

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul karya ilmiah : The Tools of Qualitative Approach to Measure Rural Transformation: The Case of
 (Jurnal) Yogyakarta Rural Village
 Jumlah Penulis : 3 penulis (Anna Pudianti, **Atiek Suprpti**, Joesron Ali Syahbana)
 Status Pengusul : ~~Penulis Pertama~~ Penulis Kedua ~~Penulis Ketiga~~ ~~Penulis Korespondensi~~
 Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah : a. Judul Jurnal : TATALOKA
 b. Nomor ISSN : 2356-0266
 c. Vol., no., bulan, tahun : Volume 21 Nomor 1: 11 - 22, Maret 2019
 d. Penerbit : Departemen of Urban and Regional Planning,
 Diponegoro University (UNDIP)
 e. DOI Artikel : 10.14710/tataloka.21.1.11-22
 f. Alamat web jurnal : <https://ejournal2.undip.ac.id/index.php/tataloka/article/view/3512>
 g. Terindeks di : SINTA2

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : ☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional internasional bereputasi
 (beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) ☒ Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Nasional di DOAJ, CABI, COPENICUS

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Reviewer		Nilai Rata-rata
	Reviewer I	Reviewer II	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)	2	2,5	2,25
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	7	6,5	6,75
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data informasi dan metodologi (30%)	7	7,5	7,25
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal (30%)	7	7,5	7,25
Total = 25 (100%)	23	29	23,5
Nilai Pengusul (20%)	4,6	4,8	4,7

Reviewer I



Prof. Dr. Ir. Edi Purwanto, MT
 NIP. 19631231199003 1 002
 Departemen Arsitektur UNDIP

Semarang, 11-06-2020
 Reviewer II



Prof. Dr. Ir. Emi Setyowati, MT
 NIP. 19631020 199102 1 001
 Departemen Arsitektur UNDIP

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul karya ilmiah : The Tools of Qualitative Approach to Measure Rural Transformation. The Case of
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(beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) ☒ Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Nasional di DOAJ/CABI, COPERNICUS

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah					Nilai Akhir
	Internasional bereputasi	Internasional	Nasional Terakreditasi	Nasional Tdk Terakreditasi	Nasional Terindeks DOAJ dll	
	☐	☐	☐ 25	☐	☐	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)			2.5			2
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)			7.5			7
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)			7.5			7
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal (30%)			7.5			7
Total = (100%)			25			23
Kontribusi Pengusul (Penulis Kedua)			5 (20%)			4,6

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer:

a. Kelengkapan unsur artikel:

b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman bahasan:

c. Kecukupan kemutakhiran data dan metodologi:

d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal:

e. Indikasi plagiasi:

f. Kesesuaian bidang ilmu:

*Catatan penilai
dalam lembar terpisah*

Semarang, 8/6 2020

Reviewer I,

Atm

Prof. Dr. Ir. Edi Purwanto, MT
NIP. 19631231199003 1 002
Departemen Arsitektur UNDIP

HASIL PENILAIAN PEER REVIEW

Judul	: The Tools of Qualitative Approach to Measure Rural Transformation: The Case of Yogyakarta Rural Village
Penulis	: Anna Pudianti, Atiek Suprapti , Joesron Ali Syahbana
Kategori	: Jurnal Terakreditasi Sinta 2

1. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel

- Sistematika penulisan sesuai "Instruction for Authors".
- Ada keterkaitan antara "Title" dengan IMRDC (Introduction, Methods, Result, Discussion, Conclusion).
- Jumlah referensi yang digunakan cukup, dari 26 referensi, 11 merupakan jurnal ilmiah.

2. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan

- Ruang lingkup → Kurang relevan dengan bidang ilmu arsitektur.
- Kedalaman → tingkat kedalaman pembahasan memadai

3. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi

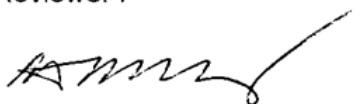
- Kecukupan/kemutakhiran → jumlah pustaka primer 5-10 tahun terakhir 19 pustaka dari 26 pustaka.
- Metodologi → Pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan adalah sudah dijabarkan ke dalam desain riset yang sesuai dengan topik/permasalahan penelitian.

4. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan jurnal

- ISSN → sesuai.
- Konsistensi penulisan antara "instruction for authors" dengan fakta artikelnya.
- Status terakreditasi sesuai (Sinta 2), sesuai <http://arjuna.istikadikti.go.id/>
- Syarat komposisi "editorial board" → memenuhi
- Syarat kontributor penulis artikelnya → memenuhi
- Konsistensi keberkataan terbit → memenuhi

Semarang, 8 Juni 2020

Reviewer I



Prof. Dr. Ir. Edi Purwanto, MT
NIP. 196312311990031002

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
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 (beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) ☒ Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional /Nasional di DOAJ,CABI, COPENICUS

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah					Nilai Akhir
	Internasional bereputasi	Internasional	Nasional Terakreditasi	Nasional Tdk Terakreditasi	Nasional Terindeks DOAJ dll	
	☐	☐	25	☐	☐	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)			2,5			2,5
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)			7,5			6,5
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)			7,5			7,5
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal (30%)			7,5			7,5
Total = (100%)			25			24
Kontribusi Pengusul (Penulis Kedua)			5 (20%)			4,8

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer:

- Kelengkapan unsur artikel:
 Artikel ditulis dengan *subheadings* yang lengkap meliputi: abstract, introduction, methods, discussion dan conclusion..
- Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman bahasan:
 Dalam introduction cukup jelas menyebutkan tentang kebaharuan. Namun, dalam kesimpulan, perlu penjelasan tentang manfaat riset untuk rekomendasi riset selanjutnya.
- Kecukupan/kemutakhiran data dan metodologi:
 Paper ini mensitasi 26 referensi, dengan sebagian besar diantaranya adalah jurnal dalam 10 tahun terakhir, sehingga pembahasannya cukup update.
- Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal:
 Departemen of Urban and Regional Planning, Diponegoro University (UNDIP)
- Indikasi plagiasi:
 Tingkat similaritas 4%, sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak ada indikasi plagiasi dalam paper ini.
- Kesesuaian bidang ilmu: sesuai dengan bidang keilmuan pengusul Penilaian Angka Kredit (PAK)

Semarang, 11 Juni 2020
 Reviewer II,



Prof. Dr. Ir. Erni Setyowati, MT
 NIP. 19631020 199102 1 001
 Departemen Arsitektur UNDIP



KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN
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KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

30/E/KPT/2018

TENTANG

PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE II
TAHUN 2018

DIREKTUR JENDERAL PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI,

- Menimbang : a. bahwa dalam rangka melaksanakan ketentuan Pasal 6 ayat (5) Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor 9 Tahun 2018 tentang Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah, perlu menetapkan Peringkat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah;
- b. bahwa berdasarkan hasil akreditasi jurnal ilmiah yang ditetapkan oleh Tim Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi pada tanggal 27 September 2018 dan 12 Oktober 2018, perlu menetapkan Peringkat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode II Tahun 2018;
- c. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud pada huruf a dan huruf b, perlu menetapkan Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Penguatan Riset dan Pengembangan Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi tentang Peringkat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode II Tahun 2018;
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2012 Nomor 158, tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5336);
2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2014, Nomor 16, tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5500);
3. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 13 Tahun 2015 tentang Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2015 Nomor 14);
4. Keputusan Presiden Nomor 121/P Tahun 2014 tentang Pembentukan Kementerian dan Pengangkatan Menteri Kabinet Kerja Periode Tahun 2014-2019;
5. Keputusan Presiden Nomor 99/M Tahun 2015 tentang Pemberhentian dan Pengangkatan Dari dan Dalam Jabatan Pimpinan Tinggi Madya di Lingkungan Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi;

6. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 49/PMK.02/2017 tentang Standar Biaya Masukan Tahun Anggaran 2018;
7. Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor 15 Tahun 2015 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2015 Nomor 889);
8. Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor 9 Tahun 2018 tentang Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah; (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2018 Nomor 428);

MEMUTUSKAN:

- Menetapkan : KEPUTUSAN DIREKTUR JENDERAL PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI TENTANG PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE II TAHUN 2018.
- KESATU : Menetapkan Peringkat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode II Tahun 2018 sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari Keputusan Direktur Jenderal ini.
- KEDUA : Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Diktum KESATU berlaku selama 5 (lima) tahun sejak dinilai baik oleh Tim Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah.
- KETIGA : Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Diktum KESATU dapat mengajukan kembali kenaikan peringkat setelah menerbitkan minimal 1 (satu) nomor penerbitan.
- KEEMPAT : Setiap jurnal ilmiah wajib mencantumkan masa berlaku akreditasi dengan menuliskan tanggal penetapan dan tanggal akhir masa berlaku akreditasi.
- KELIMA : Apabila dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan Pedoman Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah, maka status akreditasi jurnal ilmiah yang bersangkutan dapat dicabut atau diturunkan.
- KEENAM : Keputusan Direktur Jenderal ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan.

Ditetapkan di Jakarta
pada tanggal 24 Oktober 2018
DIREKTUR JENDERAL
PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN,

TTD.

MUHAMMAD DIMYATI
NIP 195912171984041001

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya,
Direktorat Jenderal Penguatan Riset dan Pengembangan
Kementerian Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi
Kepala Bagian Hukum, Kerjasama, dan Layanan Informasi,

TTD.

Syarip Hidayat
NIP 197306101997031004

SALINAN
LAMPIRAN
KEPUTUSAN DIREKTUR JENDERAL
PENGUATAN RISET DAN PENGEMBANGAN
KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN
PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
NOMOR 30/E/KPT/2018
TENTANG PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL
ILMIAH PERIODE II TAHUN 2018

PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE II TAHUN 2018

Peringkat	No	Nama Jurnal	E-ISSN	Penerbit
Peringkat 1 (Satu)	1	Acta Medica Indonesiana	23382732	PB PAPDI (Perhimpunan Dokter Spesialis Penyakit Dalam Indonesia)
	2	AJAS (Agrivita Journal of agricultural science)	24778516	Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Brawijaya
	3	Al-Jami'ah: Journal of Islamic Studies	2338557X	Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga
	4	Atom Indonesia	23565322	Badan Tenaga Nuklir Nasional
	5	Biodiversitas : Journal of Biolodical Diversity	20854722	Jurusan Biologi Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam Universitas Sebelas Maret
	6	BIOTROPIA	1907770X	SEAMEO-BIOTROP
	7	Bulletin of Electrical Engineering and Informatics	23029285	Universitas Ahmad Dahlan
	8	Cakrawala Pendidikan	24428620	Lembaga Pengembangan dan Penjaminan Mutu Pendidikan UNY
	9	Electronic Journal of Graph Theory and Applications	23382287	Indonesian Combinatorial Society (InaCombS), Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) Indonesia dan GTA Research Centre, The University of Newcastle Australia
	10	<i>Gadjah Mada International Journal of Business</i>	23387238	Fakultas Ekonomika dan Bisnis Universitas Gadjah Mada
	11	HAYATI Journal of Biosciences	20864094	Perhimpunan Biologi Indonesia bekerja sama dengan Departemen Biologi Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam Institut Pertanian Bogor
	12	<i>IJAIN (International Journal of Advances in Intelligent Informatics)</i>	25483161	Universitas Ahmad Dahlan
	13	<i>IJASEIT (International Journal on Advanced Science, Engineering and Information Technology)</i>	24606952	INSIGHT -Indonesian Society for Knowledge and Human Development

				Masyarakat Sejarawan Indonesia
	33	<i>QJIS (Qudus International Journal Of Islamic Studies)</i>	24769304	Pusat Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat (P3M) STAIN KUDUS
	34	Studia Islamika	23556145	UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta
	35	TEFLIN Journal	0215773X	TEFLIN (The Association of Teachers of English as a Foreign Language in Indonesia)
	36	<i>Tropical Animal Science Journal (Media Peternakan)</i>	2615790X	Fakultas Peternakan Institut Pertanian Bogor dan Himpunan Ilmuwan Peternakan Indonesia
	37	Wacana, Journal of the Humanities of Indonesia	24076899	Universitas Indonesia
Peringkat 2 (Dua)	1	Aceh International Journal of Science and Technology	25032348	Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Syiah Kuala
	2	Acta Veterinaria Indonesiana	23374373	Fakultas Kedokteran Hewan IPB
	3	Adabiyat : Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra	25492047	Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya Univ. Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga
	4	Addin	24769479	STAIN Kudus
	5	AFKARUNA: Indonesian Interdisciplinary Journal of Islamic Studies	25990586	Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
	6	Agraris : Journal of Agribusiness and Rural Development Research	25279238	Program Studi Agribisnis, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
	7	Agritech	25273825	Fakultas Teknologi Pertanian, Universitas Gadjah Mada
	8	Ahkam: Jurnal Ilmu Syariah	24078646	Fakultas Syariah dan Hukum, Universitas Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta
	9	AKADEMIKA: Jurnal Pemikiran Islam	23562420	Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Institut Agama Islam Negeri Metro
	10	Aksara	25800353	Balai Bahasa Bali
	11	Al-'Adalah	2614171X	Fakultas Syariah Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung
	12	Al-Ahkam	25023209	Fakultas Syariah dan Hukum, Universitas Islam Walisongo Semarang
	13	ALCHEMY Jurnal Penelitian Kimia	24434183	Universitas Sebelas Maret

330	Sari Pediatri	23385030	Pengurus Besar Ikatan Dokter Anak Indonesia
331	Sawerigading	25278762	Balai Bahasa Provinswi Sulawesi Selatan dan Provinsi Sulawesi Barat
332	Sawwa: Jurnal Studi Gender	25811215	Pusat Studi Gender dan Anak (PSGA) Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Walisongo Semarang
333	Scientific Contributions Oil and Gas	25410520	Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Teknologi Minyak dan Gas Bumi LEMIGAS
334	Signifikan : Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi	24769223	Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta
335	Sodality : Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan	23027525	Departemen Sains Komunikasi dan Pengembangan Masyarakat, Institut Pertanian Bogor
336	Sosio Informa	25027913	Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesejahteraan Sosial, Kementerian Sosial
337	Suhuf: Jurnal Pengkajian Al-Quran dan Budaya	25486942	Lajnah Pentashihan Mushaf Al-Qur'an, Badan Litbang dan Diklat, Kementerian Agama
338	TARBIYA : <i>Journal Education in Muslim Society</i>	24429848	Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta
339	Tataloka	23560266	Jurusan Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota, Fakultas Teknik, Universitas Diponegoro
340	Teosofi: Jurnal Tasawuf dan Pemikiran Islam	2442871X	Progam Studi Filsafat Agama Fakultas Ushuluddin UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya
341	Tesa Arsitektur	24606367	Program Studi Arsitektur Fakultas Arsitektur dan Desain Universitas Katolik Soegijapranata
342	<i>The Asian Journal of Technology Management : AJTM</i>	2089791X	Unit Research and Knowledge, Sekolah Bisnis dan Manajemen Institut Teknologi Bandung
343	<i>The Indonesian Journal of Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Digestive Endoscopy</i>	23028181	Perkumpulan Gastroenterologi Indonesia (PGI), Perhimpunan Peneliti Hati Indonesia (PPHI), Perhimpunan Endoskopi Gastrointestinal Indonesia (PEGI)
344	<i>The Journal of Pure and Applied Chemistry Research</i>	25410733	Jurusan Kimia, Universitas Brawijaya

Journal Profile

Tataloka

eISSN : 23560266 | pISSN :

Engineering

Universitas Diponegoro

S2
Sinta ScoreGARUDA
Indexed by GARUDA6
H-index6
HG-index139
Citations118
5 Year CitationsT A T A
L O K A

Penerbit:

Jurusan Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota, Fakultas Teknik, Universitas Diponegoro

Website | Editor URL

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Fakultas Teknik, Universitas Diponegoro Semarang,
Indonesia
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Last Updated :

2020-05-13

2018

Sinta Accreditations

Search..



1 2 3 4 5

Page 1 of 13 | Total Records : 122

Publications

Citation

Pengembangan ruang terbuka hijau dengan pendekatan kota hijau di Kota Kandangan

J Hayati, SRP Sitorus, S Nurisjah

TATALOKA 15 (4), 306-316

9

Koridor Antar Kota sebagai Penentu Sinergisme Spasial: Kajian Geografi yang Semakin Penting

SR Giyarsih

TATALOKA 14 (2), 90-97

9

Model Keruangan untuk Identifikasi Kawasan Rawan Longsor

I Buchori, J Susilo

TATALOKA 14 (4), 282-294

9

Analisis Kesesuaian Lahan Komoditas Unggulan dan Arahannya di Wilayah Kabupaten Cianjur

W Nowar, DPT Baskoro, B Tjahjono

Tataloka 17 (2), 87-98

9

Studi Kebijakan Pembangunan Terhadap Perubahan Tata Ruang Di Kota Semarang

P Nugroho, A Sugiri

Jurnal Riprek 3 (2), 41-51

9

Pengelolaan Prasarana Umum di Kawasan Perbatasan Kota

H Wahyono

Jurnal Tata Loka 8 (1)

5

Analisis Sub Sektor Perikanan dalam Pengembangan Wilayah Kabupaten Indramayu

A Syarif, E Rustiadi, A Hidayat

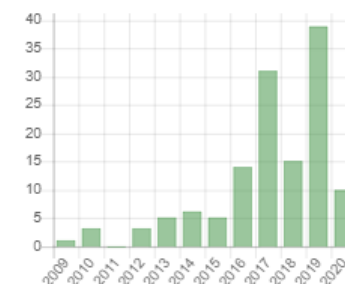
TATALOKA 16 (2), 84-93

5

Page 1 of 13 | Total Records : 122

1 2 3 4 5

Citation Statistics



Simlitabmas

Arjuna

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Risbang

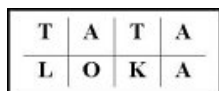


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TATALOKA

Urban and Regional Planning Department,
Diponegoro University

Urban Planning
Urban Design
Regional Development
Urban Economic
Geoplanning

BUAT PROFIL SAYA

	Semua	Sejak 2015
Kutipan	405	377
indeks-h	7	7
indeks-i10	1	0

JUDUL	DIKUTIP OLEH	TAHUN
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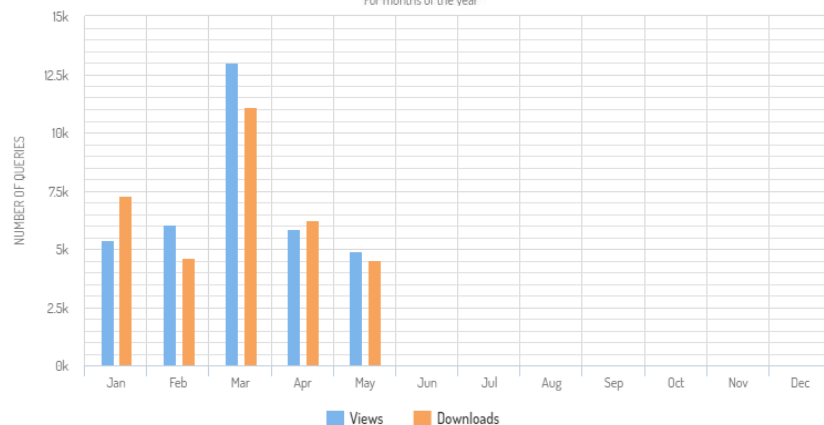
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THE TOOLS OF QUALITATIVE APPROACH TO MEASURE RURAL TRANSFORMATION: THE CASE OF YOGYAKARTA RURAL VILLAGE

Anna Pudianti - Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Atiek Suprapti - Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia
Joesron Ali Syahbana - Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia

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Abstract

Yogyakarta is one of the rapidly growing Indonesian cities with its strong culture to construct a distinctive transformation, especially in the rural area. The process of transformation in rural areas is a continuous process as a form of the desire to grow. The agricultural based rural area diversify into activities other than agriculture, such as small craft industry and rural tourism. This study aims to explore tools to measure the level of transformation with a qualitative approach. The uniqueness of the transformation process in the rural area of Yogyakarta inspires the preparation of transformation measurement tools with a qualitative approach by using eight indicators to produce a depth of findings. The tools are developed by using a quadrant model of the combination of potential resources with the efforts made by the occupants. Since the case study research is being used to for the analysis, the quantitative approach could be also used to validate the result of the tools. The quantitative data is taken from secondary data of satellite imagery, government institution, and field survey. Furthermore, this research provides interesting findings by its comparative study between qualitative and quantitative approach. The qualitative approach can become a tool for explaining the dynamics of the transformation of rural area as a whole, complementing quantitative results.

Keywords: rural transformation, qualitative approach, quadrant model

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THE TOOLS OF QUALITATIVE APPROACH TO MEASURE RURAL TRANSFORMATION: THE CASE OF YOGYAKARTA RURAL VILLAGE

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ADAPTIVE SPACE OF JAVANESE TRADITIONAL HOUSE IN BRAYUT TOURISM VILLAGE YOGYAKARTA

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THE TOOLS OF QUALITATIVE APPROACH TO MEASURE RURAL TRANSFORMATION: THE CASE OF YOGYAKARTA RURAL VILLAGE

Anna Pudianti, Atiek Suprapti, Joesron Ali Syahbana

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Abstract

Yogyakarta is one of the rapidly growing Indonesian cities with its strong culture to construct a distinctive transformation, especially in the rural area. The process of transformation in rural areas is a continuous process as a form of the desire to grow. The agricultural based rural area diversify into activities other than agriculture, such as small craft industry and rural tourism. This study aims to explore tools to measure the level of transformation with a qualitative approach. The uniqueness of the transformation process in the rural area of Yogyakarta inspires the preparation of transformation measurement tools with a qualitative approach by using eight indicators to produce a depth of findings. The tools are developed by using a quadrant model of the combination of potential resources with the efforts made by the occupants. Since the case study research is being used to for the analysis, the quantitative approach could be also used to validate the result of the tools. The quantitative data is taken from secondary data of satellite imagery, government institution, and field survey. Furthermore, this research provides interesting findings by its comparative study between qualitative and quantitative approach. The qualitative approach can become a tool for explaining the dynamics of the transformation of rural area as a whole, complementing quantitative results.

Keyword

Rural Transformation, Qualitative Approach, Quadrant Model

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THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ROAD NETWORK PERFORMANCE AND LAND PRICE: CASE STUDY SALATIGA CITY

Edwin Hidayat¹, Iwan Rudiarto², Walter de Vries³

Received: August 16th 2018

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Abstract: Many aspects should be considered in planning a sustainable city, two of the aspects are transportation planning and population growth. These aspects have an important role in changing the urban structure and the occupancy rate of a city. Population growth always related to people activity, especially social and economic activities whereas road is the basic transportation to support the people activity. Moreover, increasing population means increasing the need of land for housing. This automatically triggered the land price fluctuation. The purpose of this paper is to examine the correlation of road network performance which represent accessibility and mobility toward land price. The method is started with gathering secondary data such as the road length, land price, and demographic data. Subsequently, statistical analysis is applied to understand the correlation among those data. The results showed that accessibility and mobility give positive correlation to the land price. However, in term of influence level, accessibility has a very weak influence on the land price. The mobility has a relatively significant influence towards land price.

Keywords: road network, mobility, accessibility, land price

INTRODUCTION

In general, a city is a place of opportunity compared to a village. There are two phenomena which represent this statement. On the one hand, the migration from rural to urban is absolutely linked with the economic aspect and the opportunity to get a better life (Tacoli, McGranahan, & Satterthwaite, 2015) and (Yusoff, 216). As a result, many people move to the urban area as known as urbanization. In Indonesia, rural-urban migration is a dominant factor that causes high population growth in urban areas (Noveria, 2010).

On the second hand, there is a phenomenon called urban agglomeration which can be identified by commute trip (Wijaya, Kurniawati, & Hutama, 2018) and (Liu, 2018). The definition of urban agglomeration is numerous and depend on the user perspective. In term of functional interconnectivity, agglomeration is mainly defined as an “urban field” and “urban functional economic zones” concepts. People commute from the peripheral regions to the city center whereas the maximum reachable areas should be within daily commutes (Fanga & Yu, 2017). The urban field itself is a term for the place to live/housing area and urban functional economic zones is a term for a place to works whereas road network is the infrastructure to support the commute trip.

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PREFERENSI LOKASI INDUSTRI BERBASIS POTENSI LOKAL DI KABUPATEN BANYUMAS

Industrial Location Preferences: The Case of Local Based Industries (IBPL) in Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province.

Muhammad Abdullah Tsani¹ and Prihadi Nugroho²

Diterima: 4 Oktober 2017

Accepted: 16 Agustus 2018

Abstrak: Lokasi pengembangan industri di Indonesia seringkali lebih ditentukan oleh kebijakan alokasi ruang daripada preferensi pelaku industri. Hal ini menimbulkan kesenjangan antara kebijakan dan kebutuhan lokasi yang ditandai penolakan pelaku industri terhadap lokasi yang ditawarkan di dalam kebijakan. Industri merupakan aktivitas bisnis dan lokasinya dipilih di tempat yang paling menguntungkan serta dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor lokasi. Namun pemilihannya tidak hanya menekankan pada preferensi pelakunya saja, tetapi dipengaruhi juga oleh strategi dan kebijakan dalam lingkungan organisasi besar di pemerintah pusat dan daerah. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif untuk mengkaji preferensi lokasi industri berbasis lokal (IBPL) di Kabupaten Banyumas, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia. Tujuannya untuk mengevaluasi kebijakan alokasi ruang industri setempat, sehingga kesenjangan yang dimaksud dapat dikurangi. Temuan studi menunjukkan bahwa preferensi lokasi IBPL berhubungan dengan karakteristik konten lokal dan skala industri. IBPL menengah dan besar diketahui mengelompok, preferensi lokasinya cenderung mendekati industri pemasok dan berada di jalur pergerakan utama. Persebaran lokasi IBPL kecil diketahui menunjukkan gejala lokasi spontan dan dipengaruhi oleh faktor aksesibilitas potensi lokal terhadap tenaga kerja. Terdapat sepuluh faktor lokasi yang mempengaruhi pemilihan lokasi IBPL dan cenderung menunjukkan elemen ketergantungan pada ciri industri tradisional. Faktor lokasi yang paling berpengaruh adalah faktor aksesibilitas terhadap potensi lokal dan faktor akses terhadap jaringan bisnis.

Kata kunci: *Preferensi lokasi, faktor lokasi, industri berbasis potensi lokal (IBPL), karakteristik industri, persebaran lokasi industri*

Abstract: Locations for industrial development in Indonesia often determined by spatial allocation policies than the needs of industrial players. This creates a gap between the industrial spatial allocation stated in regulation and location needs of industrial actors. That indicated by the rejection of offerings location by industrial actors. The industry is a business activity and its location chosen in the most favourable place and influenced by the location factors. However, industrial location decisions not only emphasizes to the preferences of the perpetrators but also influenced by strategies and policies within the larger organizational environment of central and local governments. A quantitative approach used in this study to assess the location preferences of local-based industries (IBPL) in Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province, Indonesia. The objective is to evaluate the local spatial regulation of industrial allocation zones so that the gap can be reduced. The study findings revealed that IBPL site preferences related to the local content of industrial characteristics and industrial scales. Medium and large IBPLs indicated to clustered; their location preferences tend

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THE TOOLS OF QUALITATIVE APPROACH TO MEASURE RURAL TRANSFORMATION: THE CASE OF YOGYAKARTA RURAL VILLAGE

by Atik Suprpti

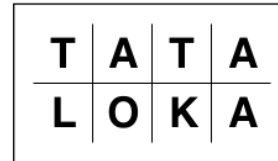
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THE TOOLS OF QUALITATIVE APPROACH TO MEASURE RURAL TRANSFORMATION: THE CASE OF YOGYAKARTA RURAL VILLAGE

Anna Pudianti¹, Atiek Suprpti¹, and Joesron Ali Syahbana¹

Received: October 31st 2018

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Abstract: Yogyakarta is one of the rapidly growing Indonesian cities with its strong culture to construct a distinctive transformation, especially in the rural area. The process of transformation in the rural areas is a continuous process as a form of the desire to grow. The agricultural based rural area diversify into activities other than agriculture, such as small craft industry and rural tourism. This study aims to explore tools to measure the level of transformation with a qualitative approach. The uniqueness of the transformation process in the rural area of Yogyakarta inspires the preparation of transformation measurement tools with qualitative approach by using eight indicators to produce depth of findings. The tools are developed by using a quadrant model of the combination of potential resources with the efforts made by the occupants. Since the case study research is being used to for the analysis, the quantitative approach could be also used to validate the result of the tools. The quantitative data is taken from secondary data of satellite imagery, government institution and field survey. Furthermore, this research provides interesting findings by its comparative study between qualitative and quantitative approach. The qualitative approach can become a tool for explaining the dynamics of the transformation of rural area as a whole, complementing quantitative results.

Keyword: rural transformation, qualitative approach, quadrant model

INTRODUCTION

Sustainability issue was very important for the future (Kuhn, 2008) and as we knew that, the transformation has to happen. But the level of transformation in a place could be varied in a sense of development (Long *et al.*, 2011), including in the rural areas such as in China (Chen, Lin and Kuo, 2013), (Su *et al.*, 2011), in the Philippines (Gibson, Cahill and McKay, 2010) in Indonesia, and Nepal (Rana and Marwasta, 2015). (Long *et al.*, 2011) classified the rural development level based on three factors, which are the rural economic, agricultural production investment, and rural livelihood. The indicator used to measure the rural economic are the agricultural output value level and the productivity of rural labour, and for agricultural production investment the indicators are power investment, fertilizer investment, and irrigation index, and the rural livelihood are indicated by rural electricity consumption, rural income level, and rural consumption level. Long's classification of the rural development based on quantitative approach were stagnation development that are being divided into low, intermediate-low, intermediate-high, high, and extremely high statistically.

As long as the data is available, the quantitative approach is easier and clearer to develop. But in measuring the transformations, especially in rural areas, there are things that are not quantitatively measurable. Therefore, a qualitative transformation

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measurement approach is needed to be developed to explore the intangibles. The intangible data on rural areas is more related to rural livelihood such as the willingness to develop their home land, the model and quality of local leader, community participation, the way rural community carry out the new comer who brings the change, and the villagers' network. These data should be able to be de-composed and grouped in order to become measurable.

Based on various research that has been done, there are a number of factors that affect the transformation. Potential rural areas will greatly affect the transformation (Ezung, 2011), (Hernández-Maestro, Muñoz-Gallego and Santos-Requejo, 2009) and determine the type and quality of the transformations. There are also two distinctly rural factors, namely the tenacity of local leaders (Nair, Mohamed and Chiun, 2015); (Rattanasuwongchai, 1998) and the community willingness to support the transformation; (Dogra and Gupta, 2012); (Reid, Mair and Taylor, 2000). However, (Yun, 2014) and (Green, 2001) also mentioned the significance of amenity in the sustainability of a region's economic development. And unique amenities will be recognized by communities outside the area through marketing or promotion (Chen, Lin and Kuo, 2013), (Hernández-Maestro, Muñoz-Gallego and Santos-Requejo, 2009) intentionally or unintentionally, on people who have experienced the pleasure and comfort due to the amenity existed in a region. One of the most compulsory good amenity is accessibility (McGee, 2008); (Dluzewska and Dluzewski, 2017) which because of its great influence over other types of amenities, can be a separate factor that can affect transformation. Access to rural areas and their proximity to urban areas increased rural potential 1) as the main staple food supply area, 2) as a raw material and productive workforce and 3) in terms of work activities, can develop into industrial villages and tourist villages (Arsyad, L., Satriawan, E., Mulyo, J.H., & Fitrady, 2011). From the economic side, the total revenue generated will also determine the sustainability of the transformation process (Rattanasuwongchai, 1998). While asset ownership [8] used in the transformation process is also an important factor to be considered.

From the literature review, there are eight indicators that can be used, which are 1) rural potential and appeal, 2) managerial capacity of the village, 3) community participation, 4) ease, 5) marketing and promotion 6) accessibility, 7) total revenue produced, and 8) asset ownership. Most of the above indicators use quantitative approach, and only a small part of them applies a qualitative approach. This study aims to explore tools to measure the level of transformation with a qualitative approach. The eight indicators that are being used are expected to reflect the transformation phase in rural areas more deeply, precisely, and integrated.

In Indonesia, rural areas are scattered in a variety of geographic conditions, such as mountainous areas, coastal areas, inland or remote areas, so this research is applied with case study research using multi-case study research in Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta has the fourth highest migration in Indonesia between 1990-2010 (Biro Pusat Statistik, 2010). It is also the best representation in the transformation process because of the transformation experience from a monarchy city into becoming a city with special rights of royal-based government system. It is a very dynamic field of development, while on the other hand it retains the Javanese cultural aspect.

This study aims to explore tools to measure the level of transformation with a qualitative approach. The tools to measure the rural transformation could be used by the government to evaluate the power of transformation in each case. And it could be a strategic decision to re-arrange the village grant effectively.

Method

The level of transformation was not based on only location, but the combination between location and culture (Pudianti, Anna; Syahbana, Joesron Alie; Suprapti, 2015). So this case study research based on (Yin, 2009) was using four (4) cases in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Two cases are chosen to represent rural areas that have transformed into natural resource-based and rural-based ecotourism villages, and two other cases are the areas that have transformed into handicraft villages. The use of these four cases is expected to complete each other into a generalized result based on the variation location, culture and the level of transformation in each village. Those rural villages are Gabungan and Pentingsari (in Sleman Region), which are both transformed into rural tourism, and Kasongan and Manding (in Bantul Region) which are the cases of industrial rural transformation (figure 1).

Pentingsari is a tourist village in the north of Yogyakarta, 20 km from Yogyakarta city and located on the slopes of Mount Merapi. It has an attractive nature of a green village with local cultural heritage. The second village is Gabungan, which has strong local culture that comes from the noble culture, but now has been transformed to become a tourist village. It is located approximately 16 km from the city of Yogyakarta and 4 km from the city of Sleman. The other two villages, Kasongan and Manding, are the industrial rural areas, and both are located in the lowlands. Kasongan is located in about 8 km to the southwest of the centre of Yogyakarta and Manding is about 15 km from the Yogyakarta to the south. Kasongan is the village specializing in pottery industry and Manding is a village specializing in leather craft.



Figure 1. The map of Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta and the four study cases

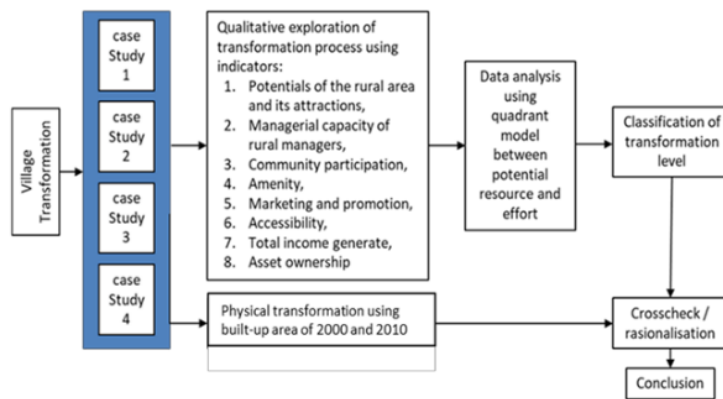
Based on the data availability to crosscheck the result of qualitative analysis using the map of built-up area, the transformation research was limited to the period between the years 2000 until 2016. Even though the Kasongan and Manding villages have transformed for more than one decade, the research explored only the transformation of the last decade.

In order to measure the transformation of the rural areas using multi case study research qualitatively, four villages of Yogyakarta have been chosen based on its characters (table 1). The data of qualitative method is taken by in-depth interview and observation to each of the four villages.

Table 1. The characteristic of case study

Tourism Village		Traditional Industrial Village	
Pentingsari	Gabugan	Manding	Kasongan
Rural nature and culture tourism (education)	Rural culture (education)	Rural industry of leather craft village	Rural industry of pottery craft village
The challenge of isolated location	The challenge of noble culture	The challenge of resource (agriculture and skill of the people)	The challenge of resource (agriculture and skill of the people)
Public and private grant after the village transformation	Public and private grant during the transformation	Public and private grant after the transformation and during the development	Expert help during the transformation and during development
8 years period of transformation (2008-2016)	11 years period of transformation (2005-2016)	16 years period of transformation (2000-2016)	7 years period of transformation (2009-2016)

Source: Analysis, 2018

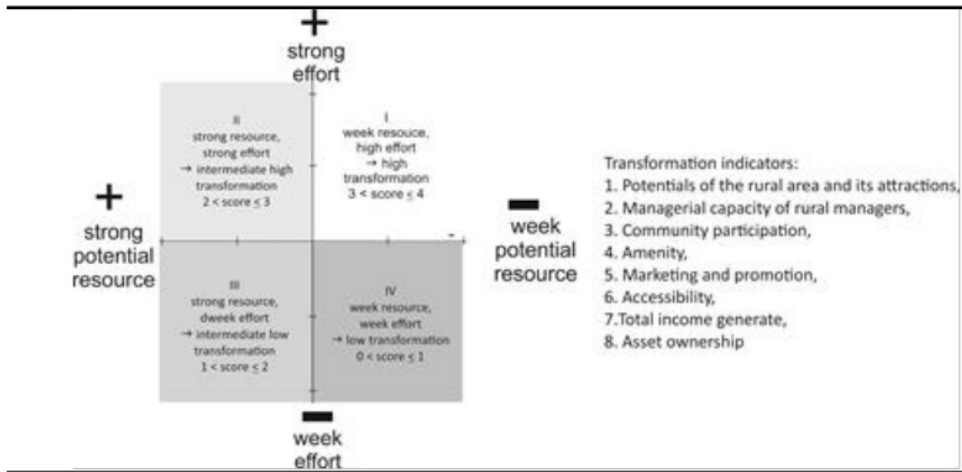


Source: Analysis, 2018

Figure 2. Diagram of analysis process

The process of analysis shown in figure 2 carried out a short descriptive analysis of each case study. The first step was describing the condition of each indicator in transformation process, and it aimed to explore the potential resources and the efforts of its indicator. After having the conclusion of its condition, each indicator should be placed in quadrant model of analysis (figure 3) to classify the transformation level. To count the value level of transformation, each of the indicator got a point of 1 up to 4 which represented value of the quadrant. The first quadrant (I) has 4 point, the second quadrant (II) 3 point, third quadrant (III) 2 point and the fourth quadrant (IV) 1 point, so each village get a final transformation value from the sum of every point of the eight indicators. To complete the result, the quantitative approach was applied by physical transformation maps of 2000 and 2010. The physical transformation was interpreted from the built-up area from the secondary data of satellite imagery. The built-up area describes the context of

change in the area surrounding the village that are being studied so that it could be discussed between those two results.



Source: Analisis, 2018

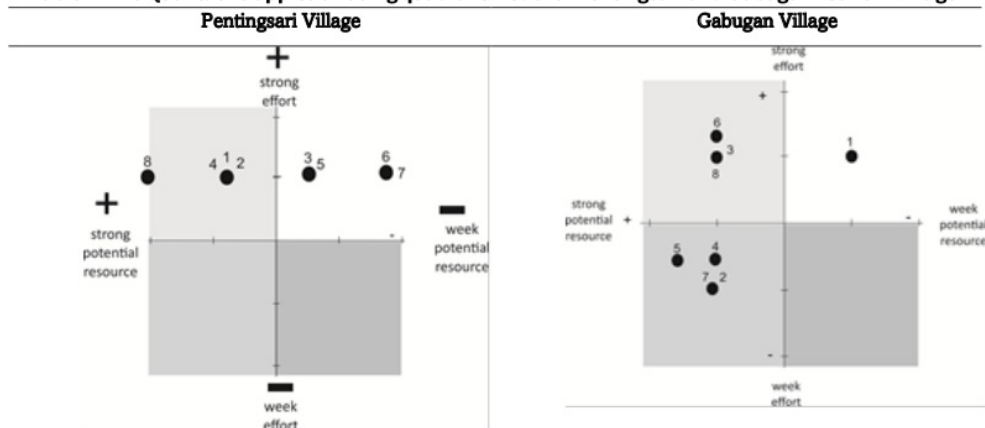
Figure 3. The quadrant model of analysis

DISCUSSION

Qualitative Approach of Transformation Level

The transformation level in qualitative approach was explored from observation, the interview, and discussion between the key informant and the community of each village. From those process, each indicator used could be explained the transformation of its village. However, in order to compare the level of transformation, it was needed a tool to measure differences in the level of its achievement, and one way to measure it, a quadrant model was used. (Table 2 and table 3).

Table 2. The Qualitative approach using quadrant model of Pentingsari and Gabugan Tourism Village



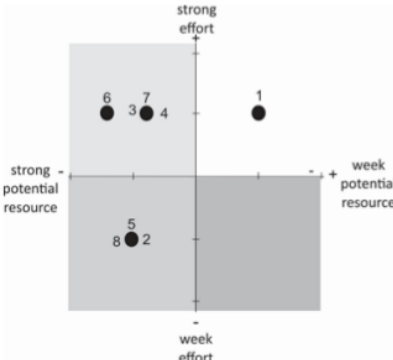
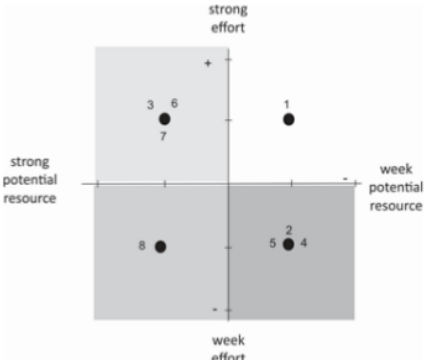
Pentingsari Village	Gabugan Village
Result of Pentingsari Village qualitatively for each indicators:	Result of Gabugan Village qualitatively for each indicator:
1) Potentials of the rural area and its attractions	1) Potentials of the rural area and its attractions
Good rural nature and culture that could be sold to local and foreign tourist	Common rural nature and culture could be sold to local and foreign tourists
2) Managerial capacity of rural managers	2) Managerial capacity of rural managers
Good management of Tourism Consciousness Organization (Pokdarwis), in collaboration with rural tourism management and the local leader	The management of Tourism Consciousness Organization (Pokdarwis) and the rural tourism management have an obstacle in tradition aspect to be developed
3) Community participation	3) Community participation
The role of the local leader to encourage people's participation	People participation handicapped by noble's tradition culture
4) Amenity	4) Amenity
Interesting existing amenity that combines with the new ones	Interesting existing amenity combined with the shortage new amenity
5) Marketing and promotion	5) Marketing and promotion
The use of individual local leader network, mouth to mouth promotion, and the information technology to decrease the location's handicap	The good use of family network in big cities, mouth to mouth promotion, and the information technology, but poor coordination with the local leader
6) Accessibility	6) Accessibility
The isolated location could be changed to become a unique experience of tourism	The location is quite easy to be reached, but not being used optimally
7) Generated total income	7) Generated total income
The average tourist number increase to 87% per year, consistently reflects the generated income	The average tourist number increase of 56% of tourists per year inconsistently reflects the uncertainty of additional income
8) Asset ownership	8) Asset ownership
Individual asset and public asset used for community advantage with the income sharing proportionally	Individual asset and some of public asset used for tourist activity

Source: Analysis, 2018

The quantification of qualitative approach

It is difficult to compare the power of transformation among the village by qualitative approach without mixing it with quantitative data. In fact those four case studies needed different period of time in the transformation process. The time period of transformation was taken from the last significant change within the last ten years or before the observation, which was the time limit of the study. The value of transformation level was drawn from quadrant model using decimal number with the range between 0 to 4, where 4 indicates the highest value of transformation and 0 for the lowest level of transformation. The quantification can be described as in table 4 and table 5.

Table 3. The Qualitative approach using quadrant model of Manding and Kasongan Industrial Village

Manding Village	Kasongan Village
 Result of Manding Village (Leather Craft) of qualitatively for each indicator: 1) Potentials of the rural area and its attractions The shortage of agricultural potential encourage people to learn new skill of making leather craft 2) Managerial capacity of rural managers Inactive of Pokdarwis and the rural tourism management because of the individual business domination 3) Community participation Many craftsmen develop individual businesses and pay less attention to the effort of developing itself as industry communities 4) Amenity There are 42 workshops in group I and 48 workshop in group II to support the industrial village 5) Marketing and promotion The use of family network, mouth to mouth promotion, and the information technology, but poor coordination between the local leader 6) Accessibility: The location is easy to be reached, but has less significant progress to improve 7) Generated total income Total export increased of 6% per year inconsistently 8) Asset ownership Individual asset and some of public asset used for tourist activity	 Result of Kasongan Village (Pottery Craft) qualitatively for each indicator: 1) Potentials of the rural area and its attractions The shortage of agricultural potential encourage people to learn new skill of making pottery craft 2) Managerial capacity of rural managers The business developed from the individual business, and change into a collective, but now it is being managed individually 3) Community participation Many craftsmen develop individual businesses and pay less attention to develop as communities industry 4) Amenity The community developed their business facilities individually, and pay less attention to the effort of developing itself as industry communities 5) Marketing and promotion lack of awareness for the development of joint promotions 6) Accessibility The location is easy to be reached, but has less significant progress to improve 7) Generated total income Total export increased 6% per year inconsistently 8) Asset ownership Individual asset used for workshop and showroom while public asset (UPT Kasongan) are used for tourists workshop activity

Source: Analysis, 2018

Table 4. The quantification of qualitative transformation

Pentingsari Village	Gabugan Village
Transformation level = (4 indicators x 4) + (4 indicators x 3) = 28.	Transformation level = (1 indicator x 4) + (3 indicators x 3) + (4 indicators x 2) = 19.
Transformation period 8 years.	Transformation period 11 years.
Transformation level = $28/8 = 3.5$.	Transformation level = $19/11 = 1.73$.
Score of 3.5 classified as high transformation .	Score of 1.73 classified as intermediate low transformation .
Manding Village	Kasongan Village
Transformation level = (1 indicator x 4) + (4 indicator x 3) + (3 indicator x 2) = 22.	Transformation level = (1 indicator x 4) + (3 indicators x 3) + (1 indicator x 2) + (3 indicators x 1) = 18.
Transformation period 16 years.	Transformation period 7 years.
Transformation level = $22/16 = 1.38$.	Transformation level = $18/7 = 2.57$.
Score of 1.38 classified as intermediate low transformation	Score of 2.57 classified as intermediate high transformation

Source: Analysis, 2018

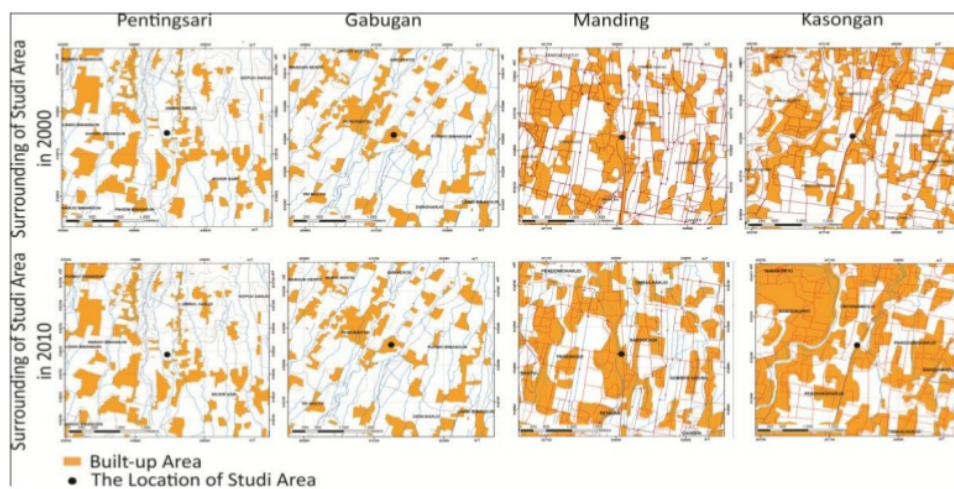
As shown in table 4, Pentingsari reached the highest value level with 3.5 point which means it has high level of transformation (quadrant I). The point was achieved due to good process of transformation (28 point) and the short period of time to reach it (only 8 years). On the other hand, Manding had 22 point of transformation (near to the point of Pentingsari), but having a very long transformation period (22 years) has caused the value level of Manding to became low with the value of 1.38, and being classified as intermediate low (quadrant III). Conversely Kasongan village with the achievement of transformation value of 18, but managed to achieve it only within 7 years, so it reached the value of 2.57, which was grouped into intermediate high level (quadrant II). Gabugan village was similar to the condition that occurs in Manding with the final achievement of 1.73, meaning that is classified as intermediate low, but qualitatively with different explanation of transformation process. Manding village which in the previous decade had made a good progress, in the next period had a saturated level so as it is difficult to improve the level of transformation, while in Gabugan case the cause of the low value of transformation was due to the tradition that was still held strong so it was still difficult to experience a transformation at a higher level. Therefore the model of the measuring tool designed to convert a qualitative approach into a more measurable and comparable one to another was valid enough to be used with qualitative explanations attached to obtain more accurate details.

From the total point of each village, Pentingsari was the highest, and is followed by Manding, Gabugan, and Kasongan. The research results underscored the most important indicators in achieving the high points of transformation, which were the roles of rural managers and community participation. Both indicators were the ones that strongly influence other indicators, because those two indicators showed the the role of human who were the central generator of the transformation itself. These two indicators could draw other indicators to be at a higher level. In the Pentingsari case the indicator of rural managers was in the quadrant II, while the community participation indicator was in the quadrant I. Other indicators are between quadrants I and II. In the Kasongan case on the other hand, the rural manager indicator was in quadrant IV whereas community participation in quadrant II. Other indicators are spread out between quadrants I to IV. This proves that both indicators influenced the other indicators. This indicates that this

qualitative rural transformation tool is appropriate to distinguish the transformation levels in rural areas.

Comparative Study of Area Surrounding the Case Study Area Using Quantitative Approach

Long's quantitative approach also consider external driving force to determine the influence of urban-rural coordination level (Long *et al.*, 2011), but this research used built-up areas map in the 10 years periods (2000 and 2010) (Figure 3) to depict the physical changes of surrounding case study with the aim of knowing whether the transformation of the villages was influenced by development of surrounding area. Due to the availability of the data, the map of surrounding case study was delineated from the area of 1,600 Ha of each case study.



Source: Analysis, 2018 (from secondary data of satellite imagery 2000 and 2016)l change by comparing the non agricultural population

Figure 3. Built-up areas changing between 2000 and 2010 (Analysis, 2018)

Based on figure 3 and the secondary data from Biro Pusat Statistik of each district (kecamatan) 2002 – 2011 and summarized in Table 5a, it is possible to portray the development of each district on a macro basis. The result showed that in the last ten years, Bangunjiwo District experienced a rising of the built-up area by 55% and its population density by 29%, which means that Kasongan Village in Bangunjiwo District is located in a fast growing area. It was the highest among other three study areas. This is understandable because Bangunjiwo is a residential development area, so that the built-up area and its population increase rapidly. The second highest was Sabdodadi District, which experienced a rising of the built-up area by 20%, but its population density rose for only 7%. It means that Manding's development is in an intermediate growing area of Sabdodadi District. In case of Sabdodadi, the high built-up area were dominated by the commercial area of the main street in Sabdodadi and the industrial area of workshop and showroom. But the population density is quite low since many people had moved to the big cities for better job opportunities. The third the Umbulharjo is the special case because the built up

area below 1%, but the growth of population density 19%. The key informant said that many of villagers stay in other place even listed as residents of Umbulharjo. The smallest development is Donokerto. It is in the very low growing area, since the built-up area changes are below 1%, but the growth of population density decreased 7%. The utilization for agriculture is still a characteristic for the last two areas, but in a different way of transformation.

Table 5. Comparative Study of Quantitative and Qualitative Approach

5a. Analysis based on Quantitative Approach

Location	Umbulharjo District		Donokerto District		Sabdodadi District		Bangunjiwo District	
Year	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Sample of built-up area (Ha)	348.16	348.18	323.72	323.72	560.54	670.03	625.98	967.95
Development of built-up area (a)	0%		0%		20%		55%	
Population	3969	4721	8924	8331	5634	6523	19437	25032
Total area (Ha)	826	826	741	741	232	232	1543	1543
Density	4.81	5.72	12.04	11.24	24.28	28.12	12.60	16.22
Development of population density (b)	19%		-7%		16%		29%	
	Low		Very low		Intermediate		Fast	
Conclusion (a + b)	growing area		growing area		growing area		growing area	

Source: secondary data of satellite imagery and (BPS, 2002), (BPS, 2011c), (BPS, 2003a), (BPS, 2011b), (BPS, 2003b), (BPS, 2011d), (BPS, 2006), (BPS, 2011a), (BPS, 2010b), (BPS, 2010a)

5b. Analysis based on Qualitative Approach

Location	Pentingsari in Umbulharjo District	Gabugan in Donokerto District	Manding in Sabdodadi District	Kasongan in Bangunjiwo District
Level of	3.5	1.73	1.38	2.57
Transformation	High	intermediate low	intermediate low	intermediate high

Source: Analysis, 2018 (summarized from table 4)

Compared with qualitative approach (Long *et al.*, 2011), it can be concluded that the development of an physical area around rural area that were measured is not necessarily equal to the rate of transformation of a village. For example: Pentingsari, which is in a low development area using physical measurement model (Rana and Marwasta, 2015), if measured by qualitative measuring instrument, turned out to be at the high transformation level. This can happen considering that qualitative indicators are also included as factors that determine transformation. Employment structure change, one of Long (Long *et al.*, 2011) indicator, were used to measure the Rural Transformation Level (RTL) by counting the proportion of laborers employment in farming, forestry, animal husbandary and fishery among total labourer. But in fact in Indonesia the farmer has another job in rural tourism in their village, so it is difficult to separate the agricultural job and the industrial job (such as tourism). Therefore this research is expected to fill the gap between quantitative and qualitative data. The eight indicators used were trying to complete a real picture of transformation measurement using the qualitative approach.

CONCLUSION

As stated in the research objective, the study aims to explore tools to measure the level of transformation with a qualitative approach. This research clarifies that the tools of the qualitative approach can be used to explain the dynamics of rural transformation. Moreover, this research found the important key indicators which influenced the rural transformation, which were rural manager capacity and the community participation.

The comparison of qualitative and quantitative analysis showed different perspective of the result on the changes in the rural area. The quantitative approach, which is used to measure the dynamics of transformation in terms of the physical changes in the village, shows conclusions that are not always in line with transformation using qualitative approach. But the qualitative approach can answer the different trends of transformation between the two approaches. Quantitative analysis provides insight into the conditions surrounding the study area at the macro level, while qualitative analysis was applied to see in more detail the transformation that occurs at the mezzo and micro level. The contrasting results between the two provide an opportunity for researchers to deepen the cause of the difference. The difference in outcome of both approaches implies that the specific purpose of a qualitative tool for measuring rural transformation can be achieved.

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