

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. BACKGROUND

During last few months, exactly in May 2015, more than 3,000 refugees from Myanmar and Bangladesh landed in Malaysia and Indonesia.<sup>1</sup> However, the presence of these refugees was rejected by the State of Malaysia and Thailand because of many reasons. Security issues are the reasons of rejection of the Malaysian Government. A Malaysian geostrategic expert mention, that the arrival of the refugees makes the situation be more difficult to control and potentially harmful to the security of Malaysia.<sup>2</sup> There is also no more budgets to accommodate the refugees. Moreover, the security issues are also the reason of the Thailand country to reject refugees. This situation caused the refugees were floating in the ocean and stranded in Aceh, one of Indonesian's provinces. The refugees came to Aceh with four ships in 4. The first wave was on May 10, 2015. The immigrants in North Aceh Regency were around 576 people. Five days later, on May 15, 2015, the second wave came with 682 refugees in

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<sup>1</sup> Pasuhuk, H. (2015). *Nelayan Aceh Selamatkan 800 Pengungsi Rohingya dan Bangladesh*. Retrieved November 13, 2015, from <http://www.dw.com/id/nelayan-aceh-selamatkan-800-pengungsi-rohingya-dan-bangladesh>

<sup>2</sup> Asmardika, R. (2015). *Demi Keamanan Nasional: Malaysia Tolak Imigran Rohingya*. Retrieved November 23, 2015, from <http://news.okezone.com/read/demi-keamanan-nasional-malaysia-tolak-imigran-rohingya>

Kuala Langsa. The third wave of refugees were 48 people in Tamiang coming on the same day and the fourth wave was on May 19, 2015 with total of refugees are 409 people in sub District Julok in East Aceh Regency.<sup>3</sup>

Indonesia is one of the countries whose territorial lines were affected by the arrival of Rohingya. As the majority of its populations are Muslim, Indonesia accommodated the Rohingya refugees very well. It proven that the people of Aceh welcomed the arrival of Rohingya refugees in Aceh. The totals of Rohingya refugees in Aceh are 1715 people. The Governments of Aceh supported by Aceh people were provided the basic needs for the refugees based on the standard in Law No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management in Indonesia. The most important needs which were provided by the government was shelter. According to the Director of International Security and Disarmament at the Foreign Ministry, Andi Rachmianto said:

The principle from the government is the shelters of refugees as much as possible localize from society. It is solely to easier for supervision, because they all come without documents. They got disease and even had two people who died in shelter. The temporary shelter for refugees is prepared for one year. This is need the steps work plan such as kind of shelter and who will build a place and the location.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Effendi, A. (2015). *Pemerintah Indonesia Siapkan Lokasi Baru Pengungsi Rohingya*. Retrieved October 27, 2015, from <http://www.pikiran-rakyat.com/nasional/2015/06/07/330105/pemerintah-indonesia-siapkan-lokasi-baru-pengungsi-rohingya>

According to Andi Rachmianto, the shelters separated from housing areas would ensure effective supervision. The refugees had no identity cards and some of them suffered diseases which could be transmitted to local people. The people of the province welcomed the refugees enthusiastically and donated money to help them. The refugees would be allowed to stay in the shelters for one year and that the government would also provide educational assistance for school-age refugees, as well as helping to reunite separated family members.<sup>5</sup>

Most of the Rohingya refugees were separated from their family members because the Rohingya was a minority group from the Rakhine region, which today is encompassed within the borders of Myanmar and it is adjacent to Bangladesh. The majority of Rohingya in Myanmar today are stateless. They had been arbitrarily deprived of their nationality in 1982.<sup>6</sup> Rohingya might not be familiar in Indonesia. This oppressed minorities is the victim of cruelty in their own country, Myanmar. The fate of Rohingya minority was worse. After 1982, the government of Burma, the capital of Myanmar, established a law called Burma Citizen Law of 1982 (BCL). This law was very sensitive to religious issues and full of discrimination for Rohingya people. Since this law was established by the government of Myanmar, the rights of Rohingya people were removed. They were arrested on a large scale, beaten, tortured cruelly and

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<sup>5</sup> *Government to Provide Shelter for Rohingya Refugees in Aceh*. (2015). Retrieved November 8, 2015, from <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2015/06/04/govt-provide-shelter-rohingya-refugees-aceh>

<sup>6</sup> *Burma Citizenship Law 1982*, retrieved from <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b4f71b.html>

forced to be labor. They also could not avoid from abuse. This fact encouraged Rohingya minority to drives to go outside from Myanmar and seek asylum in another country in order to gain protection, peace, justice, housing and a decent life like other citizens. There was still no certainty how many of the total number of Rohingya refugees in Aceh until today because the number always increases every day and the immigration authorities have difficulties in data collection because the numbers are numerous. Moreover, they did not have identity or become illegal immigrants. It makes the government of Aceh worried.<sup>7</sup> The Aceh governor Zaini Abdullah said in his speech:

Efforts to accommodate them are merely based on humanity factors, and the Aceh government also coordinate with the central government as well as hope the refugees can be quickly be returned.<sup>8</sup>

The Government of Aceh expects the central government to immediately undertake the process of repatriation of migrants from Myanmar and Bangladesh who were stranded on the mainland Aceh. If due to the unclear documentation. However, Indonesia should retain the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. Many risks must be taken by the government of Aceh if they continue to accommodate the Rohingya refugees in a very numerous amount which increase every day. In fact, there is an

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<sup>7</sup> Zamzani, D. (2015). *Pemerintah Aceh Berharap Pengungsi Rohingya Bisa Segera Dipulangkan*. Retrieved October 27, 2015, from <http://nasional.kompas.com/read>

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

inequality gap between local people and Rohingya refugees in Aceh because the government gives more facility to the refugees than that what the local people have. Other risks are the refugees they also often make noise in shelters such as fighting among themselves. They are stubborn and it makes the officers difficult to control them in the shelters.<sup>9</sup> Some of the refugees also fled from the shelter, it makes the officers had difficult problem to the data collection process for their document. Therefore, it add another problem for Indonesia.

## **B. RESEARCH QUESTION**

Based on the background of the problem mentioned above, the author has previously explained that in Indonesia, there is also regulations related to the support service for refugee. In the research question, the author tries to elaborate the formulation of the research problem which can be put forward as follows:

**How does the Government of Aceh provide the support services for Rohingya refugees?**

## **C. RESEARCH PURPOSE**

1. To analyze how the management of support services for Rohingya refugees in Aceh is done
2. To determine the factors which influence the Aceh government to assist the Rohingya refugees

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

3. To find out the ways of government in regulating all incoming aid to Rohingya refugees in Aceh

#### **D. RESEARCH BENEFITS**

The research benefits are theoretical benefit and practical benefit, described as follows:

1. To provide input for the Aceh government in managing the provision of assistance to Rohingya refugees.
2. To develop the thinking ability of the author through scientific papers and as the implementation of the various theories which have been learned during lectures.
3. To provide an additional reference for the Department of Government Science Faculty of Social and Political Science in University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta and as an application of the theory of political representation.

#### **E. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

In the theoretical framework, the author will describe some theories from experts regarding to the research questions, the theories are:

1. Emergency Response
2. Humanitarian Assistance
3. Services Of The Basic Needs For The Refugees

#### 4. The Relation With Government On Law No. 24 Of 2007 On Disaster Management

##### **E.1 Emergency Response**

Emergency response is the effort made immediately upon the occurrence of the disaster. In order to cope with the impact, especially in the form of rescue casualties and property. It also becomes the evacuation in accordance with Indonesian Society for Disaster Management.<sup>10</sup>

According to Illinois Homeland Security Summit, Emergency response is the process of gathering resources and acting upon the problems immediately after the incident happened. While the scope of emergencies can be very broad. In addition to forces of nature, there are seven threats as the basis in managing emergency response. They are human, biological, nuclear/radiological, incendiary, chemical, explosive, and cyber-attacks against information and data systems threats.<sup>11</sup>

According to UNHCR, sudden emergency requires an immediate response. An eruption of fighting causes tens of thousands of people to flee their homes. Perhaps, or a massive earthquake displacing hundreds of

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<sup>10</sup> M-Al Bishry, Y. (2013). *Perancangan Media Informasi Mengenai Standar Minimum Respons Bencana Di Indonesia*. (Undergraduate Thesis, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta). Retrieved from <http://elib.unikom.ac.id/files/disk1/333/jbptunikompp-gdl-yordanmalb-16640-3-babii.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> Illinois Homeland Security Summit. (2002). 2002 Illinois Homeland Security Summit *Annual Report*. Retrieved from <https://www.illinois.gov/iema/IITF/Documents/Publications/AnnualReport.pdf>

thousands. It means that the agency must be able to rush aid and experts to the affected zone without any delay. Providing fleeing civilians with emergency help is often the first step towards their long-term protection and rehabilitation.<sup>12</sup>

According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee, to provide live-saving emergency assistance in the form of clean water and sanitation and health care as well as shelter materials and other relief items, such as blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, household goods and sometimes food are essential. Other vital assistances are to that provide, or to help providing, includes refugee registration, assistance and advice on asylum applications, education and counseling. The assistance extends to people who return home, arrange transport by air, sea and land and give returnees a leg up in the form of assistance packages. The agency is also involved in local integration or reintegration programs, including income generation projects, restoration of infrastructure and other assistance.<sup>13</sup>

## **E.2 Humanitarian Assistance**

According to Neil Narang, Humanitarian aid is most likely to reignite conflict and undermine peace in post conflict environments where the previous

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<sup>12</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2001). *Emergency Preparedness and Response*. Retrieved November 20, 2015 from <http://www.unhcr.org>

<sup>13</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2001). *A helping Hand*. Retrieved November 21, 2015 from <http://www.unhcr.org>.



contest ended with a decisive military victory for one side (either the government or rebel army). The right to receive humanitarian assistance is a necessary element of the right to live with dignity. It encompasses the right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, water, clothing, shelter and the requirements for good health, which are expressly guaranteed in international law.<sup>14</sup>

The Sphere Core Standards and minimum standards reflect these rights and give practical expression to them, specifically in relation to the provision of assistance to those affected by disaster or conflict. In which the state or non-state actors do not provide such assistance themselves, any such assistance must be provided according to the principle of impartiality, requiring that it can be provided solely on the basis of need and in the proportion to need. It reflects the wider principle of non-discrimination: which no one should be discriminated against on any grounds of status, including age, gender, race, color, ethnicity, language, religion, disability, health status, political or other opinion, national or social origin.<sup>15</sup>

According to Good Humanitarian Donor Ship, Humanitarian assistance is generally accepted to mean the aid and action designed to save lives, alleviate

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<sup>14</sup> Narang, N. (2014). Humanitarian Assistance and the Duration of Peace after Civil War. *Journal of Politics*, Vol. 76 (2), 446-460. Retrieved from <http://www.journals.uchicago.edu>

<sup>15</sup> The sphere Project. (2011). The Sphere Handbook, Humanitarian Charter and minimum standards in humanitarian response. Retrieved from <http://www.sphereproject.org>

suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of man-made crises and natural disasters, as well as to prevent and strengthen preparedness for the occurrence of such situations.<sup>16</sup> Humanitarian assistance is best conceived as an inter-organizational social network or regime and that the problem of power and authority in such situations must be re-founded or reconceived accordingly.<sup>17</sup>

According to International Committee Red Cross Law. 1998, the Aid is primarily intended to prevent the disastrous consequences mentioned above by stepping in before the health of the victims of conflict deteriorates. It requires prompt action either to assist the affected population groups directly or to prevent the deterioration of health care, agricultural or other local systems. It enables those systems to cope with the situation and thereby to prevent people's health from deteriorating. For example, food distribution remains a valid option when the situation calls for it, but it often goes hand in hand with action to help the beneficiaries regain their self-sufficiency quickly. This strategy can have various forms. Steps may be taken to increase food production and develop distribution channels, while protection work can help restore access to food. In some cases specific action is needed to assist individuals suffering from acute

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<sup>16</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2001). *The UNHCR Handbook*. Retrieved from <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/data-guides/defining-humanitarian-aid>

<sup>17</sup> Stephenson, Jr.M . (2006). Toward a Descriptive Model of Humanitarian Assistance Coordination. *International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations* Vol. 17(1), 1-2. Retrieved from <http://www.academia.edu>

malnutrition. The overall strategy is usually a combination of various measures taken at different stages in the food-production and distribution process.<sup>18</sup>

According to Margesson Rhoda (2006) said the complex humanitarian emergency has emerged as a category of crisis that can be defined in different ways. For example, it can be viewed according to the situation on the ground scale and intensity of population dislocation, destruction of social networks/community and infrastructure, insecurity of civilians and non-combatants, and human rights abuses; by the complexity of the response needed to address these problems; or by the multi-causal factors that may have contributed to the escalation of conflict in the first place. The very nature of humanitarian emergencies the need to respond quickly in order to save lives and provide relief has resulted in a broad definition of humanitarian assistance, on both a policy and operational level. While humanitarian assistance is assumed to address urgent food, shelter, and medical needs.<sup>19</sup>

### **E.3 Services Of The Basic Needs For The Refugees**

According to Sphere Project, the minimum standards for shelter, settlement and non-food items are a practical expression of the shared beliefs

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<sup>18</sup> International Review of the Red Cross Article 1998, No. 323. Retrieved from <https://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/misc/57jpcj.html>

<sup>19</sup> Margesson, R. (2015). International Crises and Disasters: U.S. Humanitarian Assistance Response Mechanisms. *Congressional Research Service*. Retrieved from [www.csr.gov](http://www.csr.gov)

and commitments of humanitarian agencies and the common principles, rights and duties governing humanitarian action that are set out in the Humanitarian Charter. Founded on the principle of humanity, and reflected in international law, these principles include the right to life and dignity, the right to protection and security and the right to receive humanitarian assistance on the basis of need.<sup>20</sup>

According to UNHCR, Minimum standards pertain to the sectors of security, shelter, water, food, health, sanitation upon which human survival depends, and which, if not met, will seriously affect a person's health and could lead to death. Minimum standards are absolute inasmuch as they vary only slightly to account for different physical needs.<sup>21</sup>

The assistance to refugees by UNHCR are divided into several forms. First, the provision of emergency assistance that involves the movement of refugees in large numbers; Second, regular programs in the areas that are in the form of provision of primary needs; Third, encourage self-reliance of refugees and seek local integration in recipient countries; Fourth, the repatriation of the refugees to their home countries voluntarily; Fifth, resettlement in a third country for refugees who cannot return to their home country and for refugees who face protection problems in the country where they first asked for

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<sup>20</sup> The sphere Project. (2011). The Sphere Handbook, Minimum Standards in Shelter, Settlement and Non-Food. Retrieved from <http://www.sphereproject.org>

<sup>21</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *Op.cit.*, 2001. Pages 1-3

protection.<sup>22</sup> The provision and integration of adequate services in the basic life-sustaining sectors of water, food, health and nutrition, shelter and sanitation is core to these issues of protection, well-being and dignity.<sup>23</sup>

#### **E.4 The Relation With Government On Law No. 24 Of 2007 On Disaster Management**

Based on the Law No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management, the disaster emergency status is a condition set by the government for a certain period based on its recommendation to manage the disaster. The emergency response is an effort to provide assistance to meet the basic needs during emergency situations. Meanwhile, the refugees are people or groups of people who are forced out from their homes for an uncertain period as the adverse effects of disasters.<sup>24</sup>

The Government and local governments are responsible for the implementation of disaster management. The responsibility of local government in the implementation of disaster management include:

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<sup>22</sup> Januari, N. (2013). Peran United Nation High Of Commissioner for Refugees (Unhcr) Dalam Menangani Pengungsi Rohingya Di Aceh Tahun 2009-2010. *Ejournal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional*

<sup>23</sup> . A. A. Cronin, D. Shrestha, N. Cornier, F. Abdalla, N. Ezard and C. Aramburu (2008). A review of water and sanitation provision in refugee camps in association with selected health and nutrition indicators – the need for integrated service provision. *Journal of Water and Health*. Pages 6

<sup>24</sup> Undang-Undang No.24 Tahun 2007. *Tentang Penanggulangan Bencana*.

- a. To guarantee the fulfillment of rights and refugee which affected in accordance to the basic service standards
- b. To protect the refugees from the impact of the disaster
- c. To reduce the disaster risk and to integrate disaster risk reduction into development programs; and
- d. To allocate the funding for the disaster response.<sup>25</sup>

The handling of refugee includes the data collection, placement in a secure location, and the basic needs fulfillment. The basic needs fulfillment as referred in Article No. 48 encompasses the provision of assistance. Those are clean water needs and sanitation, food, clothing, health services, psychosocial services and shelter.<sup>26</sup>

The disaster response aims to provide protection to the people of disaster, harmonize legislation already exists, ensure the implementation of disaster management be well planned, integrated, coordinated, and comprehensive, respect the local culture, build the participation and public and private partnerships, encourage a spirit of mutual cooperation, solidarity, and generosity and create peace in the society, nation and state.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Ibid. Pages 8

<sup>26</sup> Ibid. Pages 24

<sup>27</sup> Ibid. Pages 6

## **F. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

Conceptual definition is one of the most important elements of research and defining of that is used by researchers to describe in the abstract a social phenomenon or a natural phenomenon. Therefore, it can be conceived that the conceptual definition is an important step that discussed the restriction understanding with another concept which is an important stage of discussing the division of understanding other concepts which is an abstraction of things observed to avoid misunderstandings. The conceptual definitions used are:

### **F. 1 Emergency Response**

Humanitarian assistance is generally aid and action designed to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of man-made crises and natural disasters, as well as to prevent and strengthen preparedness for the occurrence of such situations. The emergency response must be fast response because the disaster is always come suddenly so the actions from Government organization or Non-Government organization in order to help the refugees in emergency situation must be right on target without wasting time. The emergency response is to provide the refugee registration, assistance and advice on asylum applications, education and counseling. The

assistance extends to people who return home, arrange transport by air, sea and land and give returnees a leg up in the form of assistance packages.<sup>28</sup>

## **F.2 Humanitarian Assistance**

Humanitarian assistance encompasses the right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, water, clothing, shelter and the requirements for good health, which are expressly guaranteed in international law. The humanitarian assistance must comply with standards set in the institution of international organizations in the field of disaster management or regulations set in the national disaster management agency in Indonesia.<sup>29</sup>

## **F.3 Service The Basic Needs For Refugee**

The basic needs for the refugees are a benchmark to measure the standard of service provided to the refugees because each country has their standards in terms of serving refugees in their country. Most countries use the service standards set by UNHCR because it has been recognized by the world that standards owned by UNHCR in accordance with the requirements needed by the refugees, the needs in question is such as shelter, food, health, psychosocial, education, clothing, clean water, sanitation , security and hospital services.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Narang, N. *Op.cit.*, Pages 465

<sup>29</sup> Stephenson Jr.M. *Op.cit.*, Pages 3

<sup>30</sup> The Sphere Handbook, *Op.cit.*, Pages 240



#### **F.4 The Relation With Government On Law No. 24 Of 2007 On Disaster Management**

The Government and Local Governments are responsible for the implementation of disaster management. The responsibility of Local Government in the implementation of disaster response such as the fulfillment of rights and refugee, the protection the refugees from the impact of disaster, the disaster risk reduction and the integration of disaster risk reduction.<sup>31</sup> In handling the refugees, the duties of the Government cover the data collection, placement in secure locations, and the basic needs fulfillment. In filling the basic needs, the Government has to provide the assistance such as clean water needs and sanitation, food, clothing, health services, psychosocial services and shelter.<sup>32</sup>

#### **G. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK**

According to J. Supranto, the operational definition of the research is the element of research related to the variables contained in the title of research or covered in accordance with the results of the research paradigm formulation problems. It is used as the basis or reason why some are concerned it could affect the dependent variable or one of the causes. The operational definition is guidance and implementation to measure a variable by reading the operational definition in one study the researchers will know the variable, to be measured whether it is good or bad. Therefore, operational

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<sup>31</sup> Ibid. Pages 8

<sup>32</sup> Opcit. Pages 24

definitions are the indicators required by the authors in research which are used to the following indicators:

**To know how the Government of Aceh provides the support services for Rohingya refugees**

- a. Provision and preparation of supplies to the fulfillment of basic needs such as the clean water needs and sanitation, food, clothing, health care, psychosocial care, and shelter.
- b. Established standardization and implementation of disaster management needs based on the laws.
- c. The majority of the people of Aceh are Muslims. It is the reason encouraging the government of Aceh to help the Rohingya.
- d. Whoever affected by the disaster are entitled to help fulfill basic needs according to law No. 24 of 2007 on disaster management.
- e. Based on humanitarian considerations, the United Nations has obliged all the United Nations member states are obliged to assist citizens who are victims of conflict.
- f. Past experience of the Aceh tsunami and their getting a lot of help from international organizations and foreign countries.
- g. Accountable budget utilization received from various organizations such as the UNHCR, IOM and ICRC.

## **H. RESEARCH METHODS**

The research method provides guidance for researchers about how research is conducted. The method used is the qualitative method, descriptive research in particular by describing how a thing happens or expose existing data. The data collected is then analyzed through a qualitative approach, which is subsequently adjusted to concepts known in governmental sciences. Therefore, it can be eventually deduced from the existing problems.

According to Denzin and Lincoln, qualitative research is a research using natural background, with the intention of interpreting phenomena and carried by road involving a variety of methods. In terms of this understanding, the authors still questions the natural background in intention that the results can be used to interpret phenomena. It can be also used for qualitative research as a wide variety of research methods. In qualitative research, methods typically utilized were interview, observation, and utilization of documents.<sup>33</sup>

### **1. Types of research**

David Williams states that qualitative research is collecting data on a natural background, using natural methods, and being performed by a person or researchers who are interested in nature. These definitions clearly illustrate that qualitative research priority are natural background, natural methods, and

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<sup>33</sup> Moleong, Lexy J.(2000). *Metodelogi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.

performed by people who have a natural concern.<sup>34</sup> According to Jane Richie, qualitative research is an attempt to present the social world and perspective on the world, in terms of concept, behavior, perception, and the question of human research. It was stated on the definition of the important role of the concept, behavior, perception, and the question of human researched.<sup>35</sup>

## **2. The unit of analysis and data sources**

According to Lofland, the main data source in qualitative research are words, and actions. The rest is additional data such as documents and others. Related to it, the types of data are divided into words and actions, the written data sources, images and statistics.<sup>36</sup> In terms of data sources, additional material derived from written sources can be divided into a source of books and scientific magazines, sources from archives, personal documents, and official documents.

In this study, the data source is to choose informants considered appropriate and can find out the problems that will be studied thus becoming sources of necessary data. The informants consisted of Langsa District governments, local governments East Aceh, north Aceh local government, NGO. The data source of national newspapers and local newspapers were also used as an additional data. There are local newspapers, National Newspaper during May until June 2015.

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<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

### **3. Type of data**

#### a. The primary data

The Primary data is data obtained directly from the respondents to get information and statements related to the object of research, primary data collection is done by conducting structured interviews with respondents and provide questionnaires to related informants. Then, the respondents answered by selecting option answers which have been provided in the list of questions.<sup>37</sup>

#### b. The secondary data

The secondary data is literature study or the additional data using materials related to the object of research. Secondary data are journals, books, laws, articles and documentation or commonly known as library research.<sup>38</sup>

### **4. The data collection technique**

There are two data collection techniques used in this study, namely:

#### 1. Interview

The technique of interview is interviewing the respondents directly. However, but due to long distances, the researcher used a telephone interview. The interview aims to strengthen the research information due to the shortage of data in obtaining information. Interview techniques used is the structured

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<sup>37</sup> Moleong, Lexy J. *Op.cit*, Pages 166

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid*.

interview. According to Lexy J. Moleong, structured interview is an interview in which the interviewer has her/his own set of issues and questions to be submitted, to the list of questions drawn up neatly with the points that form the basis set very structured questions.<sup>39</sup>

## 2. Documentation

The technique of documentation are usually divided into official and personal documents, the document has long been used in research as a source of data because in many ways the documents are used for the test, as a data source in interpreting, and even to predict the result. A personal document is a note written by a person about his actions, thoughts, and beliefs. Official documents are materials providing information which is generated by social institutions, such as magazines, bulletins and statements which can be utilized.<sup>40</sup>

## 5. Data analysis

The data analysis was conducted using qualitative descriptive. According to Miles, data analysis is a way to manage data, analyze data obtained from the field form of words, phrases, sentences, schemes, or images to provide an

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<sup>39</sup> Moleong, Lexy J.*Op.cit.*,. Pages 217-219

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*

explanation or theoretical significance.<sup>41</sup> The stage of the data analysis are (1) data collection, taken through interviews with respondents, and studying secondary data, as well as doing observations of a phenomenon, (2) classification of the data, which determines a category or grouping the data obtained on the basis of criteria or certain categories, (3) data processing, which make up servings data format which makes it easy to be presented, (4) verifying the truth and accuracy of the data (validity), and (5) making interpretations which give meaning to the data found using particular theory or concept.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> Miles, Matthe B, Huberman, A Michael. (1992). *Analisa Data Kuantitatif*. Terjemahan Tjetjep Rohendi Rohidi. Jakarta. Universitas Indonesia Pers

<sup>42</sup> Yoga Sugama, M. (2014). *Pelaksanaan Fungsi, Tugas, Wewenang Camat Dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Kasihan Tahun 2013*. (Undergraduate Thesis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta)