

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1. BACKGROUND

According to Koetjaraningrat (1964), Custom is a realization of the local cultures. Custom also can be said as a system in communities, laws, and unwritten rules. The custom archipelago is still very much appreciated, even in some areas of Indonesia, the customary system is really powerful. Such as in Nangro Aceh Darussalam, the customary system influenced the culture of Islam and it is still highly influential until this day, even Aceh is given the privilege to keep running the syari'ah system in accordance with the tradition and also in Special Region of Yogyakarta, in which the custom governmental system is really powerful and *Kesultanan* Yogyakarta is also one of the largest empire in Indonesia which still exist till now. The whole system of the government is also still follow the tradition of the predecessors. *Adat* or custom leader will get the title *Sri Sultan Hemengkubuno*. In general customs regime, sultan is the most powerful man in the kingdom, and the sultan in Yogyakarta will automatically become a governor without going through elections. Anyone who is appointed as *Adat* or custom leader will automatically become governor. In the eastern region of Indonesia there are four big *Kesultanan* which also still exist until this day, namely: *Kesultanan* Tidore, *Kesultanan* Ternate, *Kesultanan* Bacan, *Kesultanan* Jailolo, and many small kingdoms from Sabang to Merauke which also remained in existence until now.

Developments in modern times have shifted traditional values. The process of modernization has changed a human. It made human untied with the rules in force since the days of his ancestors. This modernization process has become one of the reasons for the collapse of some great empires that have ever existed. The modern society tends to think freely or independently. The modern society do not want to be bound by the rules according to their old-fashioned and not relevant to the times. According to Soekanto (1985), modernization is a form of social change directional (directed change) and are based planning (social planning). Therefore, in a globalized world community has been neatly arranged social life. Especially in the early 20th century, the scene with science technology made the public do not believe the things that are considered mystical magic and the occult sciences in general very in trust in indigenous or traditional.

Generally, in Maluku and especially in Kataloka, the society has recognized custom governmental system as a *Pemerintah Negeri*. *Negeri* is governed based on the *Adat* law, the community unity, and the government that already existed long time ago in the past, live and develop and be maintained in order association of life. *Negeri* in Maluku is equal with the smallest unit of governance in Indonesia or more people usually know it as a *Desa*. *Pemerintahan Negeri* commonly applicable on the entire of province Maluku. *Pemerintahan Negeri* is the basis of indigenous peoples and has the clear boundaries of land and sea then called *Petuanan Negeri*, and the government system is genealogical or by bloodline. *Pemerintah Negeri* according to Central Maluku District Regulation No. 01 (2006) about *Negeri* is the implementation of government affairs of

Pemerintah Negeri and the *Saniri Negeri* in organizing and taking care of the interests of local communities based on the origin and the rights of local customs that recognized and respected in the system of government of the Republic of Indonesia. Traditional village or *Negeri* has long existed long time ago before the Homeland independence. In Maluku itself has many small kingdoms, even Maluku name is derived from the Arabic (*Al-mulk*) which means the land of kings. As well as on customary governance system, this is already underway hundreds of years. Every *Negeri* in Maluku has different traditions, different government system, as well as customary law. However, one thing in common is the tradition of appointing a head of *Negeri* or head of the local country customs or more commonly referred to the title *Raja*. All *Negeri* in Maluku also have the same way and rules to choose the head of *Negeri* or usually people call it *Raja*, mostly by looking at the bloodline.

At the customs regime, every *Negeri* has the organizational structure of the *Pemerintahan Negeri*. The composition of *Pemerintah Negeri*, which the Dutch government legalized the system of customary law is established in (Amboina landraad decision No.14 of 1919) stated that the *Pemerintahan Negeri*'s regent en de head soas's. The next in the decision Landaard Amboina No. 30 (1919) mentioned that *negorijbestuur* is regent en de Heads of Soa, which means that the implementation of land administration carried out by the *Raja* and Chiefs of *Soa*. Society in *Negeri Kataloka*, mostly still appreciate the figure of a leader on Indigenous People Unity derived from derivative *matarumah* or descent that under customary law in Maluku province earned the title and the charisma of the

leader and can not be transferred to another person, except in cases Special terms are set based on the results of the deliberations *matarumah* / descent are eligible together *Saniri Negeri*.

In law No. 6 2014 about village, First step in chapter 1 of the general provisions stated that "the village is the village and the traditional village or called by other names, hereinafter called the Village, is a legal community unit which has borders with the authority to regulate and administer governmental affairs , the interests of the local community based community initiatives, the right of origin, and / or the rights of traditional recognized and respected in the government system unitary republic of Indonesia". From the affirmation first chapter step 1 above normative Law number 6 of 2014 does not distinguish terminology village and village customary.

A common explanation in Law No. 6 of 2014 states that custom villages or called by other names have different characteristics from the village in general, mainly due to strong indigenous influence on the local government system, local resource management, and social life of rural communities. Indigenous villages in the Principe is the legacy of a government organization of local communities that are maintained for generations are still recognized and fought by indigenous leaders and community members in order to function developing social welfare and local cultural identities. The village has the right of indigenous origin who is more dominant than the origin of the rights of indigenous village since the village was born as a native communities that exist in the community. Indigenous village

is a traditional law community unit which historically have boundaries identity and cultures are formed on the basis of territorial authority to regulate and manage the interests of rural communities based on the origin.

The researcher thought that it is really interesting to find out what is the modern society perception toward the custom governmental system in this modern era. In this modern era we need to admit that there is custom system that still exist and there are modern people who live in the middle of custom community. In addition, why do people still follow the rules of custom government while the *Desa dinas* is already exist which is more independent rather than custom government or *Desa adat*.

I.2. RESEARCH QUESTION

In order to make this research study has a clear direction to interpret facts and data into this thesis, the first step is to formulating problem. Based on the background above, the researcher formulates the research question as “what is the perception of modern societies, in this case is a youth generation, toward the governmental system based on traditional law in Maluku using a case study in *Negeri Kataloka*, Seram Bagian Timur regency, Maluku Province”

I.3. GOAL OF THE RESEARCH

The researcher tried to find out modern society’s perception especially the youth generation’s toward the regulation and structure of the *Pemerintah Negeri* in Negeri Kataloka

I.4. BENEFIT OF THE RESEARCH

From the goals of research, then the benefit that expected from this research are:

I.4.1. Academically

For the students of government department, faculty of social and politic, Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta. This research is expected to increase the students knowledge about *Pemerintah Negeri* system that is applied in Maluku region, especially in Negeri Kataloka. Furthermore hopefully this research can be used as materials for input or reference for another research.

I.4.2. Practically

The result of this research is expected to give contribution and good input for Negeri Kataloka and the local government for having a review and evaluation in the implementation of *pemerintahan Negeri* system.

I.4.3 Personally

Conducting this research is useful for the researcher to understand the concept of *Pemerintahan Negeri* in Maluku, especially in Negeri Kataloka, SBT regency, Maluku province.

I.5. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Afifarangkuti, *kekuriaan* governance system in mandailing society's and for the accomplishment village governance autonomy (2002). the same thing between these research studies is they are doing research about customary system and the difference is the objective of the research is to know *Kekuriaan* governmental system at Mandaling society, to know its existence and positive value of the *Kekuriaan* while this research is about the perception of modern society toward the custom governmental system.
2. I Putu Eka Noviantara; *ulu-apad* governance system in Pakraman Sukawana, Bangli, Bali. (2014). The similarity of this research with the research that will be conducted by the researcher is examining the traditional governance system. The difference is the location in which this study was located in pakraman, Bali. Meanwhile the research that will be conducted by researchers located in Maluku.
3. Mustafad Ahmad Fauzi (2014), the influence of traditional village governance system in Kubutambahan toward procurement processes for identity card (ID card) in village districts Kubutambahan, Buleleng regency of Bali province. The similarity of this research with the research that will be conducted by researchers are equally researching on traditional governance system. However the difference is the researcher will reveal the perception of modern society toward custom governmental system.. Meanwhile this study tried to find out the influence of traditional

governance system procurement processes for identity cards. Moreover this study was conducted at different locations.

I.6. THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

I.6.1 Custom

Custom is old tradition in local culture, including rules and habits on the society life's Koentjoroningrat (1964). Therefore, custom can be said as a social setting in the local community that already exists from the ancestor's. There is also custom law that watch over the people to keep conserving the rules that is based on the agreement from all societies who live in the same custom community not to break the customary law.

I.6.2 modern society

Modern word was coming from the Latin word meaning *Moderna*, recent or current. Modern also could mean an attitude or way of thinking and way of acting in accordance with the demands of the era. Modern society is a society which most of their citizen shave a directional orientation of cultural values to live in a modern world civilization period relatively free of customs of old rule. Experience changes in the development of adult age. changes that occur as a result of he influx cultural influences from outside that bring progress, especially in science and achieve the progress of modern society strive so that they have a fairly high education and trying to keep them always follow the development of science and

technology, the development of science and technology by advances in other fields such as economics, politics, law, and so on.

There are many features that could be a sign that a society can be included in modern society by Alex Inkeles (1974). Some underlying characteristics are as follows:

1. Self-confident

Modern society is often close to the new-paced life and affected by globalization. Required great force for change in the scope of the traditional and primitive towards modern society that does not understand about this situation. One thing that could be a major force within a human being is they who pocket full of confidence in themselves to each individual. Now you can imagine if confidences in me only a very thin barely even exist, then it is not a new thing in the failure of modern society. When someone has trust in him, then we can be sure that he is also thinking ahead to everything he did. In addition, it is likely that he was able to play a role in life much more complicated and harder this. From this it can be concluded that confidence can be used to be able to realize the characteristics of modern society.

2. Accept new things

Consciously or not, people-oriented modernity are always happy and readily familiar to the things that are new. If people are always curious to the new things which are discovered, then it can be a powerful tool in keeping the heart and five

principles. For people who are in the sphere of modern life, it would be easier to experience boredom. Saturated also be an ornament in the course of life that feels stagnant. Of boredom, bored, and probably discouraged will live with models that stand the compulsion. Here arises a desire to run away and look for new things that could eliminate boredom and bring some of the actions that are considered relevant to the fulfillment of human needs as well as being an indicator that he is at the appropriate group ahead of its time.

3. Appreciate the time

Time is really important if the time is not utilized as possible, it is impossible for someone to be able to live according to the needs that are currently needed (modern society). Modern societies are aware that no one knows when people will lose their life. From there the community will use their own time as well as possible. It can be applied in public modern life. However, if it turns out the practice field is still lacking, then it depends on the size of awareness and responsibility held as an individual and society.

4. Has planning and organizing

The traditional communities may be live as running water. However, this is very different with people who have orientation and foresight. They will think of every action they did. They will consider the good and bad of things that become events in their life. Traditional societies will not be able to have a plan like that have been done by the modern society. It is because the mindset that traditional society had always assumed that whatever we are doing today is a form of divine

destiny that could never be changed except when God wills. It becomes very contrast with the attitude reflected by the modern society. Modern society has always believed that all that is planned to be more mature than things happen without estimation and conjecture. Therefore, if it is viewed in the aspect of sociology, basically there is no thing that happened in the world which is reflex / spontaneous / automatically. However, all of things which are formed from the self that can be categorized in life is planned and organized by each individual "planning positive organizing".

5. More trust in science and technology

There are several opinions related to this thing. Absolutely things that happen today many people often claim themselves that they are indeed included in the faithless man . It is not denied that he forgets God and religion, and a man who does not need others and others. However, there are some people who claim either directly or indirectly, that the knowledge and technology is everything. All the things that happen in this world, including in terms of the smallest in life can be a symbol or a sign to admire and follow. Although not everyone within the scope of modern society more trust in science and technology, the majority of them are very glorifying life with knowledge and technology.

6. Appreciate the dignity of the others life

Something can be addressed with a view that when we want to be respected, then it is proper we respect others. Without the respect and courtesy from us to others, then others will also be reluctant to give a sense of respect to us. So here as

though also talked about maturity over time then someone will also be able to grow into a modern society with non-violence which is symbolized by the way respect the dignity of others , then that's already become something it fair if deemed from glasses modern society.

7. The benefit as something given

Modern people will always be active in working with the hope that all the needs and desires can be fulfilled smoothly without any of the short comings. They think like that because without their efforts it will be impossible to get a decent and tasty life. When we have already worked hard and seriously our efforts will be rewarded with success. The success which is obtained will be in accordance with the effort and the hard work. So, modern society is very keen on working because it has a goal to be able to have the success of the efforts that they did all this time. Thus, it is common when there is a difference that is quite far away between traditional and modern. Something that has been happening between the modern society with the traditional society is the modern society is more successful than traditional society. It is because the modern society always makes changes in his life as well as be more passionate in everything they have done. Above are the characteristics associated with the modern community.

Adam Smith did not talk much related to the modern society. He gave an idea or a vision of the modern economy. A modern economy declared that a government could run the economic system well when a country is able to provide the needs of the community with not much cost. It means that how the countries

apply economic principles to issue a minimum income to obtain as much as possible. Actually, besides the above characteristics there are also still a lot of traits associated with modern society.

Modern society live with a variety of types of people, which means that they are able to socialize and adapt well. By the assistance of action and by prioritizing ratio performed in every action are also the includes examples of modern society. It is because modern society will use ratios in their actions not only with the heart as practiced by traditional communities.

Here is also the characteristic of modern society by Soekanto (1985) as follows :

- a. The way of thinking is scientifically and institute in elite class or society.
- b. The system of state administration is good, which really embodies the bureaucracy.
- c. The existence of a good data collection system and regular centered on a particular institution or agency.
- d. Creation of a pleasant climate and society towards modernization by using of the tools of mass communication.
- e. The high level of organization means discipline on one hand, while on the other hand, means a reduction of independence.
- f. Centralization of authority in the implementation of social planning

I.6.3. Perception

Perception is one of the psychological aspects that are important to humans in response to the presence of various aspects and symptoms in the vicinity. Perception implies a very extensive, involving internal and external. Various experts have given varying definitions of perception, although in principle the same meaning. According to KBBI, perception is a Direct response (acceptance) from something. It is the process of someone knows a few things through the senses.

Sugihartono (2007) suggests that the perception is the brain's ability to translate the stimulus or the process of translating stimulus into the human sensory organs.. There are perceiving something good or perception of positive and negative perceptions that will influence human actions to be visible or tangible.

Walgito (2004) reveals that perception is a process of organizing, interpreting to stimuli received by an organism or individual to become something meaningful, and is an activity that is integrated within the individual response as a result of a perception can be taken by individuals with various forms . The stimulus that will get the response of the individual depends on the attention of the individual's concern. Based on this explanation, feeling, thinking ability, and the experiences of the individual are not the same. In perceiving a stimulus, the results will get different perceptions between one individual with another individual. Everyone has a tendency to see the same thing in a way that is different.

Such differences may be Perception is also includes to the one's perspective towards a particular object in a different way by using sensing devices owned , then attempt to interpret it . Both positive and negative perceptions are like files that have been stored neatly in the nature of our subconscious mind. The file will immediately appear when there is a stimulus that triggered it , then there are events that open .

Jalaludin (2007) states perception is the observation of objects, events or relationships obtained by concluding information and interpret the message . Meanwhile, Suharman (2005) states that the perception is a process of interpreting or misinterpreting information obtained through the system of the human sensory organs. He said there are three aspects in perception that are considered relevant to human cognition, namely the recording of the senses, pattern recognition, and attention.

From above explanation, it can be drawn a common ground that perception is a process that starts from a vision to form a response that occurs within the individual so that the individual is aware of everything in the environment through its senses.

1. Requirement the occurrence of perception

According to Sunaryo (2004) the terms of the perception is listed as follows:

- a. The existence of the object perceived
- b. Their attention is the first step as a preparation for the holding of perception.
- c. Presence sensing devices / receptor that is a means to receive a stimulus

d. Sensory nerves as a tool to continue the stimulus to the brain, which then as a tool to organize the response.

2. Factors that are Influencing Perceptions

According to Miftah (2003:154), the factors that influence a person's perception is explained as follows:

- a. Internal factors: the feelings, attitudes and personality of the individual, prejudice, desire or expectation, attention (focus), learning, physical state, psychiatric disorders, values and needs also an interest, and motivation.
- b. External factors: family background, obtained information, knowledge and needs around, intensity, size, the contrast, repetition of motion, things are new and familiar alienation or lack of an object.

According to BimoWalgito (2004: 70) factors that play a role in perception can be put forward several factors, Namely :

- . Objects are perceived

Objects stimulus raises the sensory organs or receptor. Stimulus may come from outside of the individual who perceives , but it can also come from inside of the individual in question which is directly about working as a recipient nerve receptors .

- b. Sense organs, nerves and nervous system

Sense organs or receptor is a tool for receiving the stimulus. In addition, it also must be a sensory nerve as a tool to forward the received stimulus receptor to the central nervous system, the brain as a center awareness as a tool necessary to hold a motor response that can shape a person's perception

c. Attention

To realize or to conduct perception needed an attention, which is a major step as a preparation to hold perception. Attention is centralization or concentration of all activities aimed at something individual set of objects. These factors make individual perceptions different from one another and will affect individuals in perceiving an object, stimulus, even though the object is actually the same.

The perception of a person or group can be much different from the perceptions of other people or groups even if the situation is the same. Differences in perception can be traced to their individual differences, differences in personality, differences in attitude or a difference in motivation. Basically the process of formation of this perception occurs in a person, but the perception is also influenced by experience, learning, and knowledge

d. Perception Process

According to MiftahToha (2003: 145), the process of formation of the perception is based on several stages, namely:

a. Stimulus or stimuli

The perception begins when someone confronted with a stimulus / stimuli that come from the environment.

b. Registration

In the registration process, a phenomenon that is visible is the physical mechanism in the form of sensing and condition of someone influential through its sensory organs. One can listen to or view the information sent to him, and then list all the information sent to him.

c. Interpretation

Interpretation is a cognitive aspect of perception which is very important that the process gives meaning to the stimulus it receives. The interpretation process depends on how deepening motivation and personality

I.6.3. The system

In this discussion we will use a systems theory developed by David Easton where Paine and Naumes has offered a model of policy -making process which refers to the theory of the system. This theory is a descriptive style because it is trying to describe what is happening in policy-making. In concept refers to a set of institutions and practices that could identified in a functioning society changing demands (demands) into authoritative decisions.

This concept also shows the mutual relationship between the elements that build the political system and has the ability to respond to forces in environment. Input received by the political system in the form of demands and support.

This theory is collated from the standpoint of policy makers. In this case , the role of policy makers are seen in planning and coordination to find solutions that will calculate the chance and grab or use the internal and external support , satisfying

the demand environment and specifically to satisfy the wishes or interests of policy makers themselves.

According to systems theory, political policy is seen as a response of the political system to the demands that appeared. To change demands into policy outcomes, a system should be able to arrange settlement of disagreement or conflict and impose a settlement on the parties concerned.

Therefore, a system built upon the elements that support the system and this depends on the interaction between the various subsystems, then a system will protect itself through three things:

- . produce output that is reasonably satisfactory
- a. Relying on bonds that are rooted in the system itself
- b. Use or threaten to use force (the authority)

I.7.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research is the systematic scientific activity has a specific purpose by using the appropriate methodology by which data was collected must have relevance to the problem at hand. According to Sutrisno Hadi (1985) is a research effort to discover, develop and test the truth of knowledge, work done using the scientific method. In the scientific method, there are several steps that must be taken in responding to the issues to be studied. The determination of a method that would be used for a research will determine the level of scholarly research that will be accounted for the truth.

In the study surely there must be an object that will be the focus of research. In accordance with the title of this proposal, namely the perception of modern society towards custom governmental system in Negeri Kataloka, Seram Bagian Timur District, Maluku Province. Then the appropriate become the object of this research is the modern society.

In accordance with the characteristics of modern society by Alex Inkeles namely:

- a. Confidence
- b. Appreciate the time
- c. Accept new things
- d. More trust in science and technology
- e. Respect for the dignity of the lives of others
- f. Have the planning and organization
- g. Rewards accordance with something given

Of the seven traits mentioned by Alex Inkeles above, then societies in Negeri Kataloka can be said as modern society. Although there are some of traditional society as well but this study only aims to determine the perception of modern society.

I.7.1. Type of research

This type of research is qualitative descriptive. Which according to Moh.Natzir (1998) "descriptive method can be interpreted as a method in

researching the status of human groups, an object, a condition, a system of thought or a class of events in the present.

According to Moleong, Lexy (2013) is a qualitative research study is to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., Holistically and with a specific context by exploiting the natural and methods scientific.

Therefore, descriptive qualitative study was to understand the phenomena at the present time experienced by the research object such as groups of people, in terms of behavior, perception of motivation or other action.

The reason why the researcher used qualitative descriptive is to know more detail about the custom governmental system in Negeri Kataloka

I.7.2. Conceptual Definition

a. Pemerintah Negeri

Pemerintah Negeri consists of two words, namely the *Pemerintah* (Government) and *Negeri*. *Pemerintah* is a system that is running the authority and power, regulate social life, economy, and politics of a country or part thereof. The *Pemerintah* also means a group of people who jointly bear the responsibility is limited to use power. While the *Negeri* is generally based on the vocabulary of Indonesian means residential land of a nation or homeland. Meanwhile, in the sense that the country used by researchers in this study refers to the meaning of a

rule region, laws and customs based system of government ruled by *Raja* and heads of Soa. Therefore *Negeri* is a government unit generally embraced by the people of Maluku Province.

b. *Saniri Negeri*

Saniri Negeri is a collection of representative's soa, is a community group that consists of several clans or *Matarumah* who select and appoint one of its members as representatives in *Saniri Negeri* and one person as the head.

c. Modern society

A society, whose economy is based on the broad market, specializes in the fields of industry, and the use of advanced technology. Thus the modern society is characterized by three things:

- a. The economic system of advanced (non barter)
- b. Industrialization (activity or process of taking goods by using facilities and equipment)
- c. Use of technology

Apart of it, the modern society that researcher mean is the youth generation that lives in Negeri Kataloka.

I.7.3. The unit of analysis

In this study that are considered necessary resources and understand important and reliable which is based on certain criteria that may provide information (data). This method is carried out with the purpose of obtaining information that supports in obtaining the data in depth. Is used as the units of analysis in this study are:

a. Pemerintah Negeri

1. King
2. *Negeri* secretary (clerk)

b. Modern society (young generation) in Kataloka.

Modern society in *Negeri Kataloka* formulated by two hallmark of modern society bacukil by Alex Inkeles:

1. People who use and utilize the communication tools
2. People who are no longer using the barter system

There will be four informant taken by the researcher. All of the informant is young generation, the age is around 16-40 years old.

I.7.4. Data collection techniques

In this research, the methods to collect data is :

a. interview

According to Keraf (1980:161) interview technique is a the way of collecting data by asking questions to the informant or someone of authority. In this research those people who got interviewed is the Kataloka Modern society in this case is the young generation which is 16 – 40 years old, the King, and the Gorom island Municipal.

b. documentation

According to Lexy j. Moeloeng (1998)Documentation is a method of data collection based on the documents or records that exist in the area study. The documents from the Gorom island Municipal office, the Negeri Kataloka office, and WWF-Indonesia.

I.7.5. Type of data

a. primary data

Primary data is data obtained or collected by researcher directly from the informant Suryana (2010). This data obtained from the informant in the form of statements from the parties related to the research. In this case is modern society.

b. secondary data

Secondary data is data is obtain or collect from a variety of sources that already exist or used as a second data Suryana (2010). the results of documentary materials, which has no prior research conducted to support data primer. In this through data, records, documents, relating to Negeri kataloka

I.7.6. Data analysis

In this research, analysis of the data is qualitative analysis techniques in the form of information, or sentence. According to Ali (1985:152) data analysis technique is an attempt to find data and organize systematically. Note observations, interviews and other research to improve understanding of the cases studied and presented them as the findings for others. In this study, researchers used a qualitative interpretative analysis technique, which the researchers will try to interpret the phenomena that exist, which arise and occur from data collected without the use of statistical calculations where researchers will collect data was then used to analyze how perceptions of modern society towards governmental system in Negeri Kataloka.

I.8. LOCATION OF RESEARCH

This research will be located in *Negeri kataloka*, Seram Bagian Timur regency, Maluku province. This place chosen by researcher because this Negeri is one of the *Negeri Adat* that still have big power if compare to another negeriadat. And Negeri Kataloka is the largest kingdom in east seram island district which consist one big island, and three small island. Apart of it, the

society in Negeri kataloka also still show their respect to the King and the *Negeri Adat* by follow the custom law's. therefore the researcher really want to know what is the perception of modern society in this case is youth generation toward customary system in Negeri Kataloka.

I.9. WRITING SYSTEM

In the writing system researcher makes it to be easy in the description and understanding of this research. It divided into four chapter as follows :

Chapter I. Introduction

In chapter one the researcher write about the background, the problem formulation, goal of the research, the benefit of the research, literature review, theroitical frame work, research methodology and writing system.

Chapter II. Research objects description

In this chapter the researcher write about the profile of the research location. I divided in two four session. Namely: Negeri Kataloka, Government system, health and education, and social economic.

Chapter III. Discussion

In chapter III it is about the discussion and to make it detail the researcher explain it in to 3 part namely: Custom, Local tradition, Government system.

Chapter IV. Conclusion

In this chapter the researcer write about the summary and conclusion