Definition of the role according to Soerjono Soekanto: "The role is a dynamic aspect of the position (status) if the person carrying out the rights and obligations in accordance with his position, it means he already to perform its role.[6]

The theory of roles according to Banton, Katz & Kahn defines "the boundaries and sets of expectations applied to role incumbents of a particular position, which are determined by the role of the incumbent and the role senders within and beyond the organization's boundaries".[7] In addition, Robbins defines the role

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[5] Bruce, J, Cohen, 1982, Sosiologi: Suatu Pengantar, Reka Cipta, Jakarta , P. 25
[6] Soekanto, Soerjono, Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar, Jakarta, PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 1990, P. 268
[7] Banton, 1965; Katz &Kahn, 1966, in Bauer, The organization's boundaries, 2003, P. 54

as "a set of expected behavior patterns attributed to someone occupying a given position in a social unit".[8]

According to Dougherty & Pritchard in Bauer, role theory provides a conceptual framework in the study of behavior in the organization. They state that the role of the "pattern involves the creation of a product as opposed to a behavior or action".[9] Furthermore, Dougherty & Pritchard in Bauer suggest that the relevance of that role will depend on the emphasis of the role of the assessors and observers (usually supervisors and principals) to a product or outcome produced. In this case, the strategy and the organizational structure also been shown to affect the perception of the role or roles and role perception.[10]

Duties, Authority, Obligations and Rights of Regional Head and Deputy Regional Head based to the Law No 23 of 2014:

The task of Regional Head:

[8] Robbins, Stephen P, Perilaku Organisasi, Alih Bahasa Hadyana Pujaatmaka, Penerbit Prenhallindo, Jakarta, 2001, P. 227
[9] Bauer, Jeffrey C, Role Ambiguity and Role Clarity, A Comparison of Attitudes in Germany and the United States, University of Cincinnati – Clermont, 2003, P. 143
[10] Ibid P. 55-58

1. Lead the implementation of Government Affairs which become the regional authority in accordance with the provisions of the legislation and the policies established with Parliament (DPR),

2. Maintain peace and public order,

3. Collate and submit a draft of Local Regulation about RPJPD to DPRD to be discussed and assign RKPD,

4. Collate and submit a draft local regulations on RPJPD and draft local regulations on RPJMD to DPRD to be discussed and assign RKPD,

5. Represent the area inside and outside the court, and may appoint legal counsel to represent him in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations,

6. Propose the appointment of deputy head of the region; and carry out other duties in accordance with the provisions of the legislation,

7. Carry out other duties in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.[11]

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[11] Act No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government

In carrying out the duties of regional heads have some authority. Authority and duties prohibited implemented if the Head of the Region is undergoing a period of custody. During a period of detention, duties and authority implemented by the deputy Regional Head. If the head of the region were temporarily absent and no deputy head of the region, the regional secretaries carry out daily tasks of regional heads.

Authority of the Regional Head:

1. Submit draft local regulations,

2. Assign regulations that were approved with Parliament,

3. Assign local elections (Pilkada) and the decision of the head of the region,

4. Taking certain actions in urgent circumstances that are needed by region and/or the public,

5. Implement other authorities in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.[12]

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[12] Ibid

Task of Deputy Regional Head:

1. Assist in the Regional Head

    a. Government Affairs led the implementation of the regional authority,

    b. Coordinating the activities of the regional and follow up reports and / or supervision findings surveillance apparatus,

    c. Control and evaluate the regional administration carried out by the regional vice-governor for the province,

    d. Monitor and evaluate the governance implemented by Districts/Cities, Sub-district, and/or village for Mayor,

2. Provide suggestions and advice to the heads of the regions in the implementation of the Regional Government,

3. Carry out the duties and powers of Regional Heads when the head of the region serving prison time or temporarily absent, and

4. Carry out other duties in accordance with the provisions of the legislation,

5. The deputy Regional Head carry out the duties and obligations of other government given by the head of the area defined by the decision of the regional head.

Obligations The Regional Head and Deputy Regional Head:

1. Uphold and practice the five principles of Pancasila, carry out the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 and to maintain the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia,

2. Comply with all provisions of laws and regulations,

3. Developing democratic life,

4. Maintaining the ethics and norms in the implementation of Government Affairs under the authority of the Region,

5. Apply the principles of good governance,

6. Implement a national strategic program, and

7. Establish a working relationship with the whole vertical institutions in the entire region.

Other obligations on the Regional Head must submit a report for the regional administration, accountability information reports, and summary reports for the regional administration.

In implementing the Government Affairs under the authority of the Regions, Regional Head and Deputy Regional Head have a right protocol and financial rights. Financial rights include basic salary, allowances, and other allowances. Regional Head and Deputy Regional Head that sanction of suspension does not get the right protocol and is only granted in the form of finance basic salary, allowance child, and allowance wife/husband.[13]

Mayor is the head of the region at the city level, the equivalent of regents, the Mayor has the duty and authority to lead the implementation of regional policies established by the Parliament roles or duties of a Mayor is to lead, coordinate, making policy, and accountable according to their function.

2. Leadership Theory

Different types of leadership styles exist in work environments. Advantages and disadvantages exist within each leadership style. The culture and goals of an organization determine which leadership style fits the firm best. Some companies offer several leadership styles within the organization, it depends upon the necessary tasks to complete and departmental needs.

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[13] Duties, powers, obligations and rights of regional head and deputy regional head, available from: *http://pemerintah.net/tugas-wewenang-kewajiban-dan-hak-kepala-daerah-dan-wakil-kepala-daerah/,* Accessed on November 10th, 2015

a. Laissez-Faire

A laissez-faire leader lacks direct supervision of employees and fails to provide regular feedback to those under his supervision. Highly experienced and trained employees requiring little supervision fall under the laissez-faire leadership style. However, not all employees possess those characteristics. This leadership style hinders the production of employees needing supervision. The laissez-faire style produces no leadership or supervision efforts from managers, which can lead to poor production, lack of control and increasing costs.

b. Autocratic

The autocratic leadership style allows managers to make decisions alone without the input of others. Managers possess total authority and impose their will on employees. No one challenges the decisions of autocratic leaders. Countries such as Cuba and North Korea operate under the autocratic leadership style. This leadership style benefits employees who require close supervision. Creative employees who thrive in group functions detest this leadership style.

c. Participative

Often called the democratic leadership style, participative leadership values the input of team members and peers, but the

responsibility of making the final decision rests with the participative leader. Participative leadership boosts employee morale because employees make contributions to the decision-making process. It causes them to feel as if their opinions matter. When a company needs to make changes within the organization, the participative leadership style helps employees accept changes easily because they play a role in the process. This style meets challenges when companies need to make a decision in a short period.

d. Transactional

Managers using the transactional leadership style receive certain tasks to perform and provide rewards or punishments to team members based on performance results. Managers and team members set predetermined goals together, and employees agree to follow the direction and leadership of the manager to accomplish those goals. The manager possesses power to review results and train or correct employees when team members fail to meet goals. Employees receive rewards, such as bonuses, when they accomplish goals.

e. Transformational

The transformational leadership style depends on high levels of communication from management to meet goals. Leaders motivate employees and enhance productivity and

efficiency through communication and high visibility. This style of leadership requires the involvement of management to meet goals. Leaders focus on the big picture within an organization and delegate smaller tasks to the team to accomplish goals.[14]

The other theory of leadership is Democratic leadership; the leader of the Democratic leadership style is often referred to as enlightened leader due respect and regard of others. This style of leadership that involves the participation of subordinates in decision making organization, leaders with this style acting based on trust, integrity, honesty, equality, openness and mutual respect. Democratic leadership shows the recognition and attention to others by listening and understanding with empathetic. They motivate subordinates to continue to achieve the highest ability and desire. Democratic leadership has an emphasis on the importance of teamwork while positioning himself as a facilitator to build synergies between the individuals within the group. Democratic leadership expects feedback from subordinates, so he knows the

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conditions and needs of the organization. Democratic leadership understands the mistake and prefers reward than the punishment.[15]

3. **Theory of Public Policy**

Public policy has a different meaning, so that these can be classified according to the viewpoint of some expert. There are some definitions of public policy:

According to William N Dunn, policy analysis is applied social disciplines that use a variety of research methods and arguments to generate and transfer relevant information to the policy so that it can be used at a political level in order to solve policy problems. The purpose and policy objective made public is to solve problems that emerging and growing society that is so much variety and intensity. However, not all problems can be spawned public policy. Not an easy task to identify a problem. Therefore, to determine a problem need the process for identifying issues or problems or called formulation problem.[16]

Public policy analysis aims to provide recommendations to help policy makers in an effort to solve the problems of the public. Public policy analysis contained information relating to public issues and arguments about various policy alternatives, consideration or input to the policy-makers. Public policy analysis

[15] MacGregor and Jerrold, Oppenheim, Democratic and Public-Private Partnership, ILO, Geneva, 2004, P. 47
[16] Dunn, William N., Analisis Kebijakan Publik. Yogyakarta : Gadjahmada, University Press, 2000, P.209

is based on the study of policy can be distinguished between policy analysis before any specific public policy and after the particular public policy. Policy analysis before any public policy rests on public issues alone, so the result is really a new public policy recommendation. Both policy analyses both before and after the policy has the same goal of providing policy recommendations to policymakers in order to obtain a higher quality policy.[17] Distinguishes three main forms of public policy analysis, namely:

1. Analysis prospective policy

    Analysis prospective policy in the form of production and transformation of information before action policies initiated and implemented. Policy analysis here is a tool for synthesizing information to be used in formulating policy alternatives and preferences are expressed comparatively, foreseen in quantitative and qualitative language as a foundation or a guide in making policy decisions.

2. Analysis retrospective policy

    Analysis retrospective policy is as the creation and transformation of information after policy actions performed. There are 3 types of analysts based on the activities developed by this group of analysts that analysts oriented discipline, problem-oriented analyst and analyst-

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[17] Ibid P.291

oriented applications, the third type of retrospective analysis, there are advantages and disadvantages.

3. Analysis of integrated policy

Analysis of integrated policy is a form of analysis that combines the style of operation of the practitioners concerned with the creation and transformation of information before and after the policy actions taken. Analysis of integrated policy not only requires analysts to link the inquiry stage retrospective and perspectives, but also requires the analyst to continually produce and transform information at any time.[18]

The stages of making public policy according to William N Dunn are as follows:

1. Agenda Setting

Agenda Setting is a phase and a very strategic process in the reality of public policy. Before policies are defined and implemented, policy-makers need to set the agenda to include and choose which issues will be a priority for discussion. The problems associated with the policy will be collected as much as possible to be selected. This process has room to interpret what is referred to as a matter of priority in the agenda of

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[18] Ibid P.117

public and publicly contested. If an issue is managed to gain status as a public issue, and get priority on the public agenda, then the issue is entitled to the allocation of public resources more than any other issue.

Agenda setting is also very important to determine a public issue that will be raised in a government agenda. Policy issues, is often referred to as a policy problem. Policy issues usually arise because of a disagreement between the actors on the course of action that has been or will be taken, or disagreement of views on the issue of character. The policy issue is a product or a function of their good debate about the formulation, details, explanations and assessments of a particular problem. However, not all issues can be included into a policy agenda.

There are several criteria for issues that could be used as a public policy agenda that has reached a critical point. Formulation of the policy agenda should be based on the degree of urgency and the essence of the policy, as well as stakeholder involvement. A policy should not obscure the importance level, the essence, and stakeholder involvement.

2. Policy formulation

Problems that have been included in the policy agenda and discussed by policy makers are defined and then looking for the best solutions. Solving the problem comes from a variety of alternatives or policy options that exist. Similarly the struggle of an issue to the agenda of the policy, the policy formulation stage of each alternative will compete to be selected as the measures taken to solve the problems.

3. Policy Adoption

Policy adoption is to give authorization on the basis of the process of governance. If the action legitimacy in a society held by the rule of the government, the citizens will follow government direction. However, citizens must believe that the action of the government is valid. Support for the regime tends to diffuse; reserves of kindness and goodwill towards government actions that helped members of government tolerate dissonance. Legitimacy can be managed through the manipulation of certain symbols. Through this process, people will learn to support the government.

4. Policy Implementation

At this stage the alternative solution that has been agreed is then carried out. At this stage, policies often find various obstacles. Formulations that have been set in a planned

manner can be different in the field. This is due to various factors that often affect the implementation of the policy. Policies that have passed through the stages of the selection problems are not necessarily successful in implementation. In order to pursue success in policy implementation, the constraints can be a barrier addressed as early as possible.

5. Policy Evaluation

In general it can be said as policy evaluation activities regarding the estimation or assessment of policies covering substance, implementation and impact. In this case, the evaluation is seen as a functional activity. That is, the policy evaluation is not only done at the end of the course, but done in the whole policy process. Thus, policy evaluation may include the formulation stage matter of policy, programs proposed to resolve policy issues, implementation, as well as the stage of policy impact.[19]

4. Poverty Theory

Poverty in general can be interpreted as the condition of individual residents or families who are unable to make ends meet are basically feasible. However, some institutions or parties have set the benchmark in determining the criteria for the poor. The poverty population in broad outline is caused by external factors

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[19] Ibid P. 24

and internal population. Poverty seen from the causes can be divided into two, namely: absolute poverty and structural poverty. Absolute poverty is poverty caused by internal factors of the population itself. Suppose due to low levels of education, low skills, culture and so on. Structural poverty is poverty caused by external factors so that the ability to access low economic resources.[20]

The measurement criteria of poverty line in Indonesia measured for absolute poverty. Government institutions commonly set criteria of the poverty line is Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). According to BPS, Criteria for the calculation of poverty using Rupiah as a criterion per capita per month to meet the food needs such as food and non-food. Means criteria measured poverty line of two components, namely the poverty line food and poverty line non-food. Poverty is a reflection of the inability of a person to meet their needs in accordance with applicable standards.[21] Comparing the level of consumption of the population and the poverty line or the amount of rupiah to the monthly consumption, according to UNDP (2004), is the inability to expand the life choices, among other things, include an assessment of the lack of participation in

[20] Suharto, Edi, Building Society Empowering People, Bandung, PT.Refika Pratama, 2006, P. 239
[21] Concept of poverty, Official Website of BPS Indonesia, available from:
http://www.bps.go.id/Subjek/view/id/23#subjekViewTab1|accordion-daftar-subjek1, Accessed on October, 3th, 2015

public policy-making as one of the indicators of poverty. Basically the definition of poverty can be seen from two sides, namely:

a) Absolute poverty

Poverty is associated with the estimates of income levels and needs only limited to basic needs or minimum basic needs that allow a person to live decently. Thus poverty is measured by comparing the income level of people with the level of income needed to obtain the basic needs of food, clothing and housing in order to ensure its survival.

b) Relative poverty

Poverty seen from the aspect of social inequality, because there are people who have been able to meet its minimum basic needs but still far lower than the surrounding community (the environment). The greater the gap between the upper class and the level of subsistence lower classes, the greater the number of people who can be classified as poor, so that relative poverty is closely connected with the problem of income distribution. [22]

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[22] Ibid

According to Hendra Esmara measure of a person's inability to meet the needs in accordance with applicable standards, then poverty can be divided into three, namely:

1. Absolute poverty is when the proceeds are below the poverty line, is not enough to meet the minimum needs of life, like; food, clothing, health, housing, education.

2. Relative poverty that someone actually living above the poverty line but is still below the ability of the surrounding community.

3. Cultural poverty is attitude that is closely associated with a person or a group of people who do not want to try to improve the level of life in spite of the efforts of others who helped.[23]

To measure poverty, Indonesia through the BPS using the approach of the basic needs (basic needs) which can be measured by numbers or count person (Head Count Index), the number and percentage of poor people who are under the poverty line. The poverty line is set at a level that is always constant in real terms so that we can reduce poverty by tracing the progress made in reducing poverty in all the time.

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[23] Esmara, Hendra, Perencanaan dan Pembangunan di Indonesia, Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1986, P. 12

F. Conceptual Definition

Conceptual definition is a definition that is still a concept and its meaning is still very abstract though still intuitively understandable point. Conceptual definition according to Saifuddin Azwar is a limitation to the problems variables are used as guidelines in the research that will facilitate in operationalizing the field.[24] To make it easier to understand and interpret many theories that exist in this study, and then will be determined some conceptual definitions related to be studied, among other things:

1. Role

    The "role" in the government organizations is important. In this research the role of the Mayor of Tasikmalaya as a subject or a person who was very an important role to know how the responsibility as the Mayor.

2. Leadership

    Leadership is the main subject and very important for any organization, especially government organization, therefore the leadership of the mayor is quite expected as a person number one in Tasikmalaya.

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[24] Saifuddin Azwar, Metode Penellitian, Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta, 2007, P. 72

3. Public Policy

Public policy is the principled guide to action taken by the administrative executive branches of the state with regard to a class of issues in a manner consistent with law and institutional customs. Policies in reducing poverty according to government programs should get a result to reduce poverty.

4. Poverty

Having the predicate as the poorest City in West Java is the responsibility of the government or the Mayor of Tasikmalaya because they relate to government programs. Therefore the welfare of society is the responsibility of the Government.

G. Operational Definition

According to Saifuddin Azwar, operational definitions, is definition that has a single meaning and objectively accepted if the indicator does not appear. To avoid misunderstandings in defining the title of this research, it needs to be explained about the operational definition of the title.[25]

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[25] Ibid P. 72

Definitions used in this research are as follows:

1. Role of Mayor, it can be seen from the following indicators:

    - Making Policy about poverty

    - Efforts made to reduce poverty

2. Obstacle factors and supporting factors of poverty reduction

H. Research Methodology

1. Types of Research

This research uses descriptive qualitative, in which the research did not describe the figures in the explanation of the discussion of the object studied but explains in analysis the discussion of the object examined. The purpose of the descriptive qualitative research was to plan systematically, factual, and accurate information on the facts and the properties of populations or specific areas.[26]

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[26] Types of research papers, available from: *http://www.underacademy.org/distinguishing-between-the-types-of-research-papers-and-their-components,* Accessed on October, 9th, 2015

2. Research Locations

The location of this research was conducted in the City of Tasikmalaya, especially in the Government City (Pemkot) or Bappeda City of Tasikmalaya, and also in the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) City of Tasikmalaya. It's because the writer needs statistics data at the population.

3. Unit Analysis

Unit of analysis is a particular unit that counts as research objects. In this research were used as the unit of analysis is the City of Tasikmalaya. The data is used as a unit of analysis, which is:

1) The Government of Tasikmalaya City, especially Bappeda City of Tasikmalaya,

2) Central Bureau of Statistics City of Tasikmalaya,

3) Three poor people as a sample in City of Tasikmalaya.

4. Types of Data

a. Primary Data

Primary data is data obtained from sources associated with this research and is able to provide information directly from an analysis unit that made the object of research. Primary data is used when using the technique of data collection by interview.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data is the opposite of the notion of primary data, that is data obtained indirectly or through documents, newspapers, magazines, bulletins, as well as the archives relating to the object of research. Secondary data is also used by the data collection technique documentation.[27]

5. Data Collecting Method

In collecting the data gathered in the research object to complete the data compiler researchers then use data collection techniques as follows:

1. Interview

The interview is a process of interaction and communication with the data collected by a question and answer directly (face to face). Through the activities carried out by authors and respondents either orally or writing. The interview should be based on the problem issue, and the information must be related to the subject of research. Interviews conducted by the Government City (Pemkot) or Bappeda City of Tasikmalaya, Central Bureau of Statistics

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[27] Types of Data, available from: *http://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/datatype.php,* Accessed on October 9th, 2015

(BPS) City of Tasikmalaya, and tree poor people as a sample in City of Tasikmalaya.

2. Documentation

Documentation is a method of collecting data obtained through the reader to various libraries, newspapers/magazines, literature, archives, legislation, local regulations (Perda), or taking picture of the object related into the research and others related to this research.

6. Data Analysis Method

Data analysis is a process of systematically searching for and compiling the data obtained from the results of observation, interviews, documentation and other materials, making it easy to understand and then informed to the public. Data analysis techniques in this research using qualitative descriptive technique that connects the facts and information obtained and understands the problems that arise in the community. The data obtained from the field then will be selected the main problem that are important and relevant to the issues, so it will be easy to collect data.[28]

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[28] Saifuddin Azwar, op.cit., P. 77

I. Systematic Writing

In the writing of this research into a paper, the writer divides it into several chapters which are interrelated so that it becomes a complete research.

Chapter I	Will explain about introduction consisting of: Background, Research Question, Research Objective, Object and Benefit Research, Theoretical Framework, Conceptual Definition, Operational Definition, Research Methodology, and Systematic Writing.
Chapter II	Will discuss the description of the research object.
Chapter III	Will discuss the role of Mayor and the policy to reducing poverty in City of Tasikmalaya.
Chapter IV	The end of this research, consisting of: Closing, Conclusion and Suggestions.