Improving Community Participation in Rural Community Development Program: Case Study of Global Saemaul Undong Project in Ponjong Village, Gunungkidul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Re…

Article · February 2019

CITATIONS
0

READS
440

2 authors, including:

Rezaldi Alief Pramadha
Universitas Gadjah Mada
2 PUBLICATIONS **0** CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE

새마을학연구
Journal of Saemaulogy 2018. Vol. 3, No. 2, pp.27-72

Improving Community Participation in Rural Community Development Program: Case Study of Global Saemaul Undong Project in Ponjong Village, Gunungkidul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region, Indonesia

Rezaldi Alief Pramadha*
Lee Jeong Ju**

〈Abstract〉

Adoption of Saemaul Undong in Indonesia through Global Saemaul Undong Project uses Village Fund Program that focuses on improving village government authority as policy entry. This research aims to improve applicability of Saemaul Undong Concept in Indonesia by reviewing and analyzing impact of participation experience in Global Saemaul Undong Project on participation in Village Fund Program. This research uses Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM) to process data sample of 99 Ponjong villagers' opinion about their participation in Global Saemaul Undong Project and Village Fund Program, result of Global Saemaul Undong Project, and their perception about Village Fund Program. This research finds that, in term of participation, Global Saemaul Undong Project has direct positive impact to Village Fund Program which occurrs through synchronization of Global Saemaul Undong Project and Village Fund Program. However, insignificant indirect effect might indicate obstacles in realizing mindset change into participation.

* Lecturer, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Republic of Indonesia
** Associate Professor, Yeungnam University

Key words: *Indonesia's Village Fund Program, Global Saemaul Undong Project, Community development, Participation, Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Model*

I. Introduction

Emergence of rural community development program in Indonesia according to Booth (1994) as quoted by Pangestu and Azis (1994:32) was due to the fact that development policy in Indonesia at that time had not reached residual poor. Because of that, Indonesia tried to apply different poverty reduction approach in early 1990s by launching community development program named Presidential Instruction Program for Less-Developed Villages (Inpres Desa Tertinggal/IDT). However, Indonesia is still struggling to improve its community development program since poverty rate in rural area is still high. Various community development programs that aimed to reduce poverty from 1993 to 2015, only resulted in 2 percent poverty rate reduction, from 13.7 percent in 1993 to 11.13 percent in 2015. Rural area has been dominating poverty level by 13.08 percent in 1993 and 14 percent in 2015 while urban poverty decreased 5 percent from 13.4 percent to 8.2 percent in the same period.

Poverty reduction result through community development in Indonesia is far below Saemaul Undong, rural community development of Republic of Korea in 1970s. According to data from Korea Economic Planning Board cited by ADB (2012:30), Saemaul Undong successfully increased rural farmers' income from 255.8 thousand won in 1970 to 2,227.5 thousand won in 1979. According to Kim (2015:424) Saemaul Undong basically

encouraged village people to foster spirit of diligence, self-help, and cooperation. Ultimately, the Saemaul Undong built national social capital by nurturing can-do spirit which change mindset of Korean people from chronic defeatism to new hope, better vision of Korea, and high enthusiasm. Regarded as a successful program, Saemaul Undong is adopted in many countries around the globe. Through globalization of Saemaul Undong, Korea shares the concept of Saemaul Undong in order to help developing countries develop. In 2015, Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) alone have implemented 18 Global Saemaul Undong Projects in 14 countries (KOICA, 2015).

Indonesia has been conducting Global Saemaul Undong Project since 2008 as well through agreement of Special Region of Yogyakarta Government and Gyeongsangbuk-do Province. Starting from 2015, Global Saemaul Undong Project in Indonesia has been being implemented in three villages in Special Region of Yogyakarta namely Sumbermulyo Village, Bleberan Village, and Ponjong Village. In Ponjong Village, the project focuses on cattle farming that is operated by village-owned enterprise. Then, in Sumbermulyo Village, Global Saemaul Undong Project focuses on waste management.

According to UNDP (2017) in Inclusive Sustainable New Community, adoption of Saemaul Undong in developing countries should be synchronized with local community development policy. In Indonesia, Global Saemaul Undong Project is synchronized with Village Fund Program by aiming to strengthen village governance and institution, especially on planning, implementation, reporting, and monitoring process of village development in accordance to enforcement of Law Number 6/2014 on Village.

Basically, both Saemaul Undong and Village Fund Program are community development program. According to Robinson and

Green (2011), community development is a social process that involves residents in activities designed to improve their quality of life. Involvement in community development should be inclusive, with and by residents from all walks of life in community, not to and for them. Saemaul Undong is an example of community development program that success in gathering community participation. Participation rate in Saemaul Undong increased from 216 participants per village to 6,674 participants per village in 1971-1979. Against this background, this research aims to analyze support of Global Saemaul Undong to implementation of Village Fund Program by evaluating effect of participation experience in Global Saemaul Undong to participation in Village Fund Program.

II. Literature Review

As interest of global community in Saemaul Undong is growing, many researches have been conducted to identify applicability of transfer of Saemaul Undong. Most of research in Global Saemaul Undong topic compare Saemaul Undong and countries' local community development program. They aim to find solution for countries' socio-economic problem or improvement of existing community development program based on Saemaul Undong framework (Andong, 2016; Guana, 2015; Suprayitno, 2015; Trang et al., 2015). However, different features of each country lead to need in modification of Saemaul Undong concept (Bobokhujaev, 2016; Lee and Lee, 2014; Senires, 2017).

Whereas many researcher focus on comparison and applicability of Saemaul Undong, few research focus on assessment of Global Saemaul Undong. Choi and Jang (2016) conducted a research to identify factors contributing to success of transfer of

Saemaul Undong to other countries. Using Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) method to analyse 25 sample countries, Choi and Jang (2016) found that overseas Saemaul project must give attitude and mind-set changing education, authority for local community organization to decide project, leader selection, technology training program, and profit-making activities in order to be success.

Despite goodwill to contribute in international development, implementation of Saemaul Undong also received critics due to some mismanagement. Study by Lee (2017) based on case in Global Saemaul Undong Project in Rwanda and Myanmar reveals some inappropriate practices in the project like discrimination in participation, mismatch project, and unmatched procured goods.

As a form of foreign aid, implementation of Global Saemaul Undong Project need to be aware of negative side of foreign aid for host country. Early growth model such as Rostow and Harrod Domar suggest foreign aid can assist host country to grow faster through industrialization. On the other hand, Solow in his Steady State model showed that foreign aid must be addressed wisely. When a foreign aid is given to a country that already in steady state condition, it will give short term growth before if fall back to steady state. Brautigam and Knack (2004) in their study in Africa found that 1) high level of aid will deteriorate governance, 2) Higher aid level is associated with lower tax share to GDP, and 3) declines in governance quality and tax share to GDP will lead to political violence. Thorough study about host country condition before conducting Global Saemaul Undong Project is required to avoid such problems.

Plenty of studies about community participation in community development have been conducted by various scholars. Rasoolimanesh et al. (2017) investigated factors contributed to George Town community participation in World Heritage Site

using Motivation, opportunity, and Ability model. Using Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Model analysis, the study revealed that motivation had big effect on low level community participation while opportunity had great effect on high level community participation. Moreover, aware residents interested in low level participation. Then, residents with more knowledge prefer to participate in high level participation.

Another work from Rasoolimanesh et al. (2017) used the same method but comparing two sites (George Town and Lenggong in Malaysia) in term of perception and participation in order to analyze community perception and participation in rural and urban area. The finding of the study is there is difference between rural and urban residents perception and participation effect of support for program.

Kaemmerer and Schewebbel (1977) employed simulation method find that citizens attribute greater attentiveness and responsiveness to planners when the citizens are able to communicate greater information to them. Samson (1994) argues that for communities to be effectively engaged in participative planning in relation to economic development, they and the planners need to be empowered by being properly informed about the economics of development. A community that has been well informed about economic issues through the medium of stories should be better empowered to participate in planning as a consequence of being able to make its own judgments.

Wilson and Koester (2008) through analysis on experience from project of World Heritage site in Kamchatka Peninsula, in the Russian Far East, identified that factors affecting participation of local residents in international projects are legacy, legitimacy, agency and communication. Hence, project planners need to understand the history of past interventions in order to respond appropriately to local expectations.

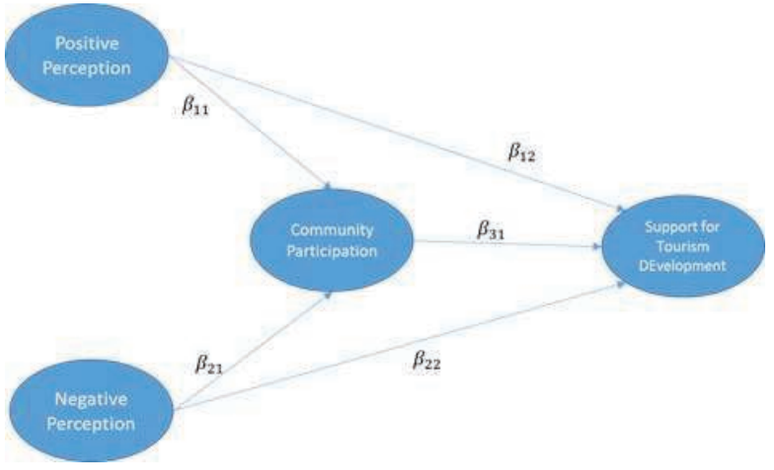
III. Research Method

1. Analytical Model

The model of Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM) is employed to analyze impact of community participation in Global Saemaul Undong Project to community participation in Village Fund Program. Model building process in PLS-SEM is based on theory or argument. Therefore, it enable this research to construct model with various relationship among variable as long as it is based on theory. This study's model of Global Saemaul Undong's impact to Village Fund Program is developed on the base of Rasoolimanesh et al. (2017)'s work.

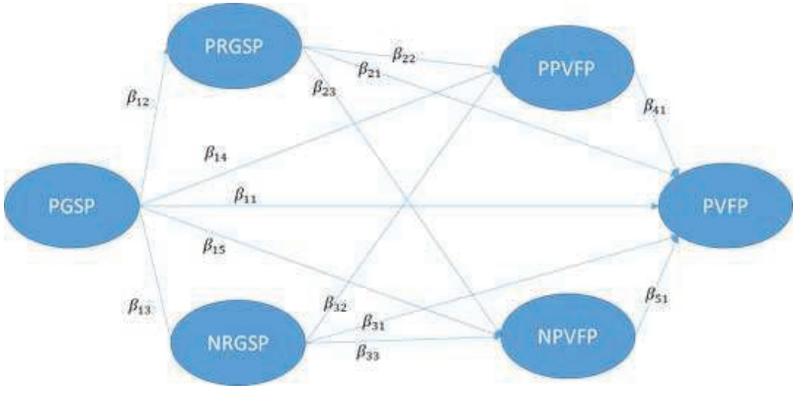
Model of Rashoolimanesh et al. (2017) shows that positive and negative perception of tourism may impact support to tourism development directly or be intermediated by community participation. This research then applies such concept in developing model of impact of participation experience in Global Saemaul Undong Project to participation in Village Fund Program. The model is adapted by adding participation in Global Saemaul Undong Project variable and result of Global Saemaul Undong Project before affecting villagers' perception on Village Fund Program.

Attempting on nurturing Saemaul Undong spirit, implementation of Saemaul Undong is considered as an educational program that change mindset of participant (Park and Choi, 2016; Choi, 2014). Saemaul Undong which emphasize on mental transformation can be applied in other country with expectation in improvement of participation. However, the mechanism can happen directly as UNDP (2015) said in ISNC or through mediating variables as showed by scholars' studies in participation field.



<Figure 1> Model of Community Perception, Participation and Support for Tourism Development (Rasoolimanesh et al, 2017)

Direct effect from Global Saemaul Undong Project to host country's program can be happen directly when Global Saemaul Undong Project in host country is designed to synchronize with local community development program. On the other hand, indirect effect from Global Saemaul Undong Project to Village Fund Program can happened through several mediating variables. Result of Saemaul Undong and Perception about Village Fund Program is two variables that are expected to have mediating effect as implied by Park and Choi (2016) and Choi (2014).



<Figure 2> Model of Impact of Participation Experience in Global Saemaul Undong to Participation in Village Fund Program

PGSP= Participation in Global Saemaul Undong Project
PRGSP= Positive Result of Global Saemaul Undong Project
NRGSP=Negative Result of Global Saemaul Undong Project
PPVFP=Positive Perception of Village Fund Program
NPVFP=Negative Perception of Village Fund Project
PVFP=Participation in Village Fund Project

$$PGSP = PGSP + 0$$
$$PRGSP = \beta_{12}PGSP + \varepsilon_1$$
$$NRGSP = \beta_{13}PGSP + \varepsilon_2$$
$$PPVFP = \beta_{14}PGSP + \beta_{22}PRGSP + \beta_{33}NRGSP + \varepsilon_3$$
$$NPVFP = \beta_{15}PGSP + \beta_{23}PRGSP + \beta_{33}NPGSP + \varepsilon_4$$
$$PVFP = \beta_{11}PGSP + \beta_{21}PRGSP + \beta_{31}NRGSP + \beta_{41}PPVFP + \beta_{51}NPVFP + \varepsilon_5$$

Variables in this research cannot be measured directly but should be calculated using explanatory variable (Manifest Variable). A variable is explained by several manifest variables. Manifest variables are constructed based on theory and literature review. <Table 1> shows the detail of variable and its manifest variable as well as its sources.

<Table 1> List of Variables

Variable Type	Variable/Construct	Criteria/Indicator	References
Dependent Variable	Participation in Village Fund Program (PVFP)	Being Informed about Village Fund Program (PVFP1)	Samson (1994) Cohen and Uphoff (1997)
		Attending program meetings (PVFP2)	Cohen and Uphoff (1997) and UNDP (2015)
		Delivering opinion about the program (PVFP3)	Kaemmerer and Schwaebbel (1977), Cohen and Uphoff (1997)
		Giving contribution in program implementation (PVFP4)	Cohen and Uphoff (1997) and UNDP (2015)
		Receiving benefit of Village Fund Program (PVFP5)	Cohen and Uphoff (1997)
Independent Variable	Positive Perception of Village Fund Program (PPVFP)	It would increase income (PPVFP1)	Green and Haines (2016), Park and Choi (2016)
		It would improve living condition (PPVFP2)	Green and Haines (2016), Park and Choi (2016)
		It would create more jobs (PPVFP3)	Green and Haines (2016), Park and Choi (2016)
		It would be well managed (PPVFP4)	Green and Haines (2016), Park and Choi (2016)
		Led by good leader (PPVFP5)	Green and Haines (2016), Park and Choi (2016)
	Negative Perception of Village Fund Program (NPVFP)	It would create dependency to government assistance (NPVFP1)	Brautigam and Knack (2004),
		It would create social conflict (NPVFP2)	Lee (2017), Pangestu and Aziz (1994), Brautigam and Knack (2004)
		It would increase inequality (NPVFP3)	Brautigam and Knack (2004), Lee (2017), Pangestu and Aziz (1994)
		It would be source of corruption (NPVFP4)	ICW (2017), Brautigam and Knack (2004) and Park and Choi (2016)
	Participation Experience of Global Saemaul Undong Project (PGSP)	Being Informed about Global Saemaul Undong Project (PGSP1)	Samson (1994) UNDP (2015)
		Attending program meetings (PGSP2	Cohen and Uphoff (1997) and UNDP (2015)
		Delivering opinion about the program (PGSP3)	Kaemmerer and Schwaebbel (1977), Cohen and Uphoff (1997)
		Giving contribution in program implementation (PGSP4)	Cohen and Uphoff (1997) and UNDP (2015)
		Receiving benefit of Global Saemaul Undong Project (PGSP5)	Cohen and Uphoff (1997)
	Positive Result of Global Saemaul Undong Project (PRGSP)	It increased income (PRGSP1)	Green and Haines (2016), Park and Choi (2016)
		It improved living condition (PRGSP2)	Green and Haines (2016), Park and Choi (2016)
		It created more jobs (PRGSP3)	Green and Haines (2016), Park and Choi (2016)
		It increase awareness about development (PRGSP4)	Green and Haines (2016), Park and Choi (2016)
	Negative Result of Global Saemaul Undong Project (NRGSP)	It create dependency to government assistance (NRGSP1)	Brautigam and Knack (2004),
		It created social conflict (NRGSP2)	Lee (2017), Brautigam and Knack (2004)
		It increased inequality (NRGSP3)	Lee (2017), Brautigam and Knack (2004)
		It became source of corruption (NRGSP4)	Lee (2017), Brautigam and Knack (2004) and Park and Choi (2016)

Assessment in PLS SEM must be conducted to outer model and inner model respectively before interpreting path coefficient. Assessment for outer model is needed to determine its validity and

reliability. Inner model need to be assessed to determine how well empirical data matched the theory/concept.

Assessment of measurement model, validity and reliability of outer model, in PLS SEM uses Average variance Extracted (AVE) and Composite Reliability (SR) Test. Value of loadings and CR coefficient should be greater than 0.7 while AVE value for validity assessment must be greater than 0.5. If the measurements meet those requirement, then there can be said that the model is reliable and valid and further analysis can be carried out.

Next step in PLS SEM analysis is assessment of inner model by assessing structural model for co-linearity issues, significance and relevance of the structural model, level of R^2, effect size (f^2), and predictive relevance of (Q^2). Co-linearity issues in structural model is shown by Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) aclue over 3.3. After that, significance of path coefficient is examined using calculated p-value. Significant p-value (below 0.1) means that independent variable has impact to dependent variable significantly.

Model of PLS-SEM need to be assessed using R^2 to measure percentage of variance in the endogenous constructs that can be explained by all of predictors constructs. Based on Chin (1998:23), R^2 values ranges from 0 to 1 with criteria of 0.19, 0.33, and 0.67 are considered as weak, moderate, and substantial respectively. In addition to R^2, assessment of effect size of model should be evaluated using f^2 criteria. f^2 evaluates substantive effect of omitted constructs have effect on the exogenous constructs. According to Cohen (1989), f^2 values of 0.02, 0.15, and 0.35 are considered as small, medium, and large effects respectively. Q^2 criteria is used to assess relative predictive relevance of the predictor construct on endogenous construct. When a model shows predictive relevance, it accurately predicts the data points of indicators in reflective measurement models of endogenous

constructs. Q^2 values more than 0 shows that a variable have predictive relevance. Further, Q^2 values of 0.02, 0.15, and 0.35 shows small, medium, and large predictive relevance of a variable respectively. Having assessed inner and outer model using required method, parameter that shows relationship between variable then can be described and analyzed.

2. Data Collection

This research employed survey using likert scale questionnaire to measure villagers' opinion about four parts namely participation in Global Saemaul Undong, Result of Global Saemaul Undong Project, perception on Village Fund Program, and participation in Village Fund Program. Their statements is ranging from Very disagree (VD), Disagree (D), Neutral (N), Agree (A), and Very Agree (VA).

In regards to sampling method, Cohen (1992) provided table for sample size identification based on power analysis in PLS-SEM. In the table, sample size is determined by number of arrows in model, desired significance level and r^2 rate. As this research method uses five maximum relation of latent and manifest variables, targeting 5 percent of significance level and 25 percent of R^2, at least 88 samples need to be collected. Therefore, the survey is conducted in Ponjong Village in Special Region of Yogyakarta on October 2017 to 99 respondents. Composition of respondents represent the population of Ponjong Villagers which most of them work as farmer. Respondents were gathered in village hall to receive explanation about the survey and then be asked to fill the questionnaire.

IV. Result and Analysis

1. Result

As can be seen in <Table 2> about profile of respondent, there are 99 respondents in this survey with various individual background characteristics. Respondents' age is ranging from 17 to 70 with 46-55 years old and 56 years old above respondent dominating the survey with the same amount (30). 36 to 45 years old respondent is amounted 28 respondents. In regards of gender, there are more female respondents than mal respondents with amount of 61 to 38 respectively. This composition is similar with population of Ponjong village which have more female residents than male residents. After that, education level of respondents is dominated by high school with 47 respondents, followed by junior high school with 23 respondents and then elementary school with 16 respondents.

Most of respondent's occupation is farmer (38 respondents) followed by other occupation (32 respondents) and entrepreneur (12 respondents). This composition of respondents' occupation is representing population regarding percentage of farmer and entrepreneur. Most of respondents also married accounted for 90 respondents.

<Table 2> Profile of Respondents

	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
-25	3	3
26-35	8	8.1
36-45	28	28.3
46-55	30	30.3
56-	30	30.3
Gender		
Female	61	61.6
Male	38	38.4
Education		
Elementary	16	16.2
Junior High	23	23.2
Senior High	47	47.5
Diplome 2	6	6.1
Undergraduate	7	7.1
Occupation		
Public Officer	3	3
Private Sector	3	3
Farmer	38	38.4
Labor	2	2
Trader	9	9.1
Entrepreneur	12	12.1
Other	32	32.3
Marriage Status		
Not Married	9	9.1
Married	90	90.9
Monthly Income		
less Than Rp1,000,000	57	57.6
Rp1,000,000-Rp2,000,000	24	24.2
Rp2,000,000-Rp3,000,000	10	10.1
Rp3,000,000-Rp4,000,000	7	7.1
More Than Rp4,000,000	1	1
Total	99	100

Source: Survey Result (2017)

Low income respondents (less than Rp1,000,000 per months) dominate this survey with amount of 57 percent (57) followed by income of Rp1,000,000-Rp2,000,000 with 24 respondents, and 10 respondents of Rp2,000,000-Rp3,000,000 per month income. As most of the Ponjong residents' occupation is farmer with small land, monthly income is low. Therefore, with most of respondents' have income below Rp1,000,000 it can be said that this composition of respondents is representing population of Ponjong Residents.

Descriptive statistic of survey result is shown in <Table 2>. The data shows that survey result is mostly as expected. Positive question has mean above 2.5; median of 3; and mode of 3 or 4. Moreover, the expected result is supported by result of skewness and kurtosis. Skewness for mostly positive question is negative while for mostly negative question is positive.

However, result of NRGSP1 and NRVFP4 that represent negative result of Village Fund Program in term of increasing inequality and negative result of Global Saemaul Project in term of increasing inequality respectively shows unexpected result. The result of the two constructs tend to agree with the notion that the two community development program increase inequality among villagers. It is shown by result of mean above 3, mode of 4, median of 4. Nevertheless, value of variance and standard deviation that are more than 1 indicate that this result is not robust yet.

Full model where all variable is put into model is assessed first and then after adjustment is made, second assessment is conducted for adjusted model. As shown in <Table 2>, in full model, value of Composite Reliability and Average Variance Extracted need to be observed first. If the value of Composite Reliability and Average Variance Extracted is lower than required

limit, outer loadings then become consideration to remove latent variable from the model. On the other case, if Composite Reliability and Average Variance Extracted is high, it means that manifest variables able to explain latent variable despite its low value which make removal unnecessary in this case.

As can be seen in <Table 3>, only Average Variance Extracted value of Participation in Global Saemaul Undong Project that is lower than required value (0.481). Therefore, full model need some adjustment by removing manifest variable that have Outer Loading's value lower than 0.7. Found out that valueOuter Loadings of PGSP1 (information in Global Saemaul Undong Project) and PGSP 5 (Enjoying benefit of Global Saemaul Undong Project) are lower than 0.7 that are 0.524 and 0.567 respectively.

In adjusted model without PGSP1 and PGSP5, all Composite Reliability and Average Variance Extracted value of all latent variables are higher than 0.7 and 0.5 respectively. This means that all variables are valid and reliable. Furthermore, removal of manifest variable with outer loadings under 0.7 is not needed.

<Table 3> Descriptive Statistic

	PGSP 1	PGSP 2	PGSP 3	PGSP 4	PGSP 5	PRGSP 1	PRGSP 2	PRGSP 3	PRGSP 4	NRGSP 1	NRGSP 2	NRGSP 3	NRGSP 4
Valid	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	99	99
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mean	4.32	3.80	3.95	3.80	4.17	4.18	4.17	4.20	3.79	3.55	1.81	2.11	2.00
Median	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Mode	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
Std. Deviation	0.68	0.93	0.79	0.68	0.90	0.68	0.70	0.76	0.86	1.16	0.98	0.94	0.94
Variance	0.47	0.86	0.62	0.47	0.82	0.46	0.49	0.57	0.74	1.34	0.95	0.88	0.88
Skewness	-1.49	-0.53	-0.29	-0.11	-1.45	-1.45	-0.80	-0.65	-0.85	-0.63	1.27	1.15	1.37
Std. Error of Skewness	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Kurtosis	5.37	-0.10	-0.46	-0.14	2.87	5.57	1.25	-0.04	1.68	-0.47	1.58	1.56	2.51
Std. Error of Kurtosis	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
Minimum	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maximum	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

	PPVFP 1	PPVFP 2	PPVFP 3	PPVFP 4	PPVFP 5	NPVFP 1	NPVFP 2	NPVFP 3	NPVFP 4	PVFP 1	PVFP 2	PVFP 3	PVFP 4	PVFP 5
Valid	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	4.14	3.92	4.02	4.09	4.05	1.91	2.05	2.22	2.98	4.10	3.67	3.76	3.60	4.07
Median	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Mode	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Std. Deviation	0.73	0.78	0.70	0.64	0.71	1.07	0.98	0.94	1.15	0.63	0.88	0.73	0.84	0.69
Variance	0.53	0.61	0.49	0.41	0.50	1.14	0.97	0.89	1.33	0.40	0.78	0.53	0.71	0.47
Skewness	-1.03	-1.18	-0.39	-0.08	-0.43	1.36	1.34	1.03	-0.21	-1.08	-0.29	-0.07	-0.36	-0.47
Std. Error of Skewness	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Kurtosis	2.81	3.07	0.21	-0.53	0.20	1.55	2.16	1.41	-0.98	5.14	-0.11	-0.31	0.10	0.46
Std. Error of Kurtosis	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
Minimum	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00
Maximum	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

Source: Survey Result. (2017).

<Table 4> Model Assessment

Variable		Full Model			Adjusted Model		
		Outer Loading	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted	Outer Loading	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted
I. Participation in GSMU			0.818	0.481		0.853	0.66
PGSP1	Receiving Information	0.524			-		
PGSP2	Meeting Attendance	0.77			0.82		
PGSP3	Delivering Opinion	0.755			0.853		
PGSP4	Contribute in Project	0.804			0.795		
PGSP5	Enjoying Benefit	0.567			-		
II. Positive Result of GSMU			0.819	0.533		0.819	0.533
PRGSP1	Increase job opportunity	0.614			0.6		
PRGSP2	increase income	0.779			0.79		
PRGSP3	Increase development awareness	0.765			0.717		
PRGSP4	improve infrastructure quality	0.75			0.745		
III. Negative Result of GSMU			0.848	0.608		0.848	0.608
NRGSP1	increase inequality	0.307			0.34		
NRGSP2	become source of corruption	0.848			0.841		
NRGSP3	creating dependency	0.884			0.857		
NRGSP4	creating social conflict	0.915			0.919		

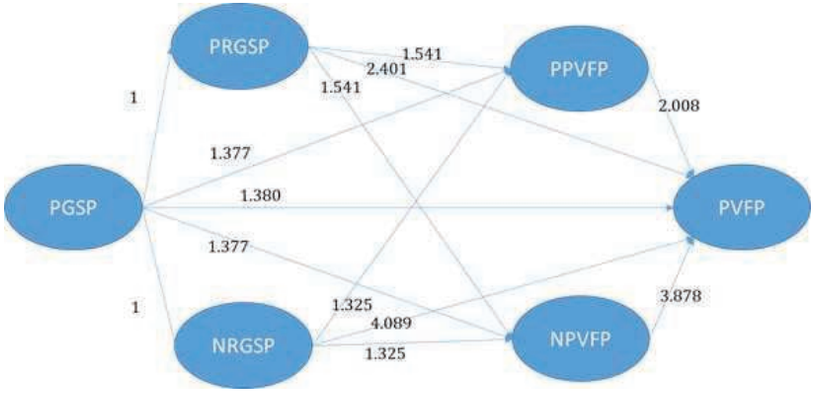
Variable		Full Model			Adjusted Model		
		Outer Loading	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted	Outer Loading	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted
IV. Positive Perception on VFP			0.838	0.511		0.838	0.511
PPVFP1	it is well managed	0.612			0.551		
PPVFP2	increase job opportunity	0.695			0.683		
PPVFP3	increase income	0.828			0.838		
PPVFP4	improve living condition	0.749			0.763		
PPVFP5	led by good leader	0.671			0.757		
V. Negative Perception on VFP			0.865	0.626		0.865	0.626
NPVFP1	become source of corruption	0.878			0.927		
NPVFP2	creating social conflict	0.918			0.949		
NPVFP3	creating dependency	0.799			0.762		
NPVFP4	increase inequality	0.502			0.233		
VI. Participation in VFP			0.844	0.522		0.848	0.523
PVFP1	Receiving Information	0.641			0.632		
PVFP2	Meeting Attendance	0.787			0.867		
PVFP3	Delivering Opinion	0.832			0.837		
PVFP4	Contribute in Project	0.692			0.675		
PVFP5	Enjoying Benefit	0.64			0.591		

Assessment of model then continues to construct evaluation. Construct assessment consist of collinearity issues, R^2, path coefficient, f^2, and Q^2. Collinearity issues assessment is conducted by calculating value of VIF. <Table 3> shows result of VIF of outer model. From all latent variables, there are two variables which are NPVFP 1 and NPVFP 2 that have VIF value higher than 3.3 (3.4 and 3.9). It means that the two variables have collinearity problem. However, as the value is still below 5, the problem is not really severe so the model can be left as it is.

<Table 5> Outer Model VIF Result

Latent Variables	VIF	Latent Variables	VIF	Latent Variables	VIF
PGSP1		NRGSP1	1.079	NPVFP1	3.401
PGSP2	1.502	NRGSP2	2.053	NPVFP2	3.93
PGSP3	1.608	NRGSP3	2.348	NPVFP3	1.746
PGSP4	1.39	NRGSP4	2.811	NPVFP4	1.121
PGSP5		PPVFP1	1.319	PVFP1	1.491
PRGSP1	1.381	PPVFP2	1.539	PVFP2	1.706
PRGSP2	1.558	PPVFP3	1.796	PVFP3	2.013
PRGSP3	1.338	PPVFP4	1.685	PVFP4	1.42
PRGSP4	1.293	PPVFP5	1.442	PVFP5	1.237

VIF assessment is conducted for inner model as well. In this part, correlation issues is calculated for each variables relationship that showed by arrow. <Figure 3> shows result of VIF for inner model where relationship of NRGSP to PVFP (4.089) and NPVFP to PVFP (3.878) is higher than 3.3 but still lower than 5. Therefore, despite collinearity issues, the variables can be still included because the collinearity is not severe.



<Figure 3> Inner Model VIF Result

R square shows how much a model can explain its independent variable. In <Table 4>, R square shows that model in this research is weak in explaining variance of dependent variable. Only variance of negative perception on Village Fund Program (0.716) that can be explained well. Variance of positive perception on Village Fund Program and Participation in Village Fund Program can be explained around 40 percent. While positive and negative result of GSMU have weak explanation of their variance that are.0.027 and 0.163 respectively

<Table 6> R Square of Constructed Model

Variable	R Square	Adj R Square
Participation in GSMU		
Positive result of GSMU	0.163	0.155
Negative Result of GSMU	0.027	0.017
Positive perception on VFP	0.451	0.434
Negative perception on VFP	0.716	0.707
Participation in VFP	0.460	0.431

This case of relatively low R square is a common thing in exploratory research as this research attempts to explore broader possibilities of how participation in Global Saemaul Undong Project can affect participation in Village Fund Project.

Path coefficient in final model shows direction of correlation while t-statistic and p-value show significance of correlation. According to t-statistic and p value, there are five significant positive correlation that can be identified. First is participation in Global Saemaul Undong Project → participation in Village Fund Program with p value of 0.00 and path coefficient 0.508. This means that respondents that participate in Global Saemaul Undong Project tend to participate in Village Fund Program.

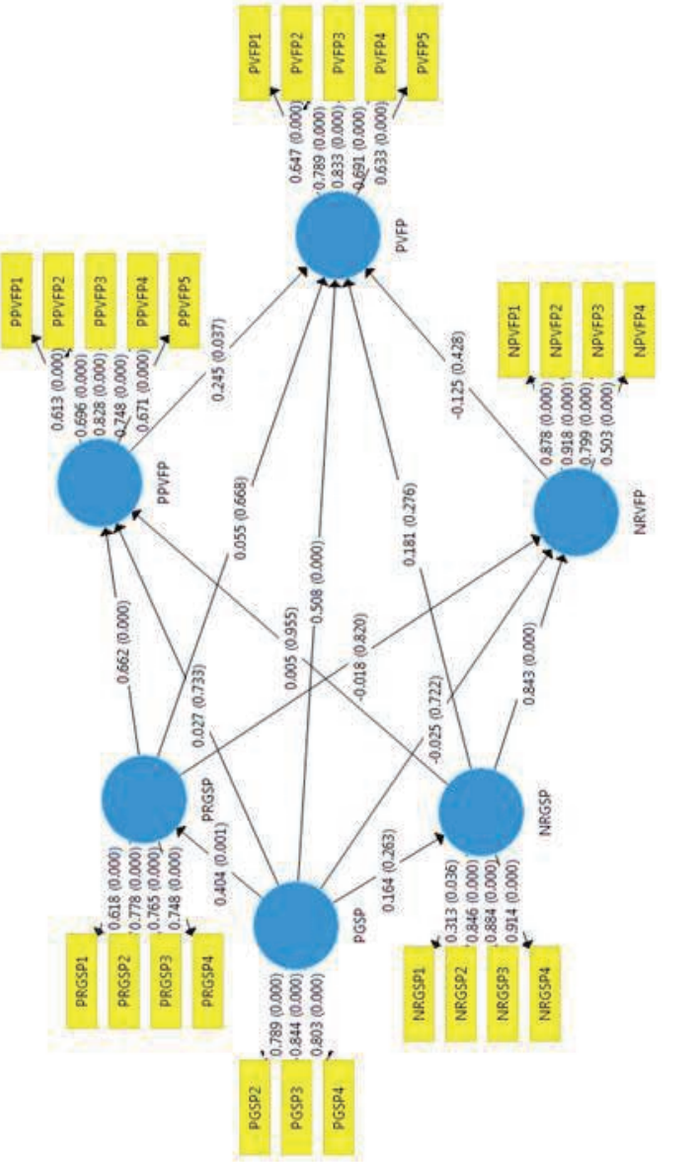
<Table 7> Inner Model Path Coefficient

No	Relation	Path Coeff.	T Statistic	P value	f Squared
1	Participation in GSMU →ParticipationinVFP	0.508	4.142	0.000***	0.347***
2	Participation in GSMU →PositiveResultinGSMU	0.404	3.338	0.001***	0.195***
3	Participation in GSMU →NegativeResultinGSMU	0.164	1.12	0.263	0.036**
4	Participation in GSMU →PositivePerceptioninVFP	0.027	0.342	0.733	0.001
5	Participation in GSMU →NegativePerceptioninVFP	-0.025	0.355	0.722	0.002
6	Positive Result in GSMU →ParticipationinVFP	0.055	0.429	0.668	0.002
7	Positive Result in GSMU →PositivePerceptiononVFP	0.662	9.22	0.000***	0.518***
8	Positive Result in GSMU →NegativePerceptiononVFP	-0.018	0.228	0.82	0.001
9	Negative Result in GSMU →ParticipationinVFP	0.181	0.166	1.09	0.015
10	Negative Result in GSMU →PositivePerceptiononVFP	0.005	0.056	0.955	0
11	Negative Result in GSMU →NegativePerceptiononVFP	0.843	13.315	0.000***	1.887***
12	Positive Perception on VFP →ParticipationonVFP	0.245	2.086	0.037**	0.056**
13	Negative Perception on VFP →ParticipationonVFP	-0.125	0.794	0.428	0.007
14	Participation in GSMU →PositiveResultofGSMU →ParticipationinVFP	0.022	0.381	0.703	
15	Participation in GSMU →NegativeResultofGSMU →ParticipationinVFP	0.03	0.592	0.554	
16	Participation in GSMU →PositivePerceptiononVFP →ParticipationinVFP	0.007	0.308	0.758	
17	Participation in GSMU →NegativePerceptiononVFP →ParticipationinVFP	0.003	0.210	0.834	
18	Participation in GSMU →PositiveResultofGSMU →PositivePerceptiononVFP →ParticipationinVFP	0.066	1.753	0.080	
19	Participation in GSMU →PositiveResultofGSMU →NegativePerceptiononVFP →ParticipationinVFP	0.001	0.128	0.898	
20	Participation in GSMU →NegativeResultofGSMU →PositivePerceptiononVFP →ParticipationinVFP	0.000	0.037	0.971	
21	Participation in GSMU →NegativeResultofGSMU →NegativePerceptiononVFP →ParticipationinVFP	-0.076	0.500	0.617	

Note: ** Significant on 5 percent; *** Significant on 1 percent

Participation in GSMU → Positive Result in GSMU has p-value of 0.001 and path coefficient of 0.4 means participation on Global Saemaul Undong Project has positive impact on result of Global Saemaul Undong Project. Moreover, positive result of Global Saemaul Undong Project will improve respondent's positive perception on Village Fund Program that is shown by result of Positive Result in GSMU → Positive Perception on VFP with p-value of 0.00 and path coefficient 0.66. In turn, positive perception on Village Fund Program will lead to higher participation in Village Fund Program. It is confirmed by result of Positive Perception on VFP → Participation on VFP with p value of 0.037 and path coefficient 0.245. On the other side result of Negative Result in GSMU → Negative Perception on VFP with p value of 0.00 and path coefficient 0.84 shows that negative result will result on increasing negative perception in Village Fund Project.

Indirect impact from participation in GSMU to participation in VFP that expected to appear from mediating effect of positive result of Global Saemaul Undong and positive perception of Village Fund Program is statistically insignificant. Those two variables together have p value of 0.08. <Figure 4> shows relationship paths among variables that calculated using Partial Least Squared-Structural Equation Model.



<Figure 4> Result of PLS-SEM

2. Discussion

Result of data processing shows that participation in Global Saemaul Undong Project affect participation in Village Fund Program directly. More than that, participation in Global Saemaul Undong Project affects positive result of Global Saemaul Undong, while positive result of Global Saemaul Undong increases positive perception of Village Fund Program. After that, Positive perception of Village Fund Program increase participation in Village Fund Program. However, despite significant effect from participation in Global Saemaul Undong Project to Village Fund Program through mediation of positive result of Global Saemaul Undong Project and positive perception about village fund program, total effect of indirect effect is statistically insignificant. This discussion then is focused on direct effect of participation in Global Saemaul Undong Project to participation in Village Fund Program and insignificant indirect effect of Global Saemaul Undong Project to Village Fund Program.

1) Program Synchronization

This study finds that villagers' participation in Global Saemaul Undong has significant direct positive effect to villagers' participation in Project Village Fund Program. It implies that Global Saemaul Undong Project supports implementation of Village Fund Program, particularly in gathering higher participation. There can be said also, villager that participate in Global Saemaul Undong Project is more likely to participate in Village Fund Program.

This effect occurs through similarity of community development concept in general as well as synchronization between

two programs. It is possible since the two programs have same field of work which provide spaces to synchronize their programs. On the other hand, synchronization mechanism between Global Saemaul Undong Project and Village Fund Program is conducted through capacity building activities, construction of Saemaul Multipurpose Building and communal cattle barn in Ponjong.

In the process of Saemaul Multipurpose Building and communal cattle barn construction, Global Saemaul Undong Project involves village government. It was said that Ponjong village government utilized Rp50 millions of village fund to support building construction and Rp100 millions for cattle provision. After the construction of the building and cattle barn finished, Global Saemaul Project handed over the authority to manage the building to Ponjong village owned enterprise. This practice shows that Global Saemaul Undong is not a charity program. Rather, it involves local community to contribute to the program. When villagers give more contribution in a program, it will grow ownership feeling that will lead to active participation in maintaining the program (UNDP, 2015).

Mechanism of Global Saemaul Undong Project in Ponjong village is in accordance with Inclusive Sustainable New Community model proposed by UNDP in 2015. Synchronization of activities between Global Saemaul Undong Project and Village Fund Program is practice of utilizing policy entry strategy. Global Saemaul Undong Project does not need to make a brand new program in host country, instead it is encouraged to identify policy that in line with Saemaul Undong concept and then synchronize it. Implementation of Global Saemaul Undong can be used as role model for program synchronization as there are various community development program in Indonesia, both from national government or grants from foreign countries.

In regards of program implementation, Global Saemaul Undong Project conduct capacity building activity for village government as well as for villagers. The capacity building activity is a form of support from Global Saemaul Undong Project to improve implementation of Village Fund Program. Survey result reveals that villagers' participation in Global Saemaul Undong Project is higher than villagers' participation in Village Fund Program. All components of participation such as information, meeting attending, opinion, contribution, and enjoying benefit is higher in Global Saemaul Undong Project than in Village Fund Program. Thus, Ponjong villagers and ponjong government can learn from implementation of Global Saemaul Undong Project to improve implementation of Village Fund Program in Ponjong Village.

2) Nurturing Saemaul Spirit

This study finds two variables, namely positive result of Global Saemaul Undong and positive perception on Village Fund Program together have no mediating effect to relation between Global Saemaul Undong Project and Village Fund Program. At a glance, this result implies that Global Saemaul Undong Project in Ponjong Village results no mindset change. However, data processing for partial relation between participation and positive result, positive result and positive perception, and positive perception and participation shows that all those relationships are significantly positive. Therefore, deeper discussion is needed to elaborate this result.

Saemaul Undong in Korea at 1970s shows mindset change process through the incentive system in Saemaul Undong. In the implementation, villagers were educated that diligence, self-help,

and cooperation will fruit a satisfying result. Government provided more assistance for high-performing village and no more assistance for under-performing village in the next period of Saemaul Undong. Experiencing this program, villagers proved that their work hard were paid. Therefore, villagers that already worked hard, were willing to work harder in the next period of Saemaul Undong because they believed that they will get a good result from working hard. As for under-performing village that desired for government assistance, Korean government required them to show a self-help and cooperative village project first before giving additional assistance like the high-performing village. This is the method of Korean Government to foster Saemaul Spirit into villagers.

Implementation of Global Saemaul Undong in Ponjong Village is expected to support implementation of Village Fund program. The support might occur from effect of positive result of Global Saemaul Undong Project in Ponjong Village that will improve villagers' perception on Village Fund Program. This improvement then will increase villagers' participation in Village Fund Program. However, this mechanism is not occurring in Ponjong Village. Partial effect of indirect effect show significant positive effect despite insignificant total indirect effect. The reason could be caused by weak correlation between positive perception of Village Fund Program and participation in Village Fund Program (0,2) with p-value of (0,03). This result may imply that while Global Saemaul Undong Project successfully fruited positive result that improve perception about community development program, there might be obstacle for villagers to participate more in village fund program. The obstacle can possibly come from the design of Village Fund Program itself or from the condition of villager themselves.

Village Fund Program design is utilizing money from national government to build village. Type of project using village fund is decided in village meeting. The meeting is open for everybody and everybody can deliver their opinion. But then, there is no requirement for villagers to contribute to the project. The village project only use village fund as source of funding. In implementation stage or in construction stage, village government appoint a vendor to conduct the project. Or else, village government can pay some villagers to conduct a relatively easy project. The use of this scheme explains result of survey that respondents concern about inequality possibility from community development program. There can be seen here that village fund program does not involve villagers to the highest level of participation where villagers can contribute their resource to support Village Fund Program.

However, there is also difficulty to involve large amount of villagers in implementation stage of Village Fund Program. Villagers of Ponjong consist of individuals with various demographic characteristic. Most of Ponjong villagers work as farmer but there are also many villagers that work another job. Different kind of daily activity can interfere participation due to work hour. Furthermore, there is no idle period in farming in Indonesia like in Korea in 1970s. Therefore, there is a need to design a community development program that suit to heterogeneous village community since Saemaul Undong is implemented in relatively homogeneous community. If it can be realized, more villagers can be involved in community development program which in turn will decrease concern on inequality.

Obstacle to increase participation in Village Fund Program is an opportunity for Global Saemaul Undong Project to improve its project design. Global Saemaul Undong Project can utilize its capacity building activity to improve implementation of Village Fund Program. Report from Saemaul Globalization Foundation (2015, 2016, and 2017) shows that Global Saemaul Undong Project activities were ranging from capacity building training to infrastructure. Capacity building for government officers, women group, and farmers were conducted in this project. Many capacity building trainings encouraged villagers to deliver their opinion. These activities should be taught and shared to village government in order to improve implementation of Village Fund Program.

V. Conclusion and Recommendation

1. Conclusion

This study attempts to suggest policy to improve the applicability of Saemaul Undong concept in Indonesia as well as improving Indonesia's community development program. Argument in this study is based on the analysis of the participation in two community development programs that are implemented in Ponjong Village, namely Global Saemaul Undong Project and Indonesia's Village Fund Program.

The finding of this research show that there is synchronization between Global Saemaul Undong Project and Village Fund Program in program design level. Nevertheless, insignificant indirect effect from participation in Global Saemaul Undong Project to participation in Village Fund Program shows that there is obstacle in realizing mindset change into participation. Non-homogeneous demography of Ponjong villagers and mechanism of Village Fund Program hampers villagers to participate more in Village Fund Program.

2. Recommendation

Considering positive effect of Global Saemaul Undong Project on Village Fund Program in term of participation, dissemination of Global Saemaul Undong Project success story and experience will spread knowledge of community development to broader people in Indonesia, particularly in synchronizing community development programs in one area. Besides dissemination, Global Saemaul Undong Project should include capacity building for local government so they can implement a community development program that able to gather higher rate of participation.

However, besides knowledge sharing from Global Saemaul Undong to Village Fund Program, some improvement need to be done in implementation of Global Saemaul Undong Project such as concern in heterogeneity and improvement in fostering Saemaul Spritit through performance based incentive. Village community nowadays become more heterogenic and this is a new condition that is faced by Saemaul Undong. Furthermore, performance based incentive will push recipient and villagers as well to work hard and prevent dependency.

In regards of research scope, this research has limitation that merely focus on one village. Research with same method in another location might give different result. Result of this research still cannot be regarded as general result that will occur in other location. Therefore, research in other location will improve understanding about participation in community development in general. Adding more respondents should be considered to give more robust result.

References

Ahmadi, M., H. S. Hashim, A. F. Mohamed, N. Moharamnejad, and E. Shamshiry (2013). "Quantitative Models for Participation Evaluation in Community Development: A Theoretical Review." *World Applied Sciences Journal* 25(2): 314-322.

Ajzen, I. (1991). "The Theory of Planned Behavior." *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes* 50: 179–211.

Akita, T. and J. J. K. Szeto (2000). "Inpres Desa Tertinggal (IDT) Program and Indonesian Regional Inequality." *Asian Economic Journal* 14:167–186.

Alinsky, S. D. (1969). *Reveille for Radicals*. New York: Random House.

Andong, August Melody Ares (2016). “Culture-based Economy: A Saemaul Development Approach for the Philippines.” Master Thesis, Yeungnam University.

Anwar, Ratih (2011). "Reflection of Saemaul Undong Movement in Indonesia."『새마을운동과 지역사회연구』7: 117-141.

Armitage, A. (1988). *Social Welfare in Canada: Ideals, Realities and Future Paths.* 2nd edition. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart.

Armitage, C. and M. Conner (2001). "Efficacy of the Theory of Planned Behaviour: A Meta-analytic Review." *British Journal of Social Psychology* 40: 471–499.

Arnstein, S. R. (1969). "A Ladder of Citizen Participation." *Journal of the American Institute of planners* 35(4): 216-224.

Asian Development Bank (2012). *The Saemaul Undong Movement in the Republic of Korea: Sharing Knowledge on Community-Driven Development*. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank.

Badan Pusat Statistik (2017). Jumlah Penduduk Miskin, Persentase, dan Garis Kemiskinan di Indonesia 1970-2016. (Retrieved from https://www.bps.go.id/statictable/2014/01/30/1494/jumlah-penduduk-miskin-persentase-penduduk-miskin-dan-garis-kemiskinan-1970-2017.html on August 23, 2017)

Bacharach, S. B., P. Bamberger, S. C. Conley, and S. Bauer (1990). "The Dimensionality of Decision Participation in Educational Organizations: The Value of a Multi-domain Evaluative Approach." *Educational Administration Quarterly* 26(2): 126-167.

Bandura, A. (1986). *Social Foundations of Thought and Action*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

Barker, R. L. (1991) *The Social Work Dictionary.* 2nd edition. Washington, DC: NASW Press.

BKPM DIY Province (2010). *The Plan for Utilizing the Aid Program from Korea at Kampung Village 2008-2011*. Yogyakarta. September 2010.

_____ (2011). *Laporan Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Kerja Bakti dan Pelayanan Medis Relawan Saemaul Undong Provinsi Gyeongsangbuk-do Korea* (Report of the Saemaul Volunteer Activities from Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Korea). Yogyakarta. August 2011.

Bobokhujaev, Bakhodirjon (2016). “The Study of Rural Development Policy for Uzbekistan: Based on Model of Saemaul Undong.” Master Thesis, Yeungnam University.

Brager, G., H. Specht, and J. L. Torczyner (1987). *Community Organizing*. Columbia University Press.

Bräutigam, D. A. and S. Knack (2004). "Foreign Aid, Institutions, and Governance in Sub-Saharan Africa." *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 52(2): 255-285.

Cavaye, Jim (2006). "Understanding Community Development." Jim Cavaye, *Community Develoment*. Australia: Toowoomba.

Chappel, R. (1997). *Social Welfare in Canadian Society*. Scarborough, ON: ITP Nelson.

Choe, C. S. (2005). "Key Factors to Successful Community Development: The Korean Experience." IDE Discussion Paper No. 34. Institute of Developing Economies.

Choi, Oe-Chool. (2014). *Towards a Safer and Happier World: 2014 Saemaul Undong Source Book.* Park Chung Hee Saemaul Undong Institute, Yeungnam University

_____ (2015a). *Global Collaboration for a Safer and Happier World: 2015 Saemaul Undong Source Book*: Park Chung Hee Saemaul Undong Institute, Yeungnam University.

_____ (2015b). "Growth Engine for Future Generation." Special Lecture of Government. Yeungnam University.

_____ (2017a). "Saemaul Development and Global Saemaul Undong for Community Development." S. Kenny, B. McGrath, and R. Phillips (eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of Community Development: Perspectives from Around the Globe,* pp. 107-120. New York and London: Routledge.

_____ (2017b). "Fostering Global Talent and Measure and Method of International Cooperation." Professor Workshop in PSPS Yeungnam University, March 2017.

Choi, Young Chool and Jang, Ji Hyun (2016). "Combinations of Conditions Affecting the Successful Transfer of Korean Saemaul (New Community) Movement Policy to Developing Countries." *International Journal of Applied Engineering Research* 11(4): 2820-2828.

Christenson, J. A., K. Fendley, and J. W. Robinson (1989). "Community Development." J. A. Christenson and J. W. Robinson (eds.), *Community Development in Perspective*, pp. 3-25. Ames: Iowa State University Press. [Cited in Jim Cavaye (2001). "Rural Community Development: New Challenges and Enduring Dilemmas." *The Journal of Regional Policy Analysis* 31(2): 109-124.]

Cohen, J. M. and N. Uphoff (1980). "Participation's Place in Rural Development: Seeking Clarity through Specificity." *World Development* 8(3): 213-235.

_____ (1997). *Rural Development Participation: Concepts and Measures for Project Design Implementation and Evaluation*. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University.

Combat Poverty Agency (1995). *Community Participation: A Handbook for Individuals and Groups in Local Development Partnerships*.

Doucette, Jamie and Anders Riel Muller (2016). "Exporting the Saemaul Spirit: South Korea's Knowledge Sharing Program and the Rendering Technical of Korean Development." *Geoforum* 75: 29-39.

Douglass, Mike (2013). "The Saemaul Undong South Korea's Rural Development Miracle in Historical Perspective." *Asia Research Institute Working Paper Series* No.197, 28.

Evans, P. (1974). *Community Work: Theory and Practice*. Oxford: Alistair Shornach.

Gamble, D. N. and M. O. Weil (1995). "Citizen Participation." *Encyclopedia of Social Work* 1: 483-494.

Gibson, C. and M. Woolcock (2005). "Empowerment and Local Level Conflict Mediation in Indonesia: A Comparative Analysis of Concepts, Measures, and Project Efficacy." *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 3713*.

Godin, G. and G. Kok (1995). "The Theory of Planned Behavior: A Review of Its Applications to Health-related Behaviors." *American Journal of Health Promotion* 11: 87-98.

Green, Gary Paul and Anna Lyn Haines (2002). *Asset Building & Community Development* 3rd ed. London: Sage Publication.

_____ (2016). *Asset Building & Community Development*. London: Sage Publications.

Grizzell, J. (2007). "Behavior Change Theories and Models." http://www.csupomona.edu/~jvgrizzell/best_practices/bctheory.html. (Accessed 28 January 2007)

Guana, Pamela (2015). "Comparative Study on Rural Development Models between Saemaul Undong of Korea and National Plan for Good Living of Ecuador." Master Thesis. Yeungnam University.

Hadi, A. P. (2009). Tinjauan terhadap berbagai program pemberdayaan masyarakat di Indonesia. *Yayasan Agribisnis/Pusat Pengembangan Masyarakat Agrikarya (PPMA).*

Hair, J. F., C. M. Ringle, and M. Sarstedt (2011). "PLS-SEM: Indeed a Silver Bullet." *Journal of Marketing theory and Practice* 19(2): 139-152.

Hair Jr., J. F., G. T. M. Hult, C. Ringle, and M. Sarstedt (2014). *A Primer on Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM)*. London: Sage Publications.

Hamilton, E. (1992). *Adult Education for Community Development*, New York: Greenwood Press.

Han, Dong Geun (2016). "Classic Theories of Economic Growth and Development." Lecture Material. Yeungnam University.

Hentschel, J. and P. Lanjouw (1996). *The World Bank Participation Sourcebook*. The World Bank.

Heo, Jang and Lee, Yoon Jung (2016). *Global Spread of Saemaul Undong for Rural Development in Developing Countries*. KREI Agricultural Policy Focus. No. 124 (May 19, 2016)

Hollnsteiner, M. R. (1977). "People Power: Community Participation in the Planning of Human Settlements." *Assignment Children* 40: 11-47.

Hwangbo, G. H. (2016). "Gyeongsangbuk-do's Saemaul Pilot Village Project in Musimba, Rwanda." Presentation Materials at Spring Academic Conference of the Korean Society of International Agriculture.

Indraswari, Firstyarinda Valentina (2015). "Kerjasama Indonesia-Korea Selatan Dalam Pengembangan Desa Melalui Sistem Saemaul Undong (Studi Kasus Kerjasama Lintas Batas Daerah Istimewa Yogyakara-Gyeongsangbuk-Do)." *Jurnal Ilmiah Transformasi Global* (Universitas Brawijaya, Malang) 2(2): 42-61.

International Association for Public Participation (2007). "Core Values for the Practice of Public Participation [online]." http://www.iap2.org/associations/4748/files/CoreValues.pdf (Accessed 2 December 2009)

Jun, Kyung Ku (2017). "Theory of Community Development." Lecture Material. Yeungnam University.

Kaemmerer, W. F. and A. I. Schwebel (1977). "Citizen Participation in Community Planning: A Simulation of the Citizen Planner Information Exchange Process." *American Journal of Community Psychology* 5(2): 249-253.

Kim, D. K. (2015). "A Schumpeterian Analysis of the Saemaul Undong Movement in 1970s South Korea within the CDD Framework." *Seoul Journal of Economics* 28: 415-453.

Kim, G. S. (2016). "Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM): An Application in Customer Satisfaction Research." *International Journal of u- and e-Service, Science and Technology* 9(4): 61-68.

KOICA (2015). *SMART Saemaul Undong Story: Comprehensive Rural Development*. Seoul: KOICA.

Korea Saemaul Undong Center (2017). "Success Factor of Saemaul Undong." https://www.saemaul.or.kr/eng/sub/whatSMU/achievements.php (Accessed 6 October 2017).

Kwon, Huck Ju (2010). "Implications of Korea's Saemaul Undong for International Development Policy: A Structural Perspective." *The Korean Journal of Policy Studies* 25(3): 87-100.

Lee, Eun Jin and Lee, Si Chul (2014). "Exploring an Alternative International Development Cooperation Model through Saemaul Projects: A Comparative Perspective in Korea and Rwanda." Paper Presented at World Conference of Public Adminsitration. http://www.kapa21.or.kr/data/kapa_data.php?page=202&year=&pdiv=%C1%A4%B1%E2%C7%D0%BC%FA%B4%EB%C8%B8&subject=&writer=

Lee, Hyunju (2017). "The Global Saemaul Undong Project: A Wolf in a Sheep's Clothing." Master Thesis, Aalborg University.

Lee, Jeong Ju (2016). "Understanding of Saemaul Spirit." Lecture Material. Yeungnam University

Lohmöller, J. B. (1989). "Predictive vs. Structural Modeling: PLS vs. ML." *Latent Variable Path Modeling with Partial Least Squares*, pp. 199-226. Physica-Verlag HD.

Mansuri, G. and V. Rao (2012). *Localizing Development: Does Participation Work?* World Bank Publications.

Monecke, A. and F. Leisch (2012). "semPLS: Structural Equation Modeling Using Partial Least Squares." *Journal of Statistical Software* 48(3): 1-32.

Nipan (2014). "Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Mandiri Perdesaan (PNPM-MPd) Di Desa Mergolangu Kecamatan Kalibawang Kabupaten Wonosobo." Undergraduate Thesis. Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta.

Nkansa, G. A. and D. W. Chapman (2006). "Sustaining Community Participation: What Remains After the Money Ends?." *International Review of Education* 52(6): 509-532.

Pangestu, Mari and Iwan Jaya Azis (1994). "Survey of Recent Developments." *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies* 30(2): 32-37.

Park, Seung Woo and Choi Oe-chool (2016). *A Basic Understanding of Saemaul Undong: Korea's New Village Movement and Community Development Policy Programs in the 1970s*. Gyeongsan: Yeungnam University.

Perry, S. E. (1989). "The Community as a Base for Regional Development." Background paper prepared for the Economic Council of Canada. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services.

Phillips, R. and R. Pittman (2014). *An Introduction to Community Development*. Routledge.

Pretty, J. N. (1995). *A Trainer's Guide for Participatory Learning and Action*. Iied.

Rajan, R. G. and A. Subramanian (2005). *Aid and Growth: What Does the Cross-country Evidence Really Show?* (No. w11513). National Bureau of Economic Research.

Rasoolimanesh, S. Mostafa, Christian M. Ringle, Mastura Jaafar, and T. Ramayah (2016). "Urban vs. Rural Destinations: Residents' Perceptions, Community Participation and Support for Tourism Development." *Tourism Management* 60: 147-158.

Rasoolimanesh, S. Mostafa, Mastuura Jaafar, Ghafar Ahmad, and Rabeeh Barghi (2017). "Community Participation in World Heritage Site Conservation and Tourism Development." *Tourism Management* 58: 142-153.

Reed, Edward P. (2010). "Is Saemaul Undong a Model for Developing Countries Today." Paper prepared for International Symposium in Commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of Saemaul Undong, Hosted by the Korea Saemaul Undong Center, September 30, 2010.

Richter, N. F., G. Cepeda, J. L. Roldán, and C. M. Ringle (2016). "European Management Research Using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM)." *European Management Journal* 34(6): 589-597.

Roberts, N. (2004). "Public Deliberation in an Age of Direct Citizen Participation." *The American Review of Public Administration* 34(4): 315-353.

Samson, D. (1994). "Informed Community Participation in Economic Development." *In Urban Forum* (Springer Netherlands) *5*(1): 61-72.

Sanders, I. T. (1958). "Theories of Community Development." *Rural Sociology* 23(1): 1-12.

Sekreatariat Pokja Pengendali PNPM Mandiri (2012). *Paket Informasi PNPM Mandiri 2012-2013*. Jakarta.

Senires, Denise Erika (2017). "Research on Strengthening 'One Town One Product (OTOP)' through Saemaul Undong: A Comparative Study of Cases from the Philippines and Thailand." Master Thesis, Yeungnam University.

Septiany, Irma (2012). "Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Mandiri Perkotaan (PNPM-MP) (Kasus Implementasi Program Ekonomi Bergulir PNPM-MP di Desa Cimanggu I, Kecamatan Cibungbulang, Kabupaten Bogor)." Undergraduate Thesis, Universitas Indonesia.

Smith, N. (1979). "Gentrification and Capital: Practice and Ideology in Society Hill." *Antipode* 11(3): 24-35.

Smith, I., J. W. Sawkins, and P. T. Seaman (1998). "The Economics of Religious Participation: A Cross country Study." *Kyklos* 51(1): 25-44.

So, Jin Kwang (2007). "Community Governance and Saemaul Undong in Korea." *Journal of Local Government Studies, 19*(3): 93-112.

So, Jin Kwang (2016). "The Outcomes and Evolution of Saemaul Undong." Keynote Speech, Global Saemaul Leader Forum 2016.

Special Region of Yogyakarta Government (2017). *Audiensi Antara Saemaul Global Foundation Dengan Gubernur DIY*.

StatSoft, I. (2013). *Statistica Version 12* (Data Analysis Software System).

Stoker, G (1997). "Local Political Participation." R. Hambleton et al., *New Perspectives On Local Governance: Reviewing The Research Evidence*, pp. 157-196. York, UK: Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

Summers, G. F. (1986). "Rural Community Development." *Annual Review of Sociology* 12(1): 347-371.

Sumodiningrat, Gunawan (1995). Program Inpres Desa Tertinggal: Kebijaksanaan dan Arah Baru Penanggulangan Kemiskinan. Penataran Warga KBG-B Unit Kantor Menteri Negara PPN/Bappenas.

Suprayitno, Edy (2015). "Application of Saemaul Undong's Residents' Participation Plan on Community Development: Focusing on the Sumenep District of East Java Province in Indonesia." Master Thesis, Yeungnam University

Suroso, Heru (2011). "Cooperation Plan between DIY Province and Gyeongsangbukdo Province." Presentation in the Forum of Communication for Saemaul Undong in Province of DIY. Yogyakarta. March 17, 2011.

Suwandari, Tyas Endah (2017). "Differential Community Participation in The National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM): A Case Study of Three Villages in Tarumajaya Subdistrict, Bekasi District, West Java Province, Indonesia." Master Thesis. Yeungnam University.

Swedianti, Karina (2011). "Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Mandiri Perkotaan

(PNPM-MP) (Kasus Implementasi Program Ekonomi Bergulir PNPM-MP di Desa Cimanggu I, Kecamatan Cibungbulang, Kabupaten Bogor)." Undergraduate Thesis. Institut Pertanian Bogor, Bogor, Indonesia.

Todaro, M. P., and S. C. Smith (2012). "Population Growth And Economic Development: Causes, Consequences, and Controversies." *Economic Development*. 11th ed. Boston: Pearson Addision Wesley.

Trang, Do Thu, Nguyen Thi My Hanh, and Vu Thu Trang (2015). "Resources Mobilization by Self-Help Approach to Rural Development Program in Vietnam: Lessons from Saemaul Undong in Korea." Global Development Network Working Paper Series, No. 87. November 2015. KOICA and GDN.

UNDP (2015). *Saemaul Initiative towards Inclusive and Sustainable New Communities: Implementation Guidance*. New York: UNDP.

UNTERM (2014). *Community Development*. United Nations.

Uphoff, N. (1997). "Fitting Projects to People." *Sustainable Development: Social Organization, Institutional Arrangements and Rural Development* 6: 209-238.

Voss, J. (2008). *PNPM-Rural Baseline Project.* Jakarta: The World Bank.

Westergaard K. (1986). "People‟s Participation, Local Government and Rural Development: The Case of West Bengal, India." CDR Research Report No. 8, Centre for Development Research, Copenhagen.

White, S. C. (1996). "Depoliticising Development: The Uses and Abuses of Participation." *Development in Practice* 6(1): 6-15.

Wilkinson, K. P. (1991). *The Community in Rural America* (No. 95). Greenwood Publishing Group.

Wilson, E. and D. Koester (2008). "Community Participation in International Projects: An Analytical Perspective from the Russian Far East." *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 10(3): 267-290.

Wold, H. (1966). "Estimation of Principal Components and Related Methods by Iterative Least Squares. Multivariate Analysis." [Cited in W. W. Chin (1998). "The partial least squares approach to structural equation modeling." *Modern Methods for Business Research* 295(2): 295-336.]

Wong, K. K. (2011). "Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) Techniques Using Smart PLS." *Marketing Bulletin* 24, Technical Note 1, 1-32.

Wong, K. K. (2011). "Review of the Book Hand book of Partial Least Squares: Concepts, Methods and Applications." V. Esposito Vinzi, W. W. Chin, J. Henseler, and H. Wang (eds), *International Journal of Business Science & Applied Management, 6*(2): 52-54

Zadeh, B. Saheb and Nobaya Ahmad (2010). "Participation and Community Development." *Current Research Journal of Social Sciences* 2(1): 13-14.

Received: Nov. 3, 2018
Reviewed: Dec. 28, 2018
Accepted: Dec. 30, 2018

〈국문요약〉

농촌지역사회개발 프로그램에 있어 지역사회 참여 향상에 관한 연구: 인도네시아 족자카르타 특별구 구눙키둘시 뽄종 마을의 글로벌새마을운동 사례

레잘디 알리프 프라마다(인도네시아 가자마다대학교)
이정주(영남대학교)

인도네시아는 지역사회개발 정책인 마을기금프로그램에 글로벌새마을운동을 적용하여 마을자치역량을 개선하고자 노력하고 있다. 본 연구는 인도네시아의 지역사회개발정책 추진에 있어 새마을운동의 활용 가능한 정책적 시사점을 제시하고, 개선방안을 모색하고자 하였다. 이를 위해 뽄종 마을 주민들의 글로벌새마을운동 프로젝트 참여 경험이 인도네시아 마을기금 프로그램 참여에 어떠한 효과를 나타냈는지, 그리고 글로벌새마을운동 프로젝트 참여의 어떠한 경험이 마을기금프로그램 참여에 영향을 미쳤는지 분석하였다.

본 연구는 뽄종 마을 주민들을 대상으로 표본을 추출하여 글로벌새마을운동 프로젝트와 마을기금 프로그램 참여에 대한 인식, 글로벌새마을운동 프로젝트의 성과, 그리고 마을기금 프로그램에 대한 인식을 조사하였고, 그 분석을 위해 PLS-SEM 모형을 활용하였다.

분석 결과, 주민참여 측면에서 글로벌새마을운동 프로젝트는 글로벌새마을운동 프로젝트를 결합한 마을기금 프로그램에 직접적으로 긍정적인 효과가 있는 것으로 나타났다. 또한 주민참여에 대한 사람들의 인식 변화를 실현하는 것과 관련하여 통계적으로 유의미하지는 않았지만 몇 가지 변인들이 간접 효과를 나타낼 가능성이 있는 것으로 나타났다. 간접 효과는 글로벌새마을운동 프로젝트의 긍정적 결과와 마을기금 프로그램에 대한 긍정적인 인식인 두 변수의 조정 효과를 통해 발생했다.

주제어: 인도네시아의 마을기금프로그램, 글로벌새마을운동사업, 지역사회개발, 참여, PLS-SEM 모형