

Development Impact Analysis Of The Improvement Of Basic Infrastructures Welfare Society In Village Kiren Bonggo Sarmi District "

Ferry Korwa

Vince Tebay

ABSTRACT

Based on analysis of the processed data and on research based on the variable first and second variable that impacts the development of Basic Infrastructure Improvement Against Public Welfare. From the construction of roads and bridges have a positive impact on the Education, Health and Economic Income society. Due road and bridge the basic facilities needed by the public to access a wide range activities in education, health, and livelihoods of others. In addition to the construction of roads and bridges, clean water is Also a basic need that is in need by the community in Kiren Village. But until now the Development of clean water tub in Kiren Village has not done well. Now the people in Kiren Village still use the water borehole and Rainwater for consumption. Due to the impact of the construction of clean water bath, influence on people's lives in Kiren Village. Until now, people who are at Kiren Village still hope that the government can build a clean water bath at Kiren Village. In addition to road and bridge construction, as well as the Clean Water community in Kiren Village Also expect Reviews their hometown of adequate lighting. Until now, people still use diesel power for lighting villages in each lane at Kiren Village. Also Kiren Village lighting is impacting on Education, Health, and Economic Income society. Then the activities conducted in the evenings such as learning, good lighting IS ALSO Reviews their very helpful nurses and other health workers to work in the evening as night striker duty to keep the patient. In addition to health education in economics lighting darting Also in need, with good lighting community can the make ice cubes, made cakes, and various other activities at night. If people's basic needs such as roads and bridges, Water Supply and Lighting. Perform well then Welfare Society in Kiren Village would be good. This study uses a method of describing the nature of an ongoing state of current research is conducted, and the search for the causes of a phenomenon / phenomena to be studied and made any particular conclusion (Husein Umar, 1999: 20).

Keywords: infrastructure development, Welfare and Public Service

PRELIMINARY

Community development in the village there are at least two reasons why community development in the village or commonly known as the village is still relevant discussion. The first development of the city is still very rapid. The general territory of our country is still dominated by rural areas. It is expected the development will still take a relatively long time. In some rural areas the shrinkage characteristics slowly along the process of industrialization and urbanization, but it will not disappear altogether characteristic of the countryside will be maintained even in a way that influences the direction and nature of the development of the city. Secondly since the early 1970's New Order government has had a wide range of policies and programs of rural development with characterized by modern technological innovation, the general socio-economic conditions are still apprehensive. The government has successfully delivery the new order Indonesia is one country importing rice. Social conflict can meet the

competition the basic needs (food, clothing, housing and health) in the countryside is almost no longer heard, so bleak expressed by a number of experts development strategy.

However, the problems of poverty and inequality is still a crucial issue in this cannot be ignore because it can trigger a variety of political conflicts or movement - a political movement Therefore, this issue should continue in the finish. To study and formulate the issues to be discuss, must be known to the understanding of the problem itself. The author takes two senses, first put forward by stoner that the problem can be interpreted as a deviation between what was supposed to what really happened (Sugiyono, 2006: 32).

Presented by Winarno Surahmad, move men to solve problems. Problems can be briefly defined as a Gap between expectations and reality. Sugiyono (2006: 36) that the problem is the difficulties that arise as a result of social phenomena that occur in human life that would ultimately inspire everyone to conduct research in order finding solutions or solving problems.

The problem in this study can be formulated in the following questions:

- a) How does the process of basic infrastructure development in Sarimi Kiren Bonggo district can be done well.?
- b) What level of welfare of the people in Kiren Bonggo district.?

In order for the process of building basic infrastructure undertaken by the government to provide can to the welfare of the people in Kiren Bonggo district Sarimi, the research formulated various issues that will be seen as a study is development of infrastructure base, limited to: Roads and Bridges, Water and Information kampong. While the focus of public welfare research, limited to: Education, Health, Economic and Revenue

THEORITICAL REVIEW

Development

Basic Concept for Village Development

According Siagian (1989: 2-3) is the development of a business or a series of renewal business and that planning is done consciously by the nation, the state and the government toward modernization in order to develop the nation.

Construction of the village community is a movement to create a better life for the whole community with the active participation and, if possible based on the initiative of the community or a process in which members of the village community first of all discuss and determine their wishes and then plan and work together to fulfill the desire the (Asurjadi, 1978: 426). Development must be viewed dynamically interpreted as an effort without end is a socio-cultural changes (Bintoro Tjokroamidjojo and Mustapadidjaja AR, 1990: 1).

Construction of the village is the business development of the community at the lowest unit of government that should be implemented and given continuous, systematic and targeted as part of a unified effort (I Nvoman Baratha, 1980: 72).

From the foregoing it can be said that the construction of the village is an effort by the government and society as a planned and sustainable in a territory government.

Paradigm Development

Construction of the village is essentially an integral part of national development. This means that the implementation of village development occupies a strategic position in the national

development process. This strategic position is not only caused by the majority of the Indonesian population residing in the lush countryside, but rather due to the development results that have been created by the Indonesian nation has not been spread evenly in areas settlement therefore summarize if true then showed that the majority township residents living in poverty and underdevelopment.

This Condition is actually not the absence of serious attention from the government. Due to the township development strategies implemented rated less support community efforts to promote settlement in various aspects of life.

Talking about the development strategy of the township, the experts have a lot to talk about these things one of which is SP Siagian who tried to offer some theoretical paradigm of development as a village development strategy which is presented below:

Growth Theory (Growth Theory)

Arsh of this theory tells us that the implementation of village development will run smoothly and effectively if the goal oriented in order to accelerate the economic growth of the middle class farmers. Because with the growing economy of the middle class farmers, then automatically the prosperity slowly and surely would trickle slowly and surely would drip on farmer odor-ah class, so it will increase as a result and farmers enlarging the middle class prosperity.

However, in the development of the theory of idealism turns this growth did not materialize well as reality shows that farmers upscale been given the opportunity to grow and flourish and farmers while the lower classes on the contrary the steep economic conditions.

The emergence of deviation from the ideals of the theory of the growth was caused due to the development of the theory of practice has been going on conflicts of social and cultural values middle class farmers as a result of increasingly rapid development. Interaction is no longer based on family values and mutual cooperation as cultural villages, but more oriented to commercial considerations and trade-offs. Thus it is not surprising if the gap between the middle class to lower class falling further behind.

Welfare theory (Welfare Theory)

Failure of the application of the theory of growth in the implementation of village development, they are experts in trying to formulate development strategies of others. Departing from the fact that growth theory applied in the implementation of village development cannot resolve the problems faced by the community villages, but it raises gap in social status were prolonged between communities township upper class to lower class has made the government feel more concerned predominantly to improve social status settlement using strategies or approaches welfare.

Welfare theory development plan to be centralized, although this theory has contributed quite a lot in the process of implementation of village development, but with planning models and programs to be centralized certainly contain a number of weaknesses.

Participatory theory

The theory of participatory village development is the implementation process is the right solution for all the weaknesses found in the theory of prosperity and growth. Participatory

theory than to create alignment and linkages between planning and village development programs with the needs of society also serves to stimulate active participation and creative society in the development process the township, as well as the functioning of the existence of village government and other institutions to be able to play a role nationally. Application of this participative another theory, the dependence of village communities to the government will gradually fizzle. This is because the village community has found her identity and self-confidence that indeed they are more responsible in the implementation process of the construction of settlements in order to improve their living standards.

Thus, the growth rate of the township people's welfare will evolving with the participation and creativity of the community as well as the mindset ready to carry out development fruitfully and effective.

If observe discretion and village development programs today, it is conceptually seen their symptoms towards the implementation of welfare theory and participative together. Government's discretion reduced poverty through the development of basic infrastructure in the village.

METHODOLOGY

Types of research

The use of a method in research activities is important, because with a good method will greatly assist the investigators in uncovering the problems examined. The method used in this research is a method of describing the nature of an ongoing state of current research is conducted, and the search for the causes of a phenomenon / phenomena to be studied and made any particular conclusion (*Husein Umar, 1999: 20*).

According *Surachmad (1999: 19)* the type of descriptive methods can be interpreted as a troubleshooting procedure to be investigated with a picture of the subject or object of research (individuals, institutions, communities and others) based on the factors that appear or as appropriate at the present time.

Research sites

This research was conducted or carried out in Sarimi Kiren Bonggo district.

Population and Sample

Population

In a population study is the "whole of the object to be examined" Arikunto (1991: 10). According Sugiyono (2012: 90) Population is "generalization region consisting of the objects/subjects that have quality and characteristics of the course set by researchers to learn and then drawn conclusions. So the population is not only people but also objects and natural objects to another. Inroads are also not just the numbers that exist on the object/subject studied but include characteristics / properties owned by the subject or object ". As for the population in this study are: All community residents in Kiren Village Bonggo district Sarimi. which amounted to 211 households

Samples

Samling According Sugiyono (2012: 91) Sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by this population. Researchers may not learn all that there is a population, for example, because of limited funding time, the researchers can use a sample drawn from that

population. What of the sample, the conclusion can be applied to the population. Transform the samples taken from the population should be rigorously (represent).

Informant Research

Informants in this study consists of various stakeholders who are involved directly or indirectly in the implementation of basic infrastructure development and its impact on improving people's welfare in the village is the community, village head, public / Indigenous. In choosing the informants are based on level of need and be intentional with each informant determined solely by researchers and customized based on specific criteria. The number of informants in this study will be tailored to the needs, the level of difficulty and accuracy of the data obtained.

Data Collection Techniques

To gather the necessary data in the course of this research, the authors use several techniques are observation, interview or interview with the support literature.

Observation (Observation)

In this case the author used direct observation techniques, namely observation and recording systematically the conditions / circumstances of the symptoms seen in the research object directly on the spot.

Interview (Interview)

According Koentjaraningrat (1993) says that the interview is a way to obtain and collect data in the research community by asking questions to the respondents sampled or parties deemed to know the problems studied.

Questionnaire (Questionnaire)

Questionnaires are data collection techniques by giving a set of questions or written questions to respondents to answer. Questionnaire is a technique collecting efficient data when researchers know for certain variables to be measured and know what can be expected from the respondents. Opinions Uma Now (1992) found some rule in the writing of the questionnaire as a technique Collecting the data is: *writing, measurements, and physical appearance*.

Library Studies

Literature study meant collecting data by reading books, documents, regulations, and other scholarly writings that no correlation with the problems examined.

Documentation

Documentation is a tool used for qualitative purposes, because it can be used in various purposes. Documentation can generate descriptive data are quite valuable and are often used to predict a research problem. Documentation can be carefully observed, thus pila documentation can give you a history of the desired flow. (Lychee. J. Moleon, 1987: 114)

Mechanical Processing Data

This technique is performed when data has been collected in the field. According to Marzuki (1986: 81), there are three stages of data processing are: Editing, coding and tabulating.

Editing

Editing is the first stage in the processing of data in the form of checking, rechecking the data that has been collected from the respondents. Summarizing the activities back to the data collected is of paramount importance in assessing whether or not filled, filling, clear whether or not the writing and so on.

Their inaccuracy in the provisions above, it will be returned to the respondent to ask the right answer.

Coding

Coding is the next stage in providing code to each of the items of the question. The goal is to facilitate the grouping of the same data.

Tabulating

Tabulating is to enter data into a table that has been prepared in advance. The activities tabulating in this paper is to enter the data collected so as to facilitate the audit activities categorical data.

DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

Data analysis techniques in this study using triangulation techniques where the analysis is done by comparing and checking of the data that is obtained from different data collection techniques. For instance interview data, compared with the data from the observation and documentation, or vice versa. In this study, the data and information that is also qualitatively analyzed descriptively on the responses of informants and data from field observations and data research documentation.

Frequency Distribution Model or abbreviated $f(\%)$ (Husain Usman, 2003-34), namely:
Information:

$$f(\%) = \frac{f}{n} \times 100 \%$$

$F(\%)$ = Frequency (Percentage)

n = Number of Sampling (Respondents)

100% = Constant Value / Stay

13. Frequency Distribution model data ($f(0/0)$), namely with tables, calculations Score Mean (average) and percentage calculations.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Impact of Basic Infrastructure build *Construction of Roads and Bridges*

Table 4.1Recapitulation Indicators Roads and Bridges

No.	Question	Respondents answer			amount (%)
		Always (%)	Sometimes (%)	Never (%)	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	
1	Do you think Mr. / Ms government has made road worthy village community.	29 (97)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	30 (100%)
2	Do you think Mr. / Ms government has made a decent road for the community.	10 (33%)	0 (0%)	20 (67%)	30 (100%)
2	Do you think Mr. / Ms with roads and bridges on the rise and can bring about change for the people of the village.	27 (90%)	0 (0%)	3 (10%)	30 (100%)
	Total score (average)	66 (73.3)	0 (0%)	24 (26.7)	90 (100%)
	Frequency (average)	22 (73%)	0 (0%)	8 (27%)	30 (100%)

Source: Primary Data Processed results 2016

Table 4.1 shows on the number of respondents was 30, with indicators of the question, that agree to manufacture a decent road for the community, there are as many as 29 respondents (97%) answered a (Always) 1 respondents (3%) answered c (Never). With indicators of the question, that of making proper bridge for the community, there are as many as 10 respondents (33%) answered a (Always) 20 respondents (67%) answered c (Never). With indicators of the question, that the construction of roads and bridges can bring change to society, there are as many as 27 respondents (90%) answered a (Always) 3 respondents (10%) answered c (Never).

By looking at the value of the average frequency with that obtained showed that the indicators construction of roads and bridges to the community of Kiren Village Bonggo district Sarmi District responded to the criteria so as many (73%), who answered hesitation (0%), and said no (27 %). The total score obtained by the average value of 90.

Thus from the answers of 30 respondents, the indicator is at ya criteria with the average value of the total score of 90 impact of basic infrastructures to the betterment of the community in Sarmi Kiren Bonggo district.

Making Bath Water**Table 4.2Recapitultion Respondents On Net cleanser water**

No.	Question	Respondents answer			Frequency (%)
		Always (%)	Sometimes (%)	Never (%)	
		(3)	(2)	(1)	
1	Does Mr / Mrs agree on the rise and box Water.?	28 (93%)	0 (0%)	2 (7%)	30 (100%)
2	What is the current built Tubs already performing well	2 (7%)	0 (0%)	28 (93%)	30 (100%)
3	Is this Mr / Mrs already have a decent Clean Water for consumption.?	5 (16%)	0 (0%)	25 (84%)	30 (100%)
	Total score (average)	35 (39)	0 (0)	55 (61)	90 (100%)
	Frequency (average)	12 (39%)	0 (0%)	18 (61%)	30 (100%)

Source: Primary Data Processed results 2016

Table 4.2. The number of respondents 30 people. With indicator question, that agree with like Water storages, there are as many as 28 respondents (93%) answered a (Always), 2 respondents (7%) answered c (Never). With the indicator questions storages clean water is well, there are as many as 2 respondents (7%) answered a (Always), 28 respondents (93%) answered c (Never). With this indicator during the question Mr / Ms've got decent clean water for consumption, there are as many as five respondents (16%) answered a (Always), 25 respondents (84%) answered c (Never).

By looking at the average frequency value obtained show that indicators of manufacture of bath water in the community is still far from decent show consumption in response to the criteria Always 11.6 (39%), who answered Sometimes there is no response (0%) and 18.4 respondents who answered never as many (55%). thus from the answers of 30 respondents, the indicator on the manufacture of tubs are on criteria never.

Lighting village

Table 4.3 Summary of Respondents About Lighting village

No.	Question	Respondents answer			amount (%)
		Always (%)	Sometimes (%)	Never (%)	
		(3)	(2)	(1)	
1	Is this Mr / Mrs already feel pretty good illumination village / adequate.	6 (20%)	0 (0%)	24 (80%)	30 100%
2	Do you think Mr. / Ms with their village lighting can bring changes to the Village community.	29 (97%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	30 100%
	Total score (average)	35 (58.3)	0 (0)	25 (41.6)	60 100%
	Frequency (average)	17.5 (58%)	0 (0%)	12.5 (42%)	30 100%

Source of data: primary data Processed in 2016

Table 4.3 above shows the number of respondent of 30 people. With indicators of the question, already feeling pretty good village lighting or adequate, there are as many as six respondents (20%) answered a (Always) 24 respondents (80%) answered c (Never). With the indicator question their hometown lighting can make a difference for the people of the village, there are as many as 29 respondents (97%) answered a (Always) 1 respondent (3%) answered c (Never).

By looking at the average frequency value obtained showed that the indicator light on the community village in Kiren 17.5 respondents responded with the criteria of Always (58%), who answered hesitate no response (0%), and 12 , 5 respondents who answered Never as many (42%). thus from the answers of 30 respondents, the indicator light 17.5 of the respondents are in criteria Always (58%) means that the people in Kiren already get diesel for lighting the village of Kampung because while PLN has not entered the area is still in the planning stages of development.

Improvement of Public Welfare Education

Table 4.4 Recapitulation Respondents About Education

No.	Question	Respondents answer			Frequency (%)
		Always (%)	Sometimes(%)	No (%)	
		(3)	(2)	(1)	
1	Do you think the father / mother with roads and bridges on the rise and can facilitate the children to go to school?	30 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	30 (100%)
2	Is so far the government has provided a means of adequate school facilities?	20 (67%)	0 (0%)	10 (33%)	30 (100%)
	Total score (average)	50 (83)	0 (0%)	10 (17)	60 (100%)
	Frequency (average)	25 (83%)	0 (0%)	5 (17%)	30 (100%)

Source: Primary Data Processed results 2016

Table 4.4 shows on the number of respondents 30 people.

A total of 30 respondents (100%) answered a (Always), which means that with the rise and roads and bridges to facilitate children to go to school as much as 20 respondents (67%) answered a (Always), which means the government has provided a means and adequate school facilities 10 respondents (33%) answered c (Never), which means the government has provided the means and facilities but the management is still not a good system.

By looking at the value of the average frequency obtained indicate that the education indicators for the people of Kiren responded to 25 respondents with the criteria of Always (83%), who answered Sometimes there is no response (0%) of the people in Kiren 5 respondents and Never answer as many (17%). the results of the frequency distribution of educational indicators show that the government has given assistance in the form of facilities and infrastructure to support education for underprivileged people.

Health

Table 4.5 Rekapitulasi Respondents About health indicators

No.	the question	Respondents answer			amount (%)
		Always (%)	Sometimes (%)	never (%)	
		(3)	(2)	(1)	
1	Do you think the father / mother of facilities and pre-health facilities is sufficient.	24 (80%)	0 (0%)	6 (20%)	30 (100%)
2	Do you think the father / mother so far the government has been providing assistance facilities and pre means for community health centers.	29 (97%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	30 (100%)
	total Score	53 (88%)	0 (0%)	7 (12%)	60 (100%)
	Frequency (average)	29 (88%)	0 (0%)	1 (12%)	30 (100%)

Source: Primary Data Processed results 2016

Table 4.5 shows on the number of respondents 30 people. 24 respondents (80%) answered a (Always), which means the health infrastructure is sufficient, the answer b (sometimes) no 6 respondents (20%) answered c (Never), which means mean and the infrastructure is still not fully meet the needs of the community. A total of 29 respondents (97%) answered (Always) 1 response (3%) answered.

By looking at the value of the average frequency obtained show that the health indicators of the people in Kiren responded to 29 respondents to the criteria of Always (88%), who answered Sometimes there is no response (0%) and 1 orang respondents who answered Never as much (12%). the results of the frequency distribution of health indicators to help the health infrastructure in Kiren shows are on Always criteria (88%) of the total score obtained by 30 respondents.

Economy**Table 4.6 Rekapitulasi Respondents On Economic Income Indicator**

No.	Question	Respondents Answer			amount (%)
		Always (%)	Sometimes-Sometimes (%)	Never (%)	
		(3)	(2)	(1)	
1	Is this for the economy and earnings Mr / Mrs already meet their daily needs.	10 (33%)	5 (17%)	15 (50%)	30 (100%)
2	Is Basic Infrastructure As with the construction of roads and bridges lighting Village and Water can help the economy of the father's mother.	20 (67%)	7 (23%)	3 (10%)	30 (100%)
	Total Score (average)	30 (50)	12 (20)	18 (30)	30 (100%)
	Frequency (average)	15 (50%)	6 (20%)	9 (30%)	30 (100%)

Source: Primary Data Olhan 2016

Presentation of data from the above table shows of the number of respondents 30 people as many as 10 respondents (33%) answered a (Always), which means the economy and income is sufficient to meet the need for the daily 5 respondent (17%) answered b (Sometimes) which means that economic and earnings mediocre and there are still unmet needs, 15 respondents (50%) answered c (Not ever) which means that the economy and earnings do not meet the daily needs and still many needs that must be fulfilled. 20 respondents (67%) answered a (Always), which means the building of Basic Infrastructure such as roads and bridges, lighting villages as well as with the clean water can help the economy, society, seven respondents (23%) answered b (Sometimes) the meaning that with the construction of Infrastructure basic may not be able to help the economy, society, 3 respondents (10%) answered c (never), which means the basic infrastructure may not be able to meet the economic income communities because some communities in Kiren seasonal workers or what if any new job offer could only work and earn a living, and if no job offer then the public cannot get in other words become unemployed.

Values mean frequency obtained show that indicators of economic income to the community in Kiren Village shows that direspons15 respondents to the criteria of Always (50%), 12 respondents who answered At (20%), 18 respondents who answered never as many (30%). the results of the distribution of income frequency economic indicators that exist in the community in Kiren Village show progress from year to year because people have to get the rocks out of the government but still many people who incorrectly use the help that is given from the government.

From the results of research conducted in Kiren Village Bonggo district Sarmi, that the Roads and Bridges In Table 3.1 shows that the Government Sarmi has built or made a decent road for the community in Kiren Village Bonggo district this case it can be seen from the statement of the respondent , where as many as 29 of the 30 respondents or respondents (97%) or a statement that the road and bridge in Kiren has been built for the community and positive for

the community in Kiren Village. Bonggo district Sarmi but needs to be improved towards a better

Development of Clean Water

Besides if you see the research that the authors obtained related to preparation or manufacture of road and bridge communities also expect their manufacture Clean Water pot for the people in Kiren Village very requires the availability Development Bath Water it can be seen from the total respondents as many (30 %) but it is also the most fundamental thing that construction of tubs Water has never been built in the village of Kien so that the availability of clean water for the community is also very limited this can be seen from the total answer Respondents 3.2 questions to the three which as many (70%) respondent stated that it has not Air decent or decent clean water for consumption. The data collected here indicates, the water supply is still limited and has not been touched up on clean water for the community.

The results of the overall response and 30 respondents obtained frequency distribution of the variables that impact on the Basic Infrastructure then obtained the following data:

Improvement of Public Welfare

Education

The construction of roads and bridges has been made as well and worth the impact on public welfare Increased too good. which can be seen in Table 4.4 show that the first question in the awakening of Roads and Bridges can facilitate children weeks to go to school it can be seen from the statement of the respondent that the author made a sample in which the total score average respondent 30 or (100 %) people answered Always or make a statement that the construction of roads and bridges in Kiren will greatly assist activities of the children to go to school because they do not have to walk longer to go to school roads and Bridges are the children of the school have been easier to go to school by riding two-wheeled vehicles or four-wheeled vehicles.

Health

Besides education, the Government has also been providing assistance health infrastructure for health centers in Kiren which is sufficient it can be seen from Table 3.5 Statement into two where (97%) of respondents said that the government already provides health facilities with adequate to health centers in kiren Bonggo district Sarmi so that people in Kiren no longer need to go down to the city for treatment because pre means is sufficient unless there are patients that cannot be handled again by nurses and health workers, or in the language medical emergency patient so that the patient should be referred to the major hospitals in Jayapura.

Economic and Revenue

In addition to the means education health development of Roads and Bridges, Water and Lighting Villge also such a deep impact on the economy and the income of the people in village Kiren Bonggo district Sarmi can be seen in 3.6 statements into two as many (67%) respondents stated by the construction of basic infrastructure such as road and bridges, Making box Water can help the economy in village Kiren society. If the Roads and Bridges, Water, and Information had provided automatic local economy will be better because they can go well and good sell their crops and perform other work activities well.

Analysis Improvement Society welfare

Based on 4.2 above can be described that some of the indicators used parameter to measure or describe the improvement in the feel of society into the Development of basic infrastructure, it appears that the impact good to the improvement of people's welfare is more dominant with respondent many as 23 people (76%). Of indicators construction of roads and bridges to the betterment of society such as education, health, economic and public revenue can bring good changes for the people in Sarmi Kiren Bonggo district. But that does not respond well are indicators of clean water, and lighting the village. Because people do not feel any change in the welfare village Kiren. By looking at the average frequency value that was obtained indicators of education, health indicators, and economic indicators adequate income society Always reason with the criteria of 25 people (76%), sometimes as much as 2 people (7%), and 5 (17%) say never. The resulting distribution of variable frequency increased prosperity are the criteria that always responded by 23 people (76%). Thus from the answers of 30 respondents, the variable increase in social welfare are at Always criteria (27%).

CONCLUSION

Development Basic infrastructure Against Public Welfare

Roads and Bridges

Impact of Basic Infrastructure development Against Public Welfare Improvement. From the construction of roads and bridges have a positive impact on the Education, Health and Economic Income society. Due to road and bridge the basic facilities needed by the public to access a wide range of activities in education, health, and livelihoods of others.

Air Bersi

P Developing clean water is also a basic need that is in need by the community in Kiren. But until now the Development of clean water tub in Kiren has not done well. Now the people in Kiren still use the water borehole and rainwater for consumption. Due to the impact of the construction of clean water bath so ber influence on people's lives in Kiren. Until now, people who are at Kiren still hope that the government can build a clean water bath at Kiren.

Village lighting

Develop of Water community in Kiren also expect their hometown of adequate lighting. Until now, people still use diesel power for lighting villages in each lane at Kiren. Also lighting is impacting on Education, Health, and Economic Income society. Due to their good lighting. Then the activities conducted in the evenings such as learning, their good lighting is also very helpful nurses and other health workers to work in the evening as night picket duty to keep the patient. In addition to health education in economics lighting also darting in need, with good lighting community can make ice cubes, made cakes, and various other activities at night.

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