

# The Existing Form of Urban Locality Groups in Jakarta: Reexamining the RT/RW in the post-New Order Era

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## Abstract

As the representative neighborhood association in Indonesia, the RT/RW is given the task and duty by the government of promoting and helping the integration of the people and the government, and at the same time it has comprehensively to manage the daily business of the community. This 'top-down' mechanism during the Orde Baru (New Order) era has been the main subject for studies of the RT/RW. However, after the collapse of the New Order administration, the local government system has been undergoing a reexamination, which in the end will also affect the RT/RW. This paper tries to observe the structural organization, activities and social characteristics of the leaders of some neighborhood associations in Jakarta in the post-New Order era. The analysis in this paper is based on field-work conducted after the end of Suharto administration.

## I. Introduction

The neighborhood association, or RT/RW, is the representative locality group in Indonesia, and in the case of Jakarta it represents an urban locality group. In principle, all of the households in the area become members of their RT/RW, and the neighborhood association manages various community matters comprehensively. These include: maintaining an hygienic environment; preventing crime; holding events, marriage ceremonies or funerals; collecting membership fees and other dues from people; taking measures for the relief of the poor; promoting peace in the neighborhood; registering or making a record of residents; cooperating with the census and helping in the execution of general elections. While keeping a stratified interaction with other organizations in the area, such as the arisan (rotating credit association), the PKK (family-welfare group), the Karang Taruna (youth association), the Posyandu (community-based health care group), the RT/RW forms a structure at the grass roots of society.

Among earlier studies on the RT/RW, there is research by Sullivan, which considered Kalasan city in central Java [1992], and a study by Suwarno, which observed the neighborhood organization in Yogyakarta [1995]. Both studies agree that the RT/RW is integrated in a vertical relation with the government, and they position it as the smallest unit at the lowest rung of the local administrative system. However, even though both studies emphasize the significance of the spirit of gotong royong (mutual assistance) at the core of the RT/RW, they have differing interpretations. While

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Sullivan argues that this spirit is the product of a 'top-down' implementation, Suwarno sees the *gotong royong* as a sort of 'horizontal relation of loyalty'. Starting from his 'vertical relation' point of view, Sullivan then positions the RT/RW as important in serving as the foundation for the local administrative system. However, Suwarno sees it as an empowering organization for the people and a cooperative body for the implementation of government policy.

Other preceding studies on the RT/RW have tried to discover the origin of the neighborhood association in Indonesia. According to studies by Kurasawa [1992] and Sato [1994], the prototype of the RT/RW in Indonesia can be traced back to the period of the Japanese occupation, between 1942 to 1945, during which the neighborhood organization was integrated into a vertical relation with the Japanese military rulers of the time.

However, when the New Order era under the Suharto administration ended in May 1998, Indonesia as a country was, and still is, undergoing various changes and shifts, which ultimately impact in a variety of ways on the RT/RW, at the grass roots level of society. Relying on previous studies on the RT/RW, and on the result of field-work conducted after the end of the New Order era, this paper attempts to describe the existing form of the locality groups in the post-New Order era, via observation of neighborhood associations or the RT/RW, viewing the RT/RW as an organization of people assisting others in their daily lives. The field research for this paper was conducted on four occasions between December 1998 and August 2000, covering two residential areas in Jakarta.

## II. The Area

The areas observed in this paper are residential areas located near the center of Jakarta: the Menteng Atas urban sub-district (*kelurahan*) and the Menteng urban sub-district (hereafter referred to as Menteng Atas and Menteng respectively), shown in figure 1. Menteng Atas is located in the urban district (*kecamatan*) of Setiabudi in the city region (*kotamadya*) of South Jakarta, and in 1996 it was thought to cover an area of 1.47km<sup>2</sup>. The majority of its population comprises people with low incomes. Menteng Atas has the highest population density among other *kelurahans* in the urban sub-district of Setiabudi, with a density of 5100 persons/km<sup>2</sup>. Due to the considerable number of laborers from the countryside and the seasonal workers who reside in the area, Menteng Atas is a multi-ethnic community with a mix of different cultural elements within this single area. On the other hand, Menteng is located in the urban district of Menteng in the city region of Central Jakarta, next to the CBD area, and in 1996 it covered an area of 2.44km<sup>2</sup>. The population of this old, exclusive residential-area consists of high-ranking government and military officials, and people who have retired from such positions. However, in recent years the area has been facing an aging problem, which is leading to a hollowing out phenomenon [Yoshihara et.al 1996: 115].

Urban residential areas in Indonesia, including those in Jakarta, are officially divided into three broad types: 'upper-income district', 'pocket development area', and 'slum settlement' [Sullivan 1980: 2-4]. An 'upper-income district' is a well-planned, well-serviced and equipped residential area, where every house is on a road and can be reached by car. Needless to say, the majority of the residents are in the upper-income bracket. About 10% of Indonesian city residents live in this type of residential area [Suyono 1976: 59-64]. Menteng is of this type. The second type, of the sort officially termed a 'pocket development area', can be distinguished by lines of permanent houses and commercial buildings arrayed along main thoroughfares, behind which is a labyrinth of alleyways jammed with 'permanent', 'semi-permanent', or apparently 'temporary' houses. Unlike the upper-income districts, the houses in these areas cannot be reached by car or other means of

transport wider than an average human being. This old form of urban residential area can be found all over urban Indonesia, and the vast majority of Indonesian urban residents live in this type of area. Such ‘pocket development areas’ are planned, in certain broad, general aspects. Menteng Atas fits into this type, and is also known as a *kampung* (urban village) area. The third type of urban residential area is the ‘slum settlement’, which is usually found on the most marginal, unattractive land, and is often owned by the government. Generally, the bulk of people who live in these areas are those who have recently migrated to the city; they are very poor and disoriented, so that they are essentially marginalized and lead hand-to-mouth lives. In general, their settlements are also temporary, illegal, overcrowded and unhealthy, and deprived of the simplest urban amenities. Settlements of this type began to appear in the 1950s. In this paper, this third type of urban residential area will not be included as an object of observation.

Based on 1991 and 1996 statistical data, overall conditions in the ‘*kampung* area’ Menteng Atas and the ‘upper-income district’ Menteng can be seen in table 1. Even though the total population of Menteng in 1996 was slightly higher than that of Menteng Atas, the population density in the *kampung* area of Menteng Atas was much higher, due to the relative size of the areas—Menteng Atas covers only slightly more than half of the elite residential area of Menteng. Furthermore, there are more neighborhood associations or RTs in Menteng Atas in comparison with the more sparsely populated Menteng. This suggests that an area with a high population density needs to be equipped with more neighborhood associations in order to organize its community. Based on this, the significance of this sort of neighborhood association should be further observed. The next part of this paper will examine the general condition of RTs in both Menteng Atas and Menteng.

### **III. General Condition of RTs**

#### **A. The RT/RW and the Jakarta Local Administrative System**

As the capital of Indonesia, Jakarta has a special status. The city is treated as a province in the administrative system, with a governor as its head. Under the governor, there are five mayors (*wali kota*) who serve as head of each of five city regions (*kotamadya*): Central Jakarta, North Jakarta, West Jakarta, South Jakarta, and East Jakarta. Each region is then divided into urban districts (*kecamatan*), with a *camat* as the head of each district. Under the *camat*, there are the heads of urban sub-districts (*kelurahan*), who are called *lurah*. These urban sub-districts are the smallest units in the local administrative system (see figure 2). Consequently, the RT/RW are not considered official units of the local administrative system.

According to a Decree of the Governor of Jakarta enacted on December 23, 1966, the RT/RW are recognized as organizations of the people which are positioned under the protection of the government, but they are not units in the government administrative system. The RT/RW are given the task and duty of promoting integration between the people and the government, of accepting and implementing all of the government's efforts and plans for the development of society, of preserving and promoting the Indonesian people's spirit of *musyawarah mufakat* (mutual consultation) and *gotong royong* (mutual assistance), of collecting dues and of making full use of any means available for the improvement of the living conditions of the people. By 1994 there was a total number of 28,981 RTs and 2,544 RWs in Jakarta.

#### **B. The RT/RW in Menteng Atas and Menteng**

As mentioned at the beginning of this paper, the field research into Menteng Atas and Menteng

was conducted in December 1998 and August 1999, mainly in the form of questionnaires seeking information on the organizational structure, activities and social characteristics of the leaders of the neighborhood associations. Some further interviews complemented the research. From questionnaires distributed to 192 RT chiefs in the target areas, 179 replies were obtained.

Based on these replies, the present scale of RTs in Menteng Atas and Menteng can be outlined as in table 2. The 1966 Decree of the Governor of Jakarta provides that the number of households as members in any one RT should not exceed 40. Furthermore, according to the 1983 Provision of the Ministry of Home Affairs no. 7, which regulates the objectives, form, functions and management of RT/RW in Indonesia, in the case of a *desa* (village) the number of households in an RT should be less than 30, and in the case of a *kelurahan* (urban sub-district) the number should be less than 50. The data in table 2 shows that the average number of households in Menteng Atas and Menteng is still within the limits set by the 1966 Decree and the 1983 Provision. However, in some cases, the number of households does exceed the limit.

While taking into consideration the scale of RTs in both areas, it is also necessary to understand the background of the area in which each RT is located (see table 3). Even though both Menteng Atas and Menteng do not show any significant population change, 15.6% of RT chiefs in Menteng Atas mentioned that there is 'some increase' in population in their RT areas. On the other hand, 23.6% of Menteng chiefs mention 'some decrease lately' in the population, and 52.6% of the residents are 'retired' people. It is clear that the community in Menteng is aging, and at the same time it is losing residents, leading to a further hollowing out of the community; whereas in the case of Menteng Atas, there is some increase in the population, and 7.8% of the residents are seasonal workers (as compared to nil in Menteng). This indicates a higher degree of population circulation in Menteng Atas.

## **IV. Organizational Structure**

### **A. The History of the RT**

One of the most important matters for any comprehensive understanding of the RT/RW is the history of their formation. In the case of Menteng Atas and Menteng, the reason behind the formation of the RT can be deduced from table 4 and table 5.

A total of 25.1% of RTs in Menteng Atas and Menteng were formed for the first time in the 1960s. This is the second highest percentage of answers in the questionnaires, after 'unknown'. As shown in table 5, among RTs formed during the 1960s, most were formed as the result of encouragement from the government (7 RTs) and as a means to foster amity among residents (8 RTs). If the prototype of the RT is to be found during the Japanese occupation [Kurasawa 1992; Sato 1994], based on the data in table 4 and 5 it can be said that from the 1960s the RT was incorporated into the government as the smallest unit of neighborhood organization, and with the 1983 Provision of the Ministry of Home Affairs no.7 it was then fully absorbed as a government organization. This fits with Suwarno, who emphasized the attempts of the government from the 1960s onwards to integrate the neighborhood associations into the administrative system [1995].

### **B. The Organization of the RT**

Having examined the history of the RT in Menteng Atas and Menteng, we turn to the organizational structure of the RT/RW and the distribution of households or enterprises in the membership among RTs. As seen in table 6, in Menteng Atas the largest proportion of RTs has 'more than 30 but less than 40 households as members' (42%); whereas in Menteng the scale is one

rank lower: 36.8% of RTs have 'more than 20 but less than 30 households as members'. This reflects the aforementioned characteristic of Menteng Atas as a kampung with high population density. However, looking at the rate of membership in each area, the percentage of RTs where 'every household became a member', when combined with RTs where 'more than 90%' of households became a member, reaches almost 80% in Menteng. On the other hand, in Menteng Atas it does not even reach 50%. This is another indication that in densely populated areas such as Menteng Atas there is a high degree of population mobility, and as a consequence the RT as a neighborhood organization is unable to cover all of the people in the area.

In the case of Menteng, it turns out that 21.1% of RTs do not collect any membership fees from members (table 7), and almost all RTs do not have a meeting place (table 8). Also when it comes to the publication of bulletins or reports, there seems to be some inertia in Menteng (table 9). From this, it can be concluded that, compared to RTs in Menteng Atas, RTs in Menteng are losing their function as neighborhood organizations. It does not need to be argued that to operate an organization such as a neighborhood organization, a certain amount of financial support in the form of a membership fee collected from members is a must. All of the RTs in Menteng Atas clearly get such financial support from the residents. However, 66% of the RTs in this area have to apply a scale of membership fees, according to the financial ability of each household. This indicates that there is a considerable variation in the wealth of the households in the area.

Looking at the method of election of RT chiefs in table 10 and table 11, which show how RTs in both areas cope with requests from government offices, it is once again clear that RTs in Menteng do not fully function as neighborhood organizations, since in this residential area only 39.5% choose their RT chief at a general meeting, compared to a high percentage, 77.3%, for Menteng Atas. In addition to this, whenever requested by the government to carry out certain programs or administrative work, the percentage of RTs that will actively give their cooperation in Menteng is lower than in Menteng Atas.

### **C. Relations with Other Organizations**

One important factor not to be overlooked whenever conducting a study into the organizational structure of the RT is its relation to other groups or organizations in the area. Table 12 points out these relations in Menteng Atas and Menteng between RTs and other organizations. Table 12 shows that the other groups that are commonly found in both Menteng Atas and Menteng are siskamling (civil defense/night-watch group) and women's arisan (rotating credit association). In the case of Menteng Atas, there are also groups such as posyandu (community-based health care group), PKK (family-welfare group), karang taruna (youth association), Koran study group, men's arisan, RT arisan, and cleaning volunteers. In Menteng, on the other hand, such groups are rarely found. This is also an indication of the loose community in Menteng.

Both Menteng Atas and Menteng RTs consider 'securing the safety of the area' is the most important role for their RTs (see table 13). Needless to say, this role is carried out through the civil defense/night-watch group. In May 1998, the same year in which this research was conducted, Jakarta had to face a chaotic situation caused by widespread riots, and since then maintaining peace and public order has become more difficult. It is only natural that 'securing the safety of the area' has become the primary task for RTs. The second most important role for the RT in both areas is 'reconciling people in the area', which means trying to get people together to create peace in the area. This role is being fulfilled by the rotating credit association, which is usually more of a social gathering than a credit association.

Returning to table 12, when it comes to the relations of the RT with other groups, as seen in

terms of the flows of ‘people’, ‘money’ and ‘organization’, it is clear that there is a one-way flow of people from RTs to groups, especially in the case of posyandu, siskamling, and karang taruna—although in Menteng this is not as clear as in Menteng Atas. As for organizations, it can be said that the only group which serves as a sub-organization of the RT is the siskamling; while regarding the flow of money, there is no sign of money flowing, either from RTs to other groups, nor from other groups to RTs.

## V. Activities

### A. The Present State of Activities

Having examined the organizational structure of the RT, the following section will look at the current activities of RTs. In Menteng Atas and Menteng, the activities of an RT can be broadly classified into three types (see table 14). The first type is activities initiated by the people in the community, or ‘community initiative’ type of activities; the second is activities resulting from ‘collaboration between the community and the government’; and the third is purely ‘government initiatives’ in which the people in the area only carry out a program handed down from the government. The first type of activity includes: collecting membership fees, solving the problems of residents, and holding festivals during national holidays or religious celebrations. The second type is, for example: preserving the health of infants, maintaining a hygienic environment, cleaning the area, cooperating in garbage disposal, conducting maintenance of public roads, and preventing crime and youth delinquency. Among the activities that are promoted by the government, except for assisting in tax collection, all activities mentioned in table 14 show a high percentage of participation. Based on this, it can be concluded that the RT serves as a medium for the everyday life of the people, since this neighborhood organization comprehensively carries out various functions. However, the similarity of activities in both areas ends here. Taking a closer look at the activities, it is apparent that the percentage of activities which are the result of ‘collaboration of the community and the government’ is higher for Menteng Atas, while those purely ‘from the government’ activities form a higher percentage in Menteng. This difference distinguishes an area where daily affairs can be managed personally (Menteng), and an area where they have to be managed by common action among the people (Menteng Atas). The difference will also be seen to distinguish the positioning of the RT in each area.

To add to the above conclusion, both Menteng Atas and Menteng show a high percentage for the activity of ‘cooperating in general elections’ (53.2% in Menteng Atas and 76.3% in Menteng). However when it comes to giving ‘support to a certain political party during a general election’ (table 15), the majority of RTs never give any support to any political party.

One important factor relating to the activities of the RT is having a place to carry out those activities. Table 16 shows groups, organizations and activities that have some connection with RTs and the places where activities are conducted. From the data in the table, it can be said that in many cases the RTs’ facilities are being used mainly for activities that are the common affairs of the community, such as civil defense/night-watch (siskamling) gatherings, RT meetings, family-welfare group activities (PKK), and community-based health care group activities (posyandu). However, in Menteng generally the use of RT facilities for activities is considerably lower. This is mainly due to the fact that most RTs in the area do not even have any facilities, and various activities or affairs are managed personally. This lack of facilities, and other problems concerning the operations of RTs and problems in the community, is the subject of the following section.

## **B. Problems and Methods for Solutions**

Both Menteng Atas and Menteng have to face problems in the operation of their RTs (see table 17). As mentioned in the above paragraph, the lack of a meeting facility in Menteng keeps RTs from operating fully (28.9%); while in Menteng Atas, with a considerable population of poor families, the problem of a 'small budget' is considered serious (41.1%). However, both areas point to the shortage of people who want to be RT staff as their biggest problem in operating their RTs. The fact that this problem is more serious in Menteng (68.4%) than in Menteng Atas (47.5%) indicates the lack of community in Menteng, and at the same time reveals that, for residents of Menteng, being RT staff is not likely to be chosen as a means for self-actualization. These people seek a place for self-actualization not in the community where they live but, rather, outside this community. This can be seen further with regard to problems such as the 'low of participation from residents in events' and 'residents' lack of interest towards RT'. Nevertheless, in order to manage community daily affairs, both Menteng and Menteng Atas emphasize the need for an RT/RW meeting place (see table 18).

Problems faced by RTs are not solely operational ones. Both areas are facing the problem of a 'decline in government service', apart from other problems such as a 'decline in living environment' and a 'rise in crime, juvenile delinquency and decline in public morality' (see table 19). What is worth mentioning here is the method chosen by each area to solve these problems. In Menteng Atas, most of the time people choose to go and 'ask the RW chief' or 'ask the head of the kelurahan' to help them solve these problems. In contrast, the RT chiefs in Menteng think that to 'go straight to the government division in charge' is a more effective way to solve problems. This clearly shows that, compared to Menteng, Menteng Atas tends to rely on its community leaders, or in other words, has a type of vertical relation, in which the RT chiefs stand at the last end of this vertical relation. This may also explain why in some RTs in Menteng Atas, there is a problem whereby too many people want to become RT staff (see table 17), since being an RT staff member is still considered a means of self-actualization.

In considering the significance of the community leaders, the following part of this paper will try to take a closer look at RT chiefs in Menteng Atas and Menteng, since the characteristics of RT leadership may be an important factor in studying the structure and function of the RT itself.

## **VI. Social Characteristics of the RT Chief**

### **A. Social Characteristics of the RT Chief**

In examining characteristics of the RT chief in the community, it is important to consider the concurrent positions of the chief in other organizations, as shown in table 20. Some of the people who served as RT chiefs when this research was conducted turned out to have had some experience as organizing staff in other organizations, whether in the past or in their current positions. These RT chiefs held positions, or used to be staff in, organizations such as the youth association (*karang taruna*), social welfare groups, and religious groups.

The social attributes of RT chiefs, shown in table 21, can also explain the characteristics of community leadership in Menteng Atas and Menteng. The table shows that RT chiefs in both areas are usually people who have relatively high educational qualifications and have lived more than 30 years in their area, which makes them 'almost native' to the area. However, the similarities end there. In the case of Menteng, the average age of RT chiefs is high, as can be seen from the fact that RT chiefs who are in their 60s and 70s make up more than half of the number of RT chiefs in the area. Moreover, 23.6% of them have retired from government office, the private sector or the

military. Needless to say, as the community in Menteng is aging, so too are the RT chiefs. In addition, it is only natural that the area has a 'shortage of people who want to be RT staff' (see again table 17), and this explains why one important reason for being an RT chief is because 'no other person wants to be RT chief' (28.9%). Looking back at table 10, which showed the method of election of RT chiefs, in Menteng only 39.5% of RT chiefs were elected at a general meeting, compared to 77.3% in Menteng Atas. All of the above data point to the declining and hollowing out of the community in Menteng, and this reduces the effectiveness of RTs in Menteng as neighborhood organizations. On the other hand, RTs in Menteng Atas still function. This can be seen from the character of the RT chiefs, who are usually in their productive years, their 40s or 50s (table 21), and from the fact that they were chosen at a general meeting of the residents (table 10).

### **B. The RT Chief's Knowledge of a Community**

The RT chiefs' knowledge and understanding of their communities also defines the structure and function of the RT. Another indication that the RT in Menteng is losing some of its functions can be seen in table 22. Compared to RT chiefs in Menteng Atas, RT chiefs in Menteng show a low degree of knowledge about their own community. The fact that Menteng Atas is also a residence for seasonal workers and that the area's high population-mobility makes it difficult for RTs to cover all of the people in the area does not adversely effect the degree of knowledge RT chiefs have about their communities, and they even manage to maintain a high degree of knowledge and understanding of the communities. This clearly suggests that in Menteng Atas, as a neighborhood association, the RT serves as the center of the *Lebens Welt* (life world) of the people, in which people daily interact with each other.

In addition to the above, RT chiefs in Menteng Atas are more interested in the affairs of local government, compared to those in Menteng, and, at the same time, RT chiefs in Menteng Atas also position their organization as a cooperating body with the government (46.8%). This high percentage suggests that RT chiefs in Menteng Atas regard their RTs as representatives of the community, and as playing an important role as mediators between the people and the government.

## **VII. Concluding Remarks**

From the results of field research conducted mainly in the form of questionnaire research, this paper has tried to take a close look at the organizational structure and present state of activities of RTs in two residential areas in Jakarta, namely the kampung Menteng Atas and the elite Menteng. Based on the above analysis, there are at least two aspects that need to be emphasized.

The first is that, apart from superficial similarities in the neighborhood organizations, the characteristics of RTs are highly influenced by the characteristics of the area. In the case of Menteng Atas, the monetary and financial crisis that swept Indonesia from the second half of 1997 has brought about a serious impact on the area, and this has resulted in further impoverishment. Along with this, the need for common action to solve various problems caused directly or indirectly by the monetary crisis has been growing. The result is that the importance of RTs in Menteng Atas as neighborhood associations remains unchanged. On the other hand, in the case of RTs in Menteng, apart from facing a serious problem of aging that leads to a hollowing out of the community, there has also been a rapid privatization in the life world level of the people in the area.

The second aspect to be emphasized is that, even though the system of the RT/RW was completed during the era of the New Order and is still being preserved in the management of the RT/RW at the present time, the shift from the Suharto administration, which represented the New

Order era, to the short-lived Habibie administration and now to the present Wahid administration may also lead to a reexamination of the local government system. Needless to say, any such reorganization will affect the framework of the RT/RW. Accordingly, it is important to conduct further observations into the changes of function of the RT/RW as an organization of the people, in relation to the structure of mobilization of people from 'the top' using the RT/RW as mediator, and the reaction of the people at 'the bottom' towards such mobilization, as they grasp it and reply to it through their everyday needs.

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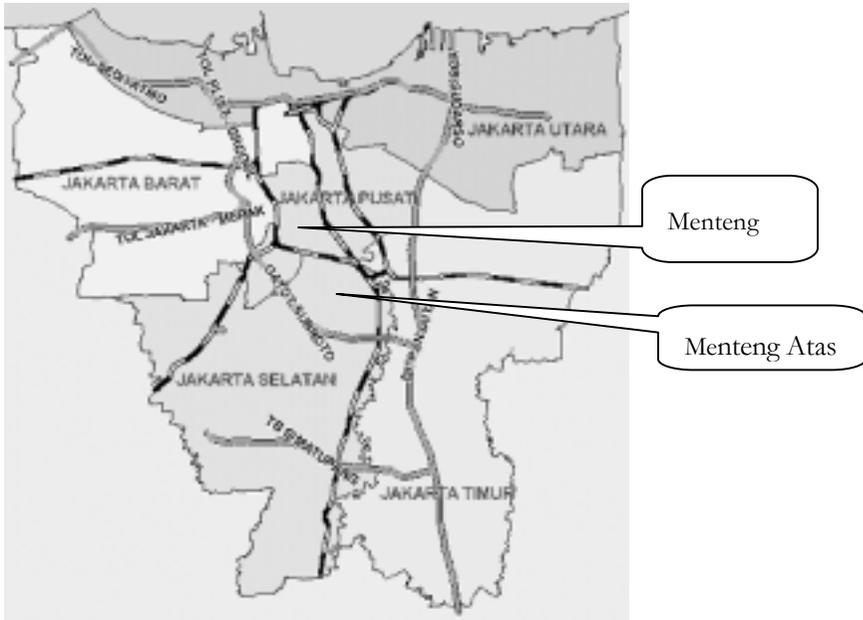


Figure 1 Location map, Jakarta

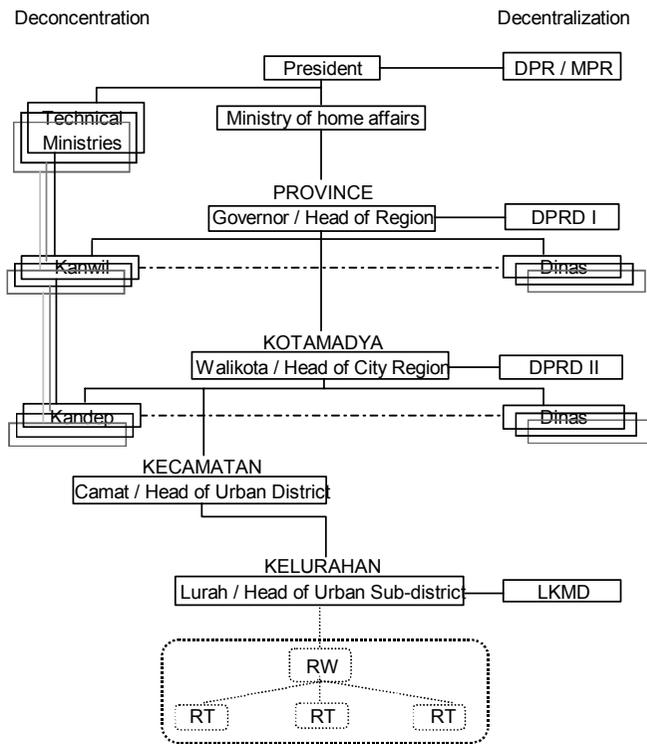


Figure 2 Local Administrative System

Source: [Devas 1989:15; Sullivan 1992:135 ; Biro Informasi dan Pelaporan DKI Jakarta 1992:29]

**Table 1 Overall Condition of Menteng Atas and Menteng**

		Menteng Atas		Menteng	
		1991	1996	1991	1996
Indonesian nationality	male	24,017	20,799	19,683	20,489
	female	23,166	20,159	19,744	20,645
	total	47,183	40,958	39,427	41,134
foreigner	male	22	9	63	61
	female	26	6	52	49
	total	48	15	115	110
total		47,231	40,973	39,542	41,244
population movement	birth	*	304	453	28
	inflow	893	335	846	47
	outflow	3507	748	748	31
	death	*	73	168	15
marriage & divorce	marriage	*	213	476	34
	divorce	*	1	-	-
	reunite	*	-	-	-
household	household	9,875	7,296	8,175	*
	RT	198	145	123	138
	RW	15	11	10	10
area	area	90.40 a (0.90 km <sup>2</sup> )	147.00 a (1.47 km <sup>2</sup> )	243.90 a (2.44 km <sup>2</sup> )	243.90 a (2.44 km <sup>2</sup> )

Source: [Kecamatan Menteng dalam Angka (1991), Kecamatan Setia Budi dalam angka (1991), Kecamatan Menteng dalam angka (1996), Kecamatan Setia Budi dalam angka (1996)]

Note: \* data unknown

**Table 2 Outline of RTs in Menteng Atas and Menteng Area**

	Name of RW	Actual number of RT (number of collected questionnaires/number of NA for this question)	largest RT (number of household as member)	smallest RT (number of household as member)	number of household as RT member	average number of household	number of enterprise as member
<b>Menteng Atas (①)</b>							
1	RW 02	11 (11 / none)	RT 009 (39)	RT 008 (12)	297	27	9
2	RW 04	11 (11 / none)	RT 008 (63)	RT 009 (6)	382	34.7	8
3	RW 05	16 (16 / none)	RT 006 (66)	RT 004 (30)	659	41.2	1
4	RW 06	15 (15 / none)	RT 015 (50)	RT 010 (13)	488	32.5	12
5	RW 07	17 (17 / 1)	RT 010 (58)	RT 002 (17)	573	35.8	29
6	RW 08	13 (12 / none)	RT 006 (75)	RT 013 (12)	477	39.8	10
7	RW 09	16 (15 / 1)	RT 013 (133)	RT 003 (22)	608	43.4	4
8	RW 12	12 (12 / none)	RT 009 (106)	RT 005 (29)	608	50.7	3
9	RW 13	9 (9 / none)	RT 002 (76)	RT 006 (28)	382	42.4	-
10	RW 14	9 (9 / none)	RT 007 (59)	RT 008 (25)	341	37.9	11
11	RW 15	14 (14 / none)	RT 004 (82)	RT 003 (14)	482	34.4	5
Total (①)		143 (141)			5,297	38.1	92
<b>Menteng (②)</b>							
12	RW 04	12 (10 / none)	RT 001 (80)	RT 012 (22)	346	34.6	21
13	RW 05	16 (10 / 2)	RT 015 (82)	RT 010 (15)	334	41.8	29
14	RW 06	10 (9 / none)	RT 006 (61)	RT 010 (12)	347	38.6	35
15	RW 07	11 (9 / none)	RT 011 (37)	RT 009 (19)	236	26.2	10
Total (②)		49 (38)			1,263	35.1	95
Total of both area (①+②)		192 (179)			6,560	37.5	187

**Table 3 Present Situation of RT Surroundings**

	Menteng Atas (1)	Menteng (2)	Total (1)+(2)		Menteng Atas (1)	Menteng (2)	Total (1)+(2)
(1) Overall situation				(5) Rebuilding of houses or buildings			
business/industrial area	0.7	-	0.6	occurred within the last 5 years	8.5	13.2	9.5
manufacturing area	-	-	-	between 5-10 years	5	-	3.9
residential area	87.9	92.2	88.8	more than 10 years ago	0.7	-	0.6
company housing area	4.3	2.6	3.9	date unknown	10.6	2.6	8.9
residential & offices area	4.3	2.6	3.9	never	66.7	65.8	66.5
residential & shopping area	-	-	-	other	5	7.9	5.6
other	2.8	2.6	2.8	NA	3.5	10.5	5
(2) Population change				(6) Renumbering of houses			
considerable increase lately	3.5	-	2.8	occurred within the last 5 years	2.8	-	2.2
some increase	15.6	7.9	14	between 5-10 years	9.2	2.6	7.8
no change	71	52.6	67	more than 10 years ago	12.1	-	9.5
some decrease lately	3.5	23.6	7.8	date unknown	16.3	2.6	13.4
considerable decrease	3.5	5.3	3.4	never	56.7	84.2	62.6
other	2.9	5.3	3.9	other	1.4	5.3	2.2
NA	3.5	5.3	1.1	NA	1.4	5.3	2.2
(3) Characteristics of residents				(7) Living environment			
self employed/home industr	14.9	-	11.7	improved	25.5	18.4	24
employee outside the area	3.5	5.3	3.9	more or less improved	36.2	28.9	34.6
employee in Jakarta	44	29	40.8	no change	28.4	42.1	31.3
employee in neighboring area of Jakarta	11.3	7.9	10.6	more or less deteriorated	7.8	5.3	7.3
working in another province	-	-	-	deteriorated	1.4	-	1.1
seasonal worker	7.8	-	6.1	NA	0.7	5.3	1.7
retired	2.8	52.6	13.4	(7)-1 the reason for this:			
other	14.9	2.6	12.3	efforts from the people	28.7	11.1	25.7
NA	0.8	2.6	1.1	efforts from RT/RW	35.6	16.7	32.4
(4) Apartments in the area				efforts from enterprises etc.	-	-	-
many apartments	1.4	-	1.1	efforts from the government	21.9	61	28.6
some apartments	3.6	2.6	3.4	economic and social condition	1.2	5.6	1.9
no apartment	95	89.5	93.9	natural condition	5.7	-	4.8
other	-	-	-	other	5.7	5.6	5.7
NA	-	2.6	1.7	NA	1.2	-	0.9

**Table 4 History of RT**

	Menteng Atas (1)	Menteng (2)	Total (1)+(2)
(1) Period of first formation			
Dutch colonization era	2.1	-	1.7
Japanese occupation era	2.1	-	1.7
the year 1945	2.8	-	2.2
1950s	12.1	13.1	12.3
1960s	24.1	28.9	25.1
1970s	15.6	2.6	12.8
1980s	12.1	5.3	10.6
After the year 1990	1.4	-	1.1
unknown	25.5	47.4	30.2
NA	2.2	2.6	2.2
(2) Momentum behind formation			
separation from original RW	17.7	2.6	14.5
formation by newcomers	0.7	5.3	1.7
formation with the establishment of new residential area	3.4	-	2.8
to solve problems faced by the area	10.6	7.9	10.1
to foster amity among residents	12.8	10.5	12.3
encouraged by the government	9.9	5.3	8.9
encouraged by RW	2.8	5.3	3.4
merger with neighboring RT	2.1	2.6	2.2
always existed	32.6	47.4	35.8
other	3.6	7.9	4.5
NA	3.6	5.3	3.9

**Table 5 Period of Formation of RT and Momentum behind Formation**

	Dutch coloni zation era	Japanese occupation era	year 1945	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	After year 1990	unknown	NA
separation from original RW				2 [1]	5	4	6		8	1
formation by newcomers				2 [2]			1			
formation with establishment of resi dential new area					2	2			1	
to solve problems in the area		1		1	3	5	3		5 [3]	
to foster amity among residents	1		1	4 [1]	8 [1]	2	3 [1]		2	[1]
encouraged by the government			2	2	7 [2]	1	1	1	2	
encouraged by RW				1	1 [1]	2	1		1 [1]	
merger with neighboring RT					2 [1]	1	1			
always existed	2	2	1	7 [1]	12 [2]	5 [1]	3 [1]	1	31 [13]	
other					4 [3]	1			3	
NA				3	1 [1]				1 [1]	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22 [5]</b>	<b>45 [11]</b>	<b>23 [1]</b>	<b>19 [2]</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>54 [18]</b>	<b>4 [1]</b>

note: The figures in the table show the total of Menteng Atas and Menteng, while the figures in [ ] represent those in Menteng area

**Table 6 Number of Households as RT Member, Percent  
Number of Enterprise as RT Member**

	(%)		
	Menteng Atas (①)	Menteng (②)	Total (①+②)
(1) Number of households as member			
less than 20 households	5.8	7.9	6.8
more than 20, less than 30	16.3	36.8	20.7
more than 30, less than 40	42.5	21	38
more than 40, less than 50	15.6	10.5	14.5
more than 50, less than 75	14.9	13.2	14
more than 75 households	3.5	5.3	3.9
NA	1.4	5.3	2.2
(2) Percentage of membership			
every household becomes membe	20.7	55.3	27.9
more than 90%	24.8	23.7	24.6
more than 70%, less than 90%	22.7	-	17.9
more than 50%, less than 70%	8.5	2.6	7.3
less than 50%	9.9	7.9	9.5
Unknown	3.5	2.6	3.4
NA	9.9	7.9	9.5
(3) Number of enterprise as member			
none	71.6	21.1	60.8
1 enterprise	12.8	2.6	10.6
2 enterprise	6.4	21.1	9.5
3 enterprise	0.7	5.3	1.7
4 enterprise	2.8	7.9	3.9
5 enterprise	2.1	2.6	2.2
6 enterprise	0.7	2.6	1.1
7 enterprise	-	-	-
more than 8 enterprise	0.7	7.9	2.2

**Table 7 Method of Collection of Membership Fee**

	(%)		
	Menteng Atas (①)	Menteng (②)	Total (①+②)
Equal sum for every household	26.2	42	29.6
Different sum according to household financial ability	66	21.1	56.4
Different sum for household and enterprise	1.4	2.6	1.7
Other method of collection	2.1	5.3	2.8
No collection of membership fee	-	21.1	4.5
NA	4.3	7.9	5

**Table 8 Meeting Place**

	Menteng Atas (①)	Menteng (②)	Total (①+②)
RT's own meeting place	3.5	-	2.8
Community meeting place (joint ownership with other RT)	3.5	-	2.8
Community meeting place (joint ownership with other group)	2.9	-	2.2
Community center	9.2	-	7.3
No meeting place	68.9	97.4	74.8
Other	8.5	-	6.7
NA	3.5	2.6	3.4

**Table 9 Publication of Bulletin or Report**

	Menteng Atas (①)	Menteng (②)	Total (①+②)
More than once a month	9.2	2.6	7.8
Basically once every month	21.3	13.2	19.6
Several times in a year	31.9	21	29.6
Once or two times a year	12.8	7.9	11.7
Rarely	15.6	31.6	16
No publication	6.4	15.8	8.4
NA	2.8	7.9	3.9

**Table 10 Method of Election for RT chief**

	Menteng Atas (①)	Menteng (②)	Total (①+②)
Elected in a general meeting of residents	77.3	39.5	69.3
Elected among staffs themselves	-	-	-
Recommended by the staff meeting	-	2.6	0.6
In rotation	-	2.6	0.6
Voted by the residents without general meeting	11.4	23.7	13.9
Nominated by the former RT head	1.4	18.4	5
Other	1.4	5.3	2.2
NA	8.5	7.9	8.4

**Table 11 Coping with Requests from the  
Government Offices**

	Menteng Atas (①)	Menteng (②)	Total (①+②)
Actively cooperate	46.8	39.4	45.3
Cooperate for formality's sake	5.7	5.3	5.6
Cooperate only with regular distribu- tion of government information	4.9	7.9	5.6
cooperate only when considered necessary or important	36.9	42.1	37.9
Other	4.3	5.3	4.5
NA	1.4	-	1.1

**Table 12 RT and Its Relation with Other Groups or Organization**

		exist in RT	RT sends its representative <sup>(1)</sup>	the group send its representative to RT <sup>(2)</sup>	the group is sub-or of RT <sup>(3)</sup>	the group gives its subsidy to RT <sup>(4)</sup>
Posyandu <sup>(5)</sup>	①	31.2	48.9	6.4	9.9	1.4
	②	-	-	-	-	-
	① & ②	24.6	38.5	5	7.8	1.1
PKK <sup>(6)</sup>	①	28.3	42.6	4.3	11.3	2.1
	②	18.4	15.9	-	2.6	2.6
	① & ②	26.2	36.9	3.4	9.5	2.2
Karang Taruna <sup>(7)</sup>	①	21.3	23.4	1.4	11.3	0.7
	②	10.5	2.6	-	2.6	-
	① & ②	18.9	18.9	1.1	9.5	0.5
Boy/Girl Scout	①	-	-	-	1.4	-
	②	-	-	-	-	-
	① & ②	-	-	-	1.1	-
Siskamling <sup>(8)</sup>	①	66.7	34.8	2.1	25.5	-
	②	34.2	13.2	2.6	5.3	-
	① & ②	59.8	30.1	2.2	21.2	-
Koperasi <sup>(9)</sup>	①	7.1	7.1	-	0.7	1.4
	②	5.3	2.6	-	-	-
	① & ②	6.7	6.1	-	0.5	0.5
Sports Group	①	12.1	9.9	0.7	3.5	-
	②	5.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	-
	① & ②	10.6	8.4	1.1	3.4	-
Culture and Art Group	①	2.1	5	-	2.1	-
	②	-	-	-	-	-
	① & ②	1.7	3.9	-	1.7	-
Koran Study Group	①	44.7	18.4	0.7	9.2	-
	②	13.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
	① & ②	37.9	15	1.1	7.8	0.5
Prayer Group	①	3.5	4.3	-	2.1	-
	②	2.6	-	-	-	-
	① & ②	3.4	3.4	-	1.7	-
Women's Arisan <sup>(10)</sup>	①	55.3	17.7	1.4	14.9	0.7
	②	57.9	13.2	7.9	15.9	2.6
	① & ②	55.9	16.8	2.8	15.1	1.1
Men's Arisan	①	30.5	17.7	0.7	7.8	1.4
	②	-	-	-	-	-
	① & ②	24	13.9	0.5	6.1	1.1
RT Arisan	①	35.5	7.8	-	12.1	1.4
	②	-	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
	① & ②	27.9	6.7	0.5	10	1.7
Cleaning Volunteers	①	39.7	12.8	2.1	14.9	-
	②	5.3	-	-	5.3	-
	① & ②	37.4	10	1.7	12.8	-
Family Planning Group	①	14.2	14.9	3.5	6.4	0.7
	②	5.3	5.3	-	-	-
	① & ②	12.3	12.8	2.8	5	0.5
Other	①	1.4	2.1	-	0.7	-
	②	-	-	-	-	-
	① & ②	1.1	1.7	-	0.5	-

note: 1) the figures in (1), (2), (3), (4) are percentages of the total shown in column 'exist in RT'

2) (5) community based health care group, (6) family welfare group, (7) youth association

(8) civil defense (night watch) group, (9) cooperative association, (10) rotating credit association

3) ① percentage of Menteng Atas, ② percentage of Menteng

**Table 13 Ten Most Important Roles of RT**

Menteng Atas (①)		Menteng (②)		Total (①&②)	
[1] Securing the safety of the area (71.6)	[1] Securing the safety of the area (65.8)	[1] Securing the safety of the area (70.4)			
[2] Reconciling the people in the area (29.8)	[2] Communicating official information and doing administrative work (26.3)	[2] Reconciling people in the area (27.9)			
[3] Electing RT staffs (27.7)	[3] Taking care of residents in cases of emergency (23.7)	[3] Electing RT staffs (24.6)			
[4] Giving help on a resident's death (25.5)	[4] Reconciling people in the area (21.2)	[4] Giving help on a resident's death (21.8)			
[5] Holding sports events and festivals (15.6)	[5] Cooperating with government in program implementation (15.8)	[5] Communicating official information and doing administrative work (16.8)			
[5] Taking care of the elderly and the handicapped (15.6)	[6] Solving problem and representing reside in dealing with government (13.2)	[6] Taking care of residents in case of emergency (15.6)			
[7] Cooperating with the government in program implementation (14.9)	[6] Electing RT staffs (13.2)	[7] Cooperating with the government in programs implementation (15.1)			
[8] Communicating official information and doing administrative work (14.2)	[6] Taking care of the elderly and the handicapped (13.2)	[7] Taking care of the elderly and the handicapped (15.1)			
[8] Electing RW staff (14.2)	[9] Giving help on a resident's death (7.9)	[9] Holding sports events and festivals (14.4)			
[10] Taking care of residents in case of emergency (13.5)	[9] Holding sports events and festivals (7.9)	[10] Solving problems and representing residents in dealing with the government (13.4)			
[10] Solving problems and representing residents in dealing with government (13.5)	[9] Giving help at a resident's wedding (7.9)				
	[9] Other (7.9)				

**Table 14 RT's Activities**

(%; multiple answer)

	Menteng Atas (①)	Menteng (②)	Total (①&②)
<b>[I] 'Community initiatives' Type</b>			
Cultural activities by the residents	0.7	2.6	1.1
Sports activities by the residents	19.9	2.1	20.1
Festivals	35.5	34.2	35.2
Preservation of traditional art and culture	3.5	2.6	3.6
<hr/>			
Mangement of public parks and squares	14.2	18.4	15.1
Mangement of meeting places	12.1	7.9	11.1
<hr/>			
Helping the elderly in their everyday life	7.8	5.3	7.3
Helping the handicapped in their everyday life	-	5.3	1.1
Helping the poor in their everyday life	7.8	10.5	8.4
Helping working mothers with house work	1.4	5.3	2.2
Solving the problems of the residents	44.7	50	45.8
<hr/>			
Building their own area and community	4.3	2.6	3.9
<hr/>			
Coping with traffic safety	0.7	5.3	1.7
<hr/>			
Collecting membership fee	72.3	68.4	71.5
<hr/>			
<b>[II] 'Collaboration between the community and the government' type</b>			
Preserving the health of infants	72.3	15.8	60.3
Bringing up and educating children	27.7	7.9	23.5
Educating young people	19.9	5.3	16.8
Cooperating in medical check up	12.1	5.3	10.6
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Maintaining public hygiene	82.2	44.7	74.3
Anti-polution measures	7.1	7.9	7.3
Cleaning the area	51.8	28.9	46.9
Cooperating in garbage disposal	48.2	31.6	44.7
Conducting maintenance of public road	36.9	15.8	32.4
<hr/>			
Preventing disaster and calamity	10.6	7.9	10
Preventing fire and fire-fighting	0.7	-	0.5
Preventing crime and youth delinquency	57.4	42.1	54.1
<hr/>			
<b>[III] 'Government initiatives' Type</b>			
Issuing various notes of authentication	73	86.8	76
Organizing family registration cards for the resie	63.8	71.1	65.4
Giving cooperation for the census	31.9	50	36.9
<hr/>			
Assissting in tax collection	21.3	10.5	18.9
<hr/>			
Implementing instructions from the government	40.4	50	42.5
<hr/>			
Cooperating in general elections	53.2	76.3	58.1
<hr/>			
<b>[IV] Other</b>			
Other	22.7	7.9	19.5

**Table 15 Support for a Certain Political Party during General Elections**

(%)

	Menteng Atas (①)	Menteng (②)	Total (①&②)
In every general election	4.3	-	3.4
Tends to do it in recent year	2.8	2.6	2.8
Sometimes	1.4	-	1.1
Used to do it	10.7	5.3	9.5
<hr/>			
Never	79.4	89.5	81.5
<hr/>			
NA	1.4	2.6	1.7

**Table 16 Activities and Place for Activities**

		(%; multiple answer)					
		RT/RW's facilities	community group's facilities	kelurahan's facilities	enterprise's facilities	other facilities	no facilities
PKK	①	47.5	2.1	6.4	-	7.8	4.3
	②	7.9	-	-	-	5.3	-
	① & ②	39.1	1.7	5	-	7.3	3.4
Posyandu	①	46.1	1.4	6.4	-	10.6	3.5
	②	-	-	2.6	-	-	2.6
	① & ②	36.3	1.1	5.6	-	8.4	3.4
Sports	①	16.3	1.4	5	-	5.7	7.1
	②	2.6	-	-	-	2.6	2.6
	① & ②	13.4	1.1	3.9	-	5	6.1
RT's meeting	①	51.1	0.7	1.4	-	15.6	2.1
	②	-	-	-	-	13.2	-
	① & ②	40.2	0.5	1.1	-	15.1	1.7
charity activities	①	27	1.4	4.3	-	2.8	7.1
	②	2.6	-	-	-	2.6	-
	① & ②	21.8	1.1	3.4	-	2.8	5.6
Arisan	①	39	0.7	0.7	-	22	2.8
	②	2.6	-	-	-	18.4	-
	① & ②	31.3	0.5	0.5	-	21.2	2.2
Night-watch	①	56	-	0.7	0.7	9.2	0.7
	②	21	-	-	-	-	-
	① & ②	48.6	-	0.5	0.5	7.3	0.5
Wedding	①	8.5	-	2.8	-	12.8	5.7
	②	-	-	-	-	2.6	2.6
	① & ②	6.7	-	2.2	-	10.6	5
Funeral	①	12.8	-	1.4	-	14.9	4.3
	②	-	-	-	-	5.3	2.6
	① & ②	10	-	1.1	-	12.8	3.9
Party or festival	①	9.2	-	1.4	0.7	5.7	5.7
	②	-	-	-	-	5.3	-
	① & ②	7.3	-	1.1	0.5	5.6	4.5
Other	①	2.1	-	0.7	-	2.1	0.7
	②	-	-	-	-	-	-
	① & ②	1.7	-	0.5	-	1.7	0.5

Note: ① percentage for Menteng Atas, and ② percentage for Menteng

**Table 17 Problem in Operating RT**

	(%; multiple answer)		
	Menteng Atas (①)	Menteng (②)	Total (①&②)
Residents' lack of interest in the RT	7.1	21.1	10
Low of participation from residents in events	24.8	26.3	25.1
Shortage of people who want to be RT staff	47.5	68.4	52
Too many people who want to be RT staff	0.7	-	0.6
Small budget	41.1	13.2	35.2
Lack of meeting place	20.6	28.9	22.3
Too many requests of cooperation from government or other organizations	5.7	-	4.5
Requests to cooperate in politics of election	6.4	10.5	7.3
Frictions among residents	2.1	-	1.7
Generation gap among residents	0.7	-	0.6
Inability of new-comers to adapt to the communi	6.4	7.9	6.7
Lack of harmony among the staffs	2.8	-	2.2
No important problem at all	15.6	13.2	15
Other	4.3	5.3	4.5
NA	1.4	7.9	2.8

Table 18 Fifteen Most Needed Facilities

		(%: multiple answer)	
Menteng Atas (①)	Menteng (②)	Total (①+②)	
[1] Children's playground (38.7/7.1/10.6)	[1] RT/RW's meeting place (34.2/5.3/2.6)	[1] RT/RW's meeting place (33.5/2.2/3.4)	
[2] RT/RW's meeting place (33.3/1.4/3.1)	[2] Street lamps (13.2/5.3/10.5)	[2] Children's playground (31.8/6.1/10.6)	
[3] Clinic (21.3/9.2/5.0)	[3] Parking space (10.5/13.2/7.9)	[3] Clinic (18.4/8.4/4.5)	
[4] A standard gym (19.1/27.7/14.2)	[3] Community center (10.5/-/2.6)	[4] A standard gym (15.1/23.5/13.4)	
[5] Place for Posyandu (15.6/9.2/5.0)	[5] Clinic (7.9/5.3/2.6)	[5] Street lamps (14.0/7.3/12.3)	
[6] Street lamps (14.2/9.2/11.3)	[5] Public park (7.9/5.3/13.2)	[6] Library (12.8/15.1/10.1)	
[6] Library (14.2/17.7/9.9)	[5] Avenue's trees (7.9/-/10.5)	[7] Place for Posyandu (12.3/8.4/4.5)	
[8] Place for PKK (12.1/7.8/5.0)	[5] Library (7.9/5.3/10.5)	[8] Place for PKK (11.2/7.8/4.5)	
[9] Mail boxes (10.6/6.4/4.3)	[5] Children's playground (7.9/2.6/10.5)	[9] Community center (10.6/14.0/5.0)	
[9] Community center (10.6/17.7/5.7)	[5] Place for PKK (7.9/7.9/2.6)	[10] Mail boxes (8.9/5.0/3.9)	
[11] Welfare facilities (9.9/12.8/9.9)	[11] Police box (5.3/5.3/10.5)	[10] Public park (8.9/10.1/14.0)	
[12] Public park (9.2/11.3/14.2)	[11] Sidewalk (5.3/5.3/5.3)	[12] Parking space (7.8/7.8/11.2)	
[12] Post office (9.2/29.8/7.1)	[13] Shops (2.6/-/2.6)	[12] Welfare facilities (7.8/11.7/8.9)	
[14] Sports center (8.5/17.0/9.9)	[13] Mail boxes (2.6/-/2.6)	[14] Post office (7.3/24.0/6.1)	
[15] Parking space (7.1/6.4/11.3)	[13] Hotel (2.6/-/2.6)	[15] Sports center (6.7/14.0/9.5)	
[15] Police box (7.1/26.2/7.8)	[13] Medical staffs (2.6/13.2/5.3)		
[15] Other (7.1/5.7/9.2)			

Note: the figures in ( ) show the percentage in RT, Kelurahan, and Jakarta city

Table 19 Problems and Method of Solution

		(%: multiple answer)	
Five most often occur problems		Three most effective method of solution	
<b>Menteng Atas (①)</b>			
1. Rise in crime, juvenile delinquency and decline in public morality (33.3)		[1] go straight to the government division in charge (32.0)	[2] ask RW Chief (28.0)
2. Decline in government service (30.5)		[3] do nothing (7.2)	
3. Shortage of public park, sports gym, recreation facilities (30.5)		[1] ask RW chief (53.5)	[2] ask head of kelurahan (32.6)
4. Decline in living environment due to development program (29.8)		[3] go straight to the government division in charge (25.6)	
5. Shortage of facilities for cultural activities (28.4)		[1] ask head of kelurahan (30.2)	[2] ask RW chief (25.6)
		[3] do nothing (14.0)	
		[1] ask RW chief (59.5)	[2] go straight to government division in charge (35.7)
		[3] ask head of kelurahan (31.0)	
		[1] ask RW chief (42.5)	[2] ask head of kelurahan (32.5)
		[3] do nothing (17.5)	
<b>Menteng (②)</b>			
1. Decline in government services (36.8)		[1] go straight to the government division in charge (42.9)	[2] ask RW chief (35.7)
2. Shortage of facilities for cultural activities (28.9)		[2] ask head of kelurahan (35.7)	
2. Lack of socialization among residents (28.9)		[1] ask RW chief (54.5)	[2] ask an influential person in the community (18.2)
4. Decline of the natural environment (23.7)		[3] head of kelurahan (18.2)	
5. Lack of cultural activities (18.4)		[1] ask RW chief (36.4)	[2] do nothing (27.3)
		[3] ask head of kelurahan (18.2)	
		[3] establish special group (18.2)	
		[1] go straight to the government division in charge (44.4)	[2] ask RW chief (22.2)
		[2] ask head of kelurahan (22.2)	[2] Other (22.2)
		[1] go straight to the government division in charge (28.6)	[1] ask RW chief (28.6)
		[1] ask head of kelurahan (28.6)	
<b>Total (①&amp;②)</b>			
1. Decline in government services (31.8)		[1] ask RW chief (49.1)	[2] ask head of kelurahan (33.3)
2. Shortage of facilities for cultural activities (30.2)		[3] go straight to the government division in charge (29.8)	
3. Decline in living environment due to development program (26.3)		[1] ask RW chief (42.6)	[2] ask head of kelurahan (27.8)
3. Rise in crime, juvenile delinquency and decline in public morality (26.3)		[3] do nothing (14.9)	
3. Shortage of public park, sports gym, recreation facilities (26.3)		[1] ask RW chief (59.6)	[2] go straight to the government division in charge (40.4)
		[3] ask head of kelurahan (34.0)	
		[1] ask RW chief (55.3)	[2] ask head of kelurahan (29.8)
		[3] go straight to the government division in charge (23.4)	
		[1] ask head of kelurahan (29.8)	[2] ask RW chief (25.5)
		[3] do nothing (14.9)	

note: figures in ( ) in column of 'method of solution' are the percentage of the total of each answer in column of 'most often occur problems'

**Table 20 Concurrent Position in Other Organizations**

	(%; multiple answer)					
	Menteng Atas		Menteng		Total	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1 & 2)	(1 & 2)
	at present	in the past	at present	in the past	at present	in the past
Posyandu	8.9	-	-	-	6.3	-
PKK	5.4	4.2	15.4	14.3	5.1	6.5
Karang Taruna	10.7	33.3	15.4	7.1	10.1	27.4
Fire fighting group	1.8	-	-	-	1.3	-
PTA	8.9	4.6	7.7	14.3	7.6	14.5
Koperasi	12.5	6.3	7.7	14.3	10.1	8.1
Social welfare group	16.1	8.3	30.8	7.1	16.5	8.1
Citizen group	3.6	2.1	7.7	21.4	3.8	6.5
Sports group	7.1	6.3	-	7.1	5.1	6.5
Religious group	19.6	18.8	23.1	-	17.7	14.5
Political group	3.6	6.3	7.7	7.1	3.8	6.5
Company's labor union	3.6	2.1	-	28.6	2.5	8.1
Alumni association	1.8	2.1	-	7.1	1.3	3.2
Home town gathering	16.1	4.2	15.4	21.4	13.9	8.1
Government association	3.6	4.2	-	21.4	2.5	8.1
Other	19.6	8.3	15.4	7.1	16.5	8.1

Note: Figures in the table are percentage of the total 'yes' answer of the question whether the RT chief has any concurrent position

**Table 21 Data on RT Chiefs**

	(%)						
	Menteng Atas (1)	Menteng (2)	Total (1 & 2)		Menteng Atas (1)	Menteng (2)	Total (1 & 2)
(1) Age				(5) Educational background			
20s	0.7	-	0.6	Elementary school	9.9	2.6	8.3
30s	17.7	7.9	15.6	Junior high school	19.1	7.9	15.6
40s	35.5	21	32.4	Senior high school	50.4	28.9	46.4
50s	30.5	13.2	26.8	Technical college	12.8	21.1	14.5
60s	13.5	36.9	18.4	University / post graduate studies	7.8	39.5	15.1
70s	2.1	18.4	5.6	(6) Type of housing			
80s	-	2.6	0.6	Own the house	89.4	76.3	86.6
(2) Sex				Own the apartment	-	-	-
Male	93.6	55.3	85.5	Company house	1.4	2.6	1.7
Female	6.4	44.7	14.5	Rent the house from private sector	1.4	-	1.1
(3) Family composition				Other type	7.8	21.1	10.6
Single	-	5.3	1.1	(7) Years of living in the area			
Husband and wife	0.7	2.6	1.1	Less than one year	-	-	-
Husband, wife, unmarried children	56	21.1	48.6	More than one, less than 5 years	6.4	2.6	5.6
Husband, wife, married children	7.1	-	5.6	More than 5, less than 10 years	9.9	2.6	8.4
Husband, wife, children, grand children	5	15.8	7.3	More than 10, less than 20 years	24.1	13.2	21.8
Other	26.9	52.6	32.4	More than 20, less than 30 years	22	18.4	21.2
NA	4.3	2.6	3.9	More than 30 years	34.1	52.7	38
(4) Occupation				NA	3.5	10.5	5
Self employed in commerce	7.1	5.3	6.7	(8) Reason of being RT chief			
Self employed in industry	2.8	7.9	3.9	Asked by the residents	79.4	39.4	70.9
Employee (full time)	43.3	21.1	38.5	recommended by the former RW chief	5.7	13.2	7.3
Employee (part time)	5	-	3.9	Appointed by the former RW chief	1.4	7.9	2.8
Jobless	8.5	7.9	8.4	No other person wants to be RT chief	7.8	28.9	12.3
Retired of government official	9.9	13.1	10.6	Other reasons	5	5.3	5
Retired of private enterprise	5.7	5.3	5.6	NA	0.7	5.3	1.7
Retired of military	1.4	7.9	2.8				
Other occupations	16.3	31.5	19.6				

Table 22 RT Chief's Knowledge on the Community

	Menteng Atas (1)	Menteng (2)	Total (1 & 2)		Menteng Atas (1)	Menteng (2)	Total (1 & 2)
(1) Knowledge of households in the area				(4) Important matters for building the community			
Knows all the households	58.9	26.3	51.9	Landscape of the city	16.3	34.2	20.1
Knows most of the households	22.7	39.5	26.3	Development of suburbs	4.3	7.9	5
Knows only those registered as RT members	17	26.3	19	Roads and traffic system	2.6	10.5	18.4
Does not know any household	0.7	7.9	2.2	Redevelopment of city center	0.7	5.3	1.7
NA	0.7	-	0.6	Street children	53.2	44.7	51.4
-----				Moral education	55.3	50	54.2
(2) Interest towards local government in Jakarta				Management of shopping districts	10.6	7.9	10.1
Very interested	12.8	10.5	12.3	Infrastructures for tourism industry	3.5	7.9	4.5
Interested in some parts	72.3	55.3	68.7	Preservation of environment	32.6	42.1	34.6
A little interest	9.9	7.8	9.5	Community building	7.1	13.2	8.4
Not interested at all	2.1	13.2	4.5	Infrastructures in surrounding areas	52.5	23.7	46.4
NA	2.9	13.2	5	Other	7.1	2.6	6.1
-----				NA	1.4	10.5	3.4
(3) Positioning of RT				Note: (4) shows multiple answer (up to three)			
Independent from the government	18.4	36.8	22.3				
Cooperative body for the government	46.8	31.7	43.7				
Only RW leader is a government offic	16.3	15.8	16.2				
Does not know	7.8	2.6	6.7				
Other	7.1	2.6	6.1				
NA	3.6	10.5	5				