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Gintingan in Subang : an indigenous institution for sustainable community-based development in the Sunda Region of West Java, Indonesia

Saefullah, K.

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Author: Saefullah, K.

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CHAPTER VIII BIVARIATE UTILISATION PATTERNS OF TRADITIONAL, TRANSITIONAL AND MODERN COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

This chapter elaborates the behavioural pattern of the household respondents from the four village samples in which the household survey was conducted. The result which is identified through a qualitative approach has provided rich findings on the role of Traditional Community Institutions (TRCIN) in Sustainable Community-based Development in the Subang District, particularly in the village areas where the study was conducted. Moreover, the quantitative data which were collected during the study reveals a broader perspective of the community members on their preferences on the utilisation of the available Community Institutional Systems. There are three types of alternative Community Institutions available in the villages: Traditional Institutions, Transitional Institutions and Modern Institutions. This research uses the terms which were introduced by Slikkerveer (1990; 2016) as well as Uphoff (1986) and Leurs (2010), which define those types of Community Institutional Systems as they were elaborated in Chapter 2 of this dissertation. While the Traditional Institution is classified based on the bottom-up approach and the Modern Institution is defined based on the 'top-down' institution, the 'Transitional Institution' is classified based on the combination between the 'top-down' and 'bottom-up' approach in its planing, establishment and operations.

It is indicated that the more community members are socially attached among each other, the more Traditional Community Institutions (TRCIN) are in their preferences in terms of utilisation. Inversely, the more community members are socially detached from the others, the more Modern Community Institutions (MDCIN) are in their favor for utilisation. In general, about 47.5 % of the respondents preferred to utilise the Traditional Community Institutions, 32.5 % preferred the Transitional Community Institutions (TSCIN) and only 20% of the respondents preferred Modern Community Institutions (MDCIN). The circumstances which determine their utilisation behaviour are explained in this chapter, where the psycho-social variables dominate in the independent variables, influencing the utilisation behaviours. Moreover, the intervening variables which are represented by the policy and promotion of the private and government institutions are also influencing the utilisation behaviour of the respondents from the four villages in Subang. The quantitative survey has been applied in this study to emphasise the analyses of the utilisation behaviour by collecting the quantitative data in the villages using a constructed questionnaire which was developed by a pioneering study by Slikkerveer (1990). The questionnaire of this study was developed from December 2011 to March 2012 and distributed from March to May 2012. This report reveals the descriptive results of the survey. The model and method used in this research are adapted from the multivariate model of utilisation behaviour, introduced by Slikkerveer (1990), which has been adapted and implemented in various researches on applied ethnoscience and development, *i.e.* Agung (2005), Leurs (2010), Djen Amar (2010), Ambaretnani (2012) and Aiglsperger (2014). In analysing the significance of statistical data, the significance rules are used, which have also been implemented by Agung (2005), Ambaretnani (2012), Chirangi (2013) and Aiglsperger (2014).

The analysis of the behavioural patterns of utilisation behaviour is divided into two chapters of Chapter VIII and Chapter IX. While this Chapter VIII focuses on the bivariate and mutual relations analyses of the behavioural patterns of utilisation, the Chapter IX will elaborate the multivariate analyses of the study of the utilisation behaviour.

8.1 Preparation of the Data Set

8.1.1 The Structured Database of the Household Survey in Subang

The samples collected in this study accommodate the geographical distribution of the Subang District, which is divided into three areas: Northern Subang, Central Subang and Southern Subang. The accommodation of three geographical areas in this research contributes to an additional analysis from an ethno-economics and ethnodevelopment perspective to the earlier study by Breman and Wiradi (2002), which only covered the Northern area of Subang. As mentioned by the Head of the Regional Planning of the Subang District, an analysis of three geographical areas of Subang is necessary to be examined (*pers. comm* 2012). The instrument was developed between November-December 2011 and finalized in March 2012 and distributed in the four villages of the Subang District between March to May 2012. The total number of questionnaires distributed to the respondents were 360 questionnaires as shown in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Distribution of the Questionnaires over Four Villages of Subang, also indicating the Time of the Interviews.

Village	Number of Questionnaires	Interviewers	Time of Interview
Sukamelang	100	Kurniawan Wastim	15-March – 9 May 2012
Bunihayu	80	Mufti Farid Ahmad Solihin Suherman Hendra	15-March – 9 May 2012
Mayangan	90	Kurniawan Kurniawan Wawan Gunawan Ahmad Solihin Susanti	15-March – 9 May 2012
Cimanglid	90	Suherman Kurniawan Ahmad Solihin Suherman Mufti Farid Hendra	15-March – 9 May 2012

Source: Fieldwork Survey by Saefullah (2012).

The collected data from the samples were then tabulated in the spreadsheet file with MS.Excel. The tabulated data were then examined through the processes of data cleaning and re-categorisation of some variables, according to the analytical model. Out of 360 questionnaires collected, only 345 questionnaires were ready for further analysis as the other 15 questionnaires were incomplete. The final distribution of the data samples which were analysed in this study are thus as shown in Table 8.2.

Tabel 8.2 Distribution of the Household Samples based on the Villages over the Geographic Area of the Samples and the Number of Distributed Samples.

Name of the Village	Type of Area	Geographic Area of Subang	Total Number of Samples Interviewed	
			N	%
Bunihayu	Highland/Rural	Southern Area	79	22.9
Cimanglid	Highland/Rural	Southern Area	82	23.8
Mayangan	Lowland/Rural	Central Area	88	25.5
Sukamelang	Central/Urban	Northern Area	96	27.8
Total number of samples			345	100.0

Source: Fieldwork Survey by Saefullah (2012).

8.1.2 Selected Determinant Variables of the Utilisation of the Community Institutions

This research uses a multivariate analytical model which is adapted from the pioneering study by Slikkerveer (1990). The same model has been used for various researches in applied ethnoscience, which have been carried out by Agung (2005), Leurs (2010), Djen Amar (2010), Ambaretnani (2012), Chirangi (2013), Aiglsperger (2014), and Erwina (2019). The multivariate model is the basis for the statistical analyses of the quantitative data collected about the utilisation behaviour of the community members in the four village samples in this study, with a focus on the utilisation of the indigenous/traditional community institutions including *Gintingan*, in contrast to the other existing transitional and modern community institutions. Although the qualitative approach through interviews and historical analysis as suggested by the 'Leiden Ethnosystems Approach' (Slikkerveer 1990) has been implemented to describe the utilisation behaviour of the people from the four village samples, additional analyses have also been carried out to generalize the conclusion of the study. It includes the general picture of the dynamic patterns of the utilisation behaviour by the respondents in the village samples with a view to explain the individual relationships between the block variables and the quantitative approaches through bivariate, multivariate and multiple regression analyses. This shows the interrelated interactions between all the independent, intervening, and dependent variables of the patterns of the utilisation behaviour of the traditional, transitional and modern community institutions.

The significant variables are included in the quantitative analyses of the bivariate, mutual relations analyses, multivariate and multiple regression analyses. Adapted from the multivariate analytical model of Slikkerveer (1990, 1999), there are several variables which are determining peoples' behaviour in the utilisation of the community institutional systems in the four villages of Subang District in West Java. The model emphasises the interactions between dependent variables of utilisation behaviour and the determinants of the independent and intervening variables, which are as follows: 1) Independent Variables: Pre-Disposing Variables including Socio Demographic and Psycho-Social Variables, Perceived Variables, Enabling Variables, Institutional Variables, and Environmental Variables; 2) Intervening Variables; and 3) Dependent Variables.

The results of the univariate explorative analyses of each of the variables (N=345) demonstrates that some of the variables are statistically insignificant to be included in any of the bivariate or multivariate statistical analyses. For instance, while it was expected that the Socio-Economic Status (SES) of the respondents was statistically significant in explaining the utilisation behaviour of the samples, however, the quantitative result shows that the variable is

statistically insignificant. This result can also explain why preferences of the community members to utilise the indigenous institution of Gintingan in the four villages of Subang are not determined or limited by their SES. The involvement of the community members in the practice of Gintingan is not determined by their SES. The result was also confirmed by an interview with the Secretary of the Village Administration (*pers. comm.* 2012). Furthermore, the result is also supported by the study of Manstead (2018) which mentions that SES has less influence on the individual behaviour which is rooted in one's socio-demographic background or related to their socio-cultural orientation. Similarly the other insignificant variables which were elaborated in Chapter III are omitted for further analyses. It does not mean that those variables are not influencing the utilisation behaviour of the respondents. However, the statistical evaluation of the data shows insignificant results for the context of the four village samples (*cf.* Field 2009; Aiglsperger 2014).

Based on the statistical evaluations towards the variables in the determination of the utilisation behaviour from the four village samples towards the community institutional systems, there are 27 significant variables in Block 1 to Block 7 from the total 83 variables of the questionnaire. The other 56 variables are statistically insignificant, according to the range of significance value in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3 Range of Significant Value and its Interpretation.

Significancy & Asymp Signicancy value (χ^2)	Interpretation of value
$\chi^2 > 0.15$	non significant
$0.15 > \chi^2 > 0.10$	indication of significance
$0.10 > \chi^2 > 0.05$	weakly significant
$0.05 > \chi^2 > 0.01$	strongly significant
$0.01 > \chi^2 > 0.001$	very strongly significant
$\chi^2 < 0.001$	most strongly significant

Source: Agung (2005); Leurs (2010); Djen Amar (2010); Ambaretnani (2012); Chirangi (2013), Aiglsperger (2014) and Erwina (2019).

Using the above criteria, this study concludes that there are 3 significant independent variables under Block 1 of the 'Socio-demographic Variables', followed by 10 significant independent variables under Block 2 of the independent 'Psycho-social Variables', 4 significant independent variables under Block 3 of the 'Perceived Needs Variables', one significant independent variable under Block 4 of the 'Enabling Variables', 4 significant independent variables under Block 5 of the 'Institutional Variables', 3 significant independent variables under Block 6 of the 'Environmental Variables' and two significant variables under Block 7 of the intervening variables (*cf.* Table 8.4).

Table 8.4 List of the Selected Significant Variables and Variable Labels based on Blocks of Determinant Variables, indicating their Significance Values with the Dependent Variables.

Variable name	Variable label	Significance value
INDEPENDENT VARIABLES		
Block 1: Socio-Demographic Variables		
Household relationships	<i>hhrel</i>	.000
Sex	<i>sex</i>	.000
Profession	<i>prof</i>	.005
Block 2: Psycho-Social Variables		
Knowledge about local/Sundanese tradition	<i>knowt</i>	.046
Knowledge about local/Sundanese cosmovision	<i>knowcos</i>	.001
Knowledge about <i>Gotong Royong</i> principles and practices	<i>knowgot</i>	.001
Knowledge about existing traditional institution	<i>ktradinst</i>	.009
Knowledge level about existing traditional institution	<i>ktrad</i>	.064
Knowledge level about existing modern institution	<i>kmod</i>	.032
Form of Financial Support of the existing modern Institution	<i>fmodfo</i>	.055
Form of Medical Support of the existing modern Institution	<i>mmodfo</i>	.084
Beliefs in Sundanese Tradition for well being and good life	<i>tsundblf</i>	.018
Beliefs in modern cosmopolitan life style for well being/good life	<i>mblf</i>	.010
Block 3: Perceived Needs Variables		
Perceived needs of Financial support	<i>fpercv</i>	.000
Perceived needs of Medical support	<i>mpercv</i>	.019
Perceived needs of Educational support	<i>edpercv</i>	.018
Perceived needs of Socio-Cultural support	<i>spercv</i>	.055
Block 4: Enabling Variables		
Saving Ability	<i>monsav</i>	.054
Block 5: Institutional Variables		
Objective of Traditional Community Institutional System	<i>ob_tinst</i>	.001
Objective of Modern Community Institutional System	<i>ob_minst</i>	.001
Objective of Transitional Community Institutional System	<i>ob_trins</i>	.026
Organisational Structure of Modern Institutions	<i>orgmod</i>	.065
Block 6: Environmental Variables		
Environmental Locations of the Community	<i>enloc</i>	.002
Zonation Locations of the Community	<i>zonaloc</i>	.000
Residential Status in the Community	<i>resstat</i>	.066
Block 7: INTERVENING VARIABLES		
Influence of government/public promotion on the utilisation of modern institution	<i>gprom_m</i>	.074
Influence of commercial/private regulation on the utilisation of modern institution	<i>pre_m</i>	.087
DEPENDENT VARIABLES		
Block 8: Utilisation of Traditional Institutions	<i>Ut_Trad</i>	
Block 9: Utilisation of Transitional Institutions	<i>Ut_Trans</i>	
Block 10: Utilisation of Modern Institutions	<i>Ut_mod</i>	

Source: Computation of the Data Set from the Fieldwork (2012).

8.2 Quantitative Analysis and Interpretations

8.2.1 The General Level of the Behavioural Patterns of the Utilisation of Community Institutions

Based on the data analysis towards the quantitative household surveys of 345 respondents from the four village samples, Table 8.5 indicates the preferences of the community members in four villages in their utilisation behaviour towards the Community Institutional Systems in the village samples. In general, the respondents from the Bunihayu and Cimanglid villages prefer to utilise the transitional institutions as their first preference and the traditional institutions as their second preference, while the respondents from the Mayangan and Sukamelang villages prefer to utilise the traditional institutions as their first preference and the modern institutions as their second preference. None of the respondents from the four village samples prefer to utilise the modern institutions as their first preference. However, in the total preferences, the respondents from the four villages prefer to utilise the traditional institutions as their first preference as shown in Table 8.5. In general, about 47.5% of the respondents prefer to utilise traditional institutions, followed by about 32.5% who prefer to utilise transitional institutions. Only 20% of the respondents prefer to utilise modern institutions in comparison with the traditional and transitional ones.

Among the respondents who utilise traditional institutions, the majority of the respondents from Sukamelang village utilises traditional institutions the most, with about 65.6% preferring it. Among the respondents who use transitional institutions, the majority of the people of Bunihayu prefer to utilise transitional institutions. Lastly, among the respondents who utilise modern institutions, the majority of people who utilise this modern type of institution are people who come from the Sukamelang Village.

Table 8.5 Distribution of the Sample Villages over the Dependent Variable of the Utilisation of the Available Community Institutions (N=345).

Sample Village Variable	Utilisation of the Community Institutions							
	Traditional		Transitional		Modern		Total	
Village Name	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bunihayu	23	29.1	45	57.0	11	13.9	79	100.0
Cimanglid	28	34.1	44	53.7	10	12.2	82	100.0
Mayangan	50	56.8	18	20.5	20	22.7	88	100.0
Sukamelang	63	65.6	5	5.2	28	29.2	96	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .000$ & Cramer's $V = .000$)

Source: Computation of the Data Set from the Fieldwork (2012).

The schematic model in Figure 8.1 shows the overall preferences of the respondents from the four village samples in the Subang District towards their utilisation of traditional, transitional and modern institutions. Figure 8.1 confirms that the overall distribution of the utilisation behaviour of the respondents of their preferences in the institutions is 47.5% for the traditional institutions, 32.5% for the transitional institutions and 20% for the modern institutions. This distribution is reflected in the subsequent bivariate, mutual relations, multivariate and multiple regression analyses of the data.

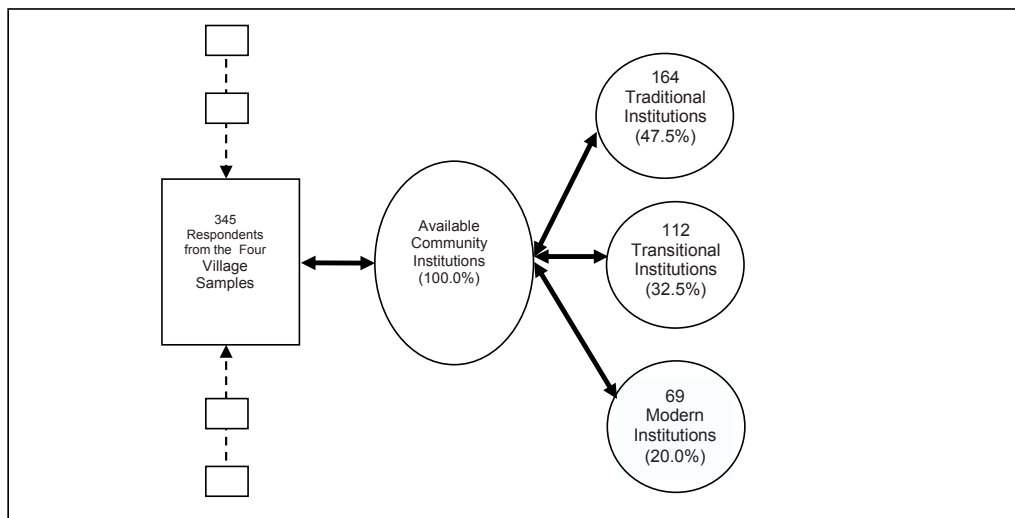


Figure 8.1 The Schematic Model of the 345 Household Respondents on Their Reported Utilisation Patterns of the three available Community Institutions in Subang.

Source: Adapted from the Computation of the Data Set from the Fieldwork (2012).

8.2.2 Bivariate Analysis of the Selected Variables

The statistical validation of the bivariate analysis is calculated by the use of the IBM-SPSS Software Programme version 22 of the restructured data files for the number of respondents from the four village samples. The inferential statistics which were carried out in the study are based on the bivariate analyses which are appropriate to the type of data involved, mainly a non-dichotomous categorical data or statistically named as nominal data. The other remaining questions are categorised as ordinal data which were adapted from the nominal data. The bivariate analyses examine whether one variable relates to another: more specifically what the shape, direction or strength of the relationship is (*cf.* Weinberg & Abramowitz 2002; Leurs 2010). The bivariate analysis is meant to measure the association between two variables and not the causation analysis. The results of the bivariate analyses used in this research are presented in the following tables which consist of:

- the observed counts and percentages of the cross-tabulation,
- the values of Pearson's Chi-square (χ^2) with the statistical critical measures, and
- the corresponding measures of association in Cramer's V with the statistical critical measures.

The expected counts required to calculate Pearson's chi-square test have been performed but are not presented in the tables (*cf.* Miller *et al.* 2002; Field 2009). The data which are used in the statistical analyses are those generated by means of the household survey of the dataset in which N equals 345, which corresponds to the 345 household heads, represented by either the household head or the spouse. Three division levels of measurements are used in the statistical analyses in the SPSS pre-defined data set. They are: 1) the nominal level of measurement; 2) the ordinal level of measurement; and 3) the scale level of measurement, which combines the interval and ratio levels determined in general statistics.

Bivariate analysis of the Socio Demographic Variables

Socio-demographic variables indicate the characteristics of a society based on indicators *i.e* age, sex, education level, income level, marital status, occupation, religion, birth rate, average size of a family, as well as their social-economic status. It refers to a group defined by its sociological and demographic characteristics. Social sciences use socio-demographic variables to describe the profile of a particular group of sample or population. This is used to explain peoples' behaviour towards particular circumstances (*cf.* Esu 2005; Manstead 2018).

Table 8.6 Distribution of the Socio-Demographic Variables over the Dependent Variables in the Utilisation of the Three Types of Community Institutional Systems (N=345).

Variable	Utilisation of Community Institutions							
	Traditional		Transitional		Modern		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Relationship of Household								
Household Head	124	50.8	63	25.8	57	23.4	244	100.0
Household Spouse	40	39.6	49	48.5	12	11.9	101	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0
(Pearson $\chi^2 = .000$ & Cramer's V = .000)								
Sex of Respondents								
Male	121	50.8	61	25.6	56	23.5	238	100.0
Female	43	40.2	51	47.7	13	12.1	107	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0
(Pearson $\chi^2 = .000$ & Cramer's V = .000)								
Profession/Occupation of Respondents								
Unemployed	5	62.5	2	25.0	1	12.5	8	100.0
Housewife	13	43.3	16	53.3	1	3.3	30	100.0
Peasant Farmer	44	35.2	54	43.2	27	21.6	125	100.0
Farmer	29	59.2	13	26.5	7	14.3	49	100.0
Industrial labourer	8	50.0	5	31.2	3	18.8	16	100.0
Entrepreneur	34	52.3	10	15.4	21	32.3	65	100.0
Government Officer	8	53.3	5	33.3	2	13.3	15	100.0
Private Employee	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	4	100.0
Retired	3	60.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	5	100.0
Teacher	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	2	100.0
Fisherman	16	61.5	6	23.1	4	15.4	26	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .005$ & Cramer's V = .005).

Source: Computation of the Data Set from the Fieldwork (2012).

Within the socio-demographic variables, there is a *most strongly significant* correlation between the relationship of household to people's behaviour in the utilisation of Community Institutional Systems (Pearson $\chi^2 = .000$ & Cramer's V = .000). It is indicated that in the case of 'relationship to household', a marked deviance of this general picture of distribution appears in the category of 'household head' in the family, in relation to the 'utilisation of traditional institution' (50.8% in comparison with 47.5% respectively). Although in the Sundanese cosmology, woman is symbolised as an inspired figure (*cf.* Nurmila 2016), however, the culture of patriarchy also happens in various household decisions, including the economic decisions of a family. This is also confirmed with the sex variable. There is a *most strongly significant* correlation between the sex of respondents with people's behaviour in the utilisation of community institutions (Pearson $\chi^2 = .000$ & Cramer's V = .000). It is indicated that in the case of 'sex of respondents', a marked

deviance of this general picture of distribution appears in the category of ‘male’ in relation to the ‘utilisation of traditional institution’ (50.8% in comparison with 47.5% respectively). Surprisingly, it is also indicated that in the category of ‘female’ in relation to the ‘utilisation of transitional institution’, a marked deviance of this general picture of distribution also appears (47.7% in comparison with 32.5% respectively). In addition to that, there is a *most strongly significant* correlation between occupation of household head to people’s behaviour in the utilisation of community institutions (Pearson’s $\chi^2 = .000$ & Cramer’s $V = .000$). It is indicated that in the case of ‘profession/occupation of respondents’, a marked deviance of this general picture of distribution appears in the category of ‘private employee’ in relation to the ‘utilisation of traditional institution’ (75% in comparison with 47.5% respectively). The figure indicates that the private employees, who usually work for profit-motivated activities, prefer to utilise traditional institutions. According to the interviews with the elder people in the Sukamelang village, one of the main reasons why people utilise ‘*Gintingan*’ is that they can preserve the social cohesion among the members in the community. Similarly, in Cimanglid village, the elder person said that ‘the threats to social cohesion’ become the reason why they avoid the use of modern institutions, such as banking institutions (*cf. pers. comm* 2012; Djen Amar 2010; Ambaretnani 2012; Nurmila 2016).

Bivariate analysis of the Psycho-Social Variables

Psycho-social variables explain the ‘invisible reasons’ why people act in certain behaviours. For instance, concerning the ‘knowledge and beliefs’ variable of the respondents, it is difficult to visibly understand how people behave in specific situations, based on their knowledge or beliefs. However, based on their knowledge and beliefs, people could trace the reasoning behind their knowledge and beliefs.

Table 8.7 Distribution of the Psycho-Social Variables over the Dependent Variables of the Utilisation of the Three Types of Community Institutional Systems (N=345).

Variable	Utilisation of Community Institution							
	Traditional		Transitional		Modern		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Knowledge of Local/Sundanese Tradition								
Very Little	43	47.8	30	33.3	17	18.9	90	100.0
Little	71	47.7	44	29.5	34	22.8	149	100.0
Average	5	29.4	6	35.3	6	35.3	17	100.0
Much	43	52.4	31	37.8	8	9.8	82	100.0
Very Much	2	28.6	1	14.3	4	57.1	7	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .046$ & Cramer’s $V = .046$)

Table 8.7 (continued)

Variable	Utilisation of Community Institution							
	Traditional		Transitional		Modern		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Knowledge of Sundanese Cosmovision								
Very Little	33	52.4	17	27.0	13	20.6	63	100.0
Little	84	45.4	59	31.9	42	22.7	185	100.0
Average	3	15.8	13	68.4	3	15.8	19	100.0
Much	42	59.2	22	31.0	7	9.0	71	100.0
Very Much	2	28.6	1	14.3	4	57.1	7	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .001$ & Cramer’s $V = .001$)

Table 8.7 (continued)

Variable	Utilisation of Community Institution							
	Traditional		Transitional		Modern		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Knowledge of <i>Gotong Royong</i>								
Very Little	36	47.4	28	36.8	12	15.8	76	100.0
Little	51	47.2	27	25.0	30	27.8	108	100.0
Average	9	42.9	3	14.3	9	42.9	21	100.0
Much	66	50.0	52	39.4	14	10.6	132	100.0
Very Much	2	25.0	2	25.0	4	50.0	8	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .001$ & Cramer's V = .001)**Knowledge of Existing Traditional Institutions**

Know 1 trad institution	11	64.7	3	17.6	3	17.6	17	100.0
Know 2 trad institutions	68	42.2	70	43.5	23	14.3	161	100.0
Know 3 trad institutions	50	48.1	26	25.0	28	26.9	104	100.0
Know 4 trad institutions	29	55.8	11	21.2	12	23.1	52	100.0
Know 5 trad institutions	6	54.5	2	18.2	3	27.3	11	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .009$ & Cramer's V = .009)**Knowledge Level of Existing Traditional Institutions**

Very Little	28	50.9	19	34.5	8	14.5	55	100.0
Little	69	54.8	29	23.0	28	22.2	126	100.0
Average	26	36.6	34	47.9	11	15.5	71	100.0
Much	37	44.0	27	32.1	20	23.8	84	100.0
Very Much	4	44.4	3	33.3	2	22.2	9	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .064$ & Cramer's V = .064)**Knowledge Level of Existing Modern Institutions**

Very Little	46	51.1	33	36.7	11	12.2	90	100.0
Little	48	50.0	31	32.3	17	17.7	96	100.0
Average	61	47.3	33	25.6	35	27.1	129	100.0
Much	9	30.0	15	50.0	6	20.0	30	100.0
Very Much	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .032$ & Cramer's V = .032)

Source: The Computation of the Data Set from the Fieldwork (2012).

Knowledge poses an important factor in human decisions. As Table 8.7 shows, there is a *strongly significant* correlation between 'knowledge about local/Sundanese tradition' to people's behaviour in the utilisation of community institutions (Pearson $\chi^2 = .046$ & Cramer's V = .046). It is indicated that in the case of 'knowledge about local/Sundanese tradition', a marked deviance of this general picture of distribution appears in the category of 'much knowledge of local/Sundanese tradition' in the household in relation to the utilisation of traditional institution (52.4% in comparison with 47.5%). There is also a *very strongly significant* correlation between 'knowledge about local/Sundanese cosmovision' to people's behaviour in the utilisation of community institutions (Pearson $\chi^2 = .001$ & Cramer's V = .001). A marked deviance of this general picture of distribution appears in the category of 'much knowledge of Sundanese cosmovision' in relation to the utilisation of traditional institutions (59.2% in comparison with

47.5%). This result indicates that local people's cosmovision becomes an invisible factor that guides local peoples' behaviour (*cf.* Warren, Slikkerveer & Brokensha 1995; Irawan 1999; White 2010). In addition to knowledge of local culture and Sundanese cosmovision, there is a *very strongly significant* correlation between 'knowledge of gotong-royong' to people's behaviour in the utilisation of community institutions (Pearson $\chi^2 = .001$ & Cramer's $V = .001$). A marked deviance of this general picture of distribution appears in the category of 'much knowledge of gotong-royong' in relation to the utilisation of traditional institutions (50% in comparison with 47.5%). There is also a *very strongly significant* correlation between 'knowledge of existing traditional institution' to people's behaviour in the utilisation of community institution (Pearson $\chi^2 = .009$ & Cramer's $V = .009$). A marked deviance of this general picture of distribution appears in the category of 'know 4 or more traditional institution' in relation to the utilisation of traditional institution (55.8% in comparison with 47.5%).

Table 8.8 Distribution of the Psycho-Social Variables over the Dependent Variables of the Utilisation of the Three Types of Community Institutional Systems (N=345).

Variable	Utilisation of Community Institution							
	Traditional		Transitional		Modern		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Form of Fin. Support on Existing Modern Institutions								
Money	138	50.7	81	29.8	53	19.5	272	100.0
Services	26	35.6	31	42.5	16	21.9	73	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0
Form of Med. Support on Existing Modern Institutions								
Not Applicable	146	42.3	105	30.5	67	19.4	318	92.2
Money	18	5.2	7	2.0	2	0.6	27	7.8
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .055$ & Cramer's $V = .055$)

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .084$ & Cramer's $V = .084$)

Source: Computation of the Data Set from the Fieldwork (2012).

Nevertheless, there is a *weakly significant* correlation between 'knowledge level of existing traditional institution' to people's behaviour in the utilisation of community institution (Pearson $\chi^2 = .064$ & Cramer's $V = .064$). A marked deviance of this general picture of distribution appears in the category of 'little knowledge of existing traditional institution' in relation to the utilisation of traditional institution (54.8% in comparison with 47.5%). Lastly, there is a *strongly significant* correlation between 'knowledge levels of existing modern institutions' (Pearson $\chi^2 = .032$ & Cramer's $V = .032$). A marked deviance of this general picture of distribution appears in the category of 'very little knowledge of existing modern institution' in relation to the utilisation of traditional institution (51.1% in comparison with 47.5%). Surprisingly, a marked deviance of this general picture of distribution appears in the category of 'very much knowledge of existing modern institution' in relation to the utilisation of modern institution (0% in comparison with 47.5%).

Apart from the knowledge variables, 'form of supports' by the community institution has also influenced people's behaviour in the utilisation of the community institution. For instance, people might show different behaviour if the form of support comes from money rather than tangible goods or vice versa, as depicted in Table 8.8. There is a weakly significant correlation between 'form of financial support on existing modern institution' to people's behaviour in the utilisation of community institutions (Pearson $\chi^2 = .055$ & Cramer's $V = .055$). A marked deviance of this general picture of distribution appears in the category of 'money form of financial support on existing modern institution' in relation to the utilisation of traditional

institutions (50.7% in comparison with 47.5%). The result provides strong evidence that local people's practice in using traditional institutions *i.e. Gintingan* is not driven by money or any commercial reasons. It is driven more by non-economic motives. In addition to that, there is also a *weakly significant* correlation between 'form of medical support' to people's behaviour in the utilisation of community institution (Pearson $\chi^2 = .084$ & Cramer's $V = .084$). A marked deviance of this general picture of distribution appears in the category of 'money form of medical support on existing modern institution' in relation to the utilisation of traditional institutions (5.2% in comparison with 47.5%).

Table 8.9 Distribution of the Psycho-Social Variables over the Dependent Variables of the Utilisation of the Three Types of Community Institutional Systems (N=345).

Variable	Utilisation of Community Institution							
	Traditional		Transitional		Modern		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Beliefs in Sundanese Traditions for well-being & good life								
Very Little	28	53.8	18	34.6	6	11.5	52	100.0
Little	47	56.0	15	17.9	22	26.2	84	100.0
Average	28	47.5	19	32.2	12	20.3	59	100.0
Much	58	42.9	51	37.8	26	19.3	135	100.0
Very Much	3	20.0	9	60.0	3	20.0	15	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0
(Pearson $\chi^2 = .018$ & Cramer's $V = .018$)								
Beliefs in Modern Traditions for well-being & good life								
Very Little	45	52.9	32	37.6	8	9.4	85	100.0
Little	47	49.5	31	32.6	17	17.9	95	100.0
Average	60	47.6	33	26.2	33	26.2	126	100.0
Much	10	31.2	15	46.9	7	21.9	32	100.0
Very Much	2	28.6	1	14.3	4	57.1	7	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .010$ & Cramer's $V = .010$)

Source: Computation of the Data Set from the Field Work (2012).

The last part of the psycho-social variables which influence people's behaviour on the utilisation of community institutions are beliefs in traditions, either traditional or modern. Table 8.9 above depicts evidence from the research. There is a *strongly significant* correlation between 'beliefs in Sundanese tradition for well being and good life' to people's behaviour in the utilisation of community institutions (Pearson $\chi^2 = .018$ & Cramer's $V = .018$). A marked deviance of this general picture of distribution appears in the category of 'little beliefs in Sundanese tradition for well being and good life' in relation to the utilisation of traditional institutions (56.0% in comparison with 47.5%). The fact indicates that, although 'the belief' is weak, people still show preference towards the traditional institution. There is also a *strongly significant* correlation between 'beliefs in the Modern Tradition for well being and good life' to people's behaviour in the utilisation of community institutions (Pearson $\chi^2 = .010$ & Cramer's $V = .010$). A marked deviance of this general picture of distribution appears in the category of 'very much belief in the modern tradition for well being and good life' in relation to the utilisation of the modern institutions (57.1% in comparison with 20.0%). This is consistent with the category of 'very little belief in modern tradition for well being and good life' in relation to the utilisation of traditional institutions (52.9% in comparison with 47.5%).

Bivariate Analysis of the Perceived Variables

Table 8.10 shows the perceived variables which have significantly mutual relationships with the utilisation of microfinance institutions. There are four variables indicated in the Perceived Variables which have significant correlation with people's behaviour on the utilisation of Community Institutional Systems: perceived needs of financial support; perceived needs of medical support; perceived needs of educational support, and perceived needs of socio-cultural support.

Table 8.10 Distribution of the Perceived Variables over the Dependent Variables of the Utilisation of the Three Types of Community Institutional Systems (N=345).

Variable	Utilisation of Community Institution							
	Traditional		Transitional		Modern		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Perceived needs of Financial support								
No need of fin support	36	42.4	28	32.9	21	24.7	85	100.0
Support from trad inst	73	60.3	27	22.3	21	17.4	121	100.0
Support from mod inst	30	42.9	26	37.1	14	20.0	70	100.0
Support from trans inst	17	37.8	27	60.0	1	2.2	45	100.0
Support from other inst	8	33.3	4	16.7	12	50.0	24	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0
(Pearson χ^2 = .000 & Cramer's V = .000)								
Perceived needs of Medical support								
No need of med support	93	53.1	50	28.6	32	18.3	175	100.0
Support from trad inst	32	45.1	24	33.8	15	21.1	71	100.0
Support from mod inst	31	43.7	24	33.8	16	22.5	71	100.0
Support from trans inst	8	61.5	4	30.8	1	7.7	13	100.0
Support from other inst	0	0.0	10	66.7	5	33.3	15	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0
(Pearson χ^2 =.019& Cramer's V = 0.019)								
Perceived needs of Educational support								
No need of educ support	99	51.8	55	28.8	37	19.4	191	100.0
Support from trad inst	33	50.8	23	35.4	9	13.8	65	100.0
Support from mod inst	17	42.5	12	30.0	11	27.5	40	100.0
Support from trans inst	8	40.0	11	55.0	1	5.0	20	100.0
Support from other inst	7	24.2	11	37.9	11	37.9	29	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0
(Pearson χ^2 =.018 & Cramer's V = .018)								
Perceived needs of Socio-Cultural support								
No need of socio-cult support	117	51.8	67	29.6	42	18.6	226	100.0
Support from trad inst	28	45.9	18	29.5	15	24.6	61	100.0
Support from mod inst	4	33.3	5	41.7	3	25.0	12	100.0
Support from trans inst	8	50.0	8	50.0	0	0.0	16	100.0
Support from other inst	7	23.3	14	46.7	9	30.0	30	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .055$ & Cramer's V = .055)

Source: Computation of Data Set from the Fieldwork (2012).

There is a *most strongly significant* correlation between 'perceived needs of financial support' to people's behaviour in the utilisation of community institutions (Pearson $\chi^2 = .000$ & Cramer's V = .000). A marked deviance of this general picture of distribution appears in the category of

‘support from traditional institutions of the perceived needs of financial support’ in relation to the utilisation of traditional institutions (60.3% in comparison with 47.5%). There is also a *strongly significant* correlation between ‘perceived needs of medical support’ to people’s behaviour in the utilisation of community institutions (Pearson $\chi^2 = .019$ & Cramer’s $V = 0.019$). A marked deviance of this general picture of distribution appears in the category of ‘support from transitional institutions of the perceived needs of medical support’ in relation to the utilisation of traditional institutions (61.5% in comparison with 47.5%). The preference towards transitional institutions for medical assistance is supported by the study of Ambaretnani (2013) and Chirangi (2014) who underscore the importance of interprofessional collaboration between traditional and modern health workers, which could be categorised as transitional in the health care sector. As for educational support, there is a *strongly significant* correlation between ‘perceived needs of educational support’ to people’s behaviour in the utilisation of the Community Institutional Systems (CINS) (Pearson $\chi^2 = .018$ & Cramer’s $V = .018$).

A marked deviance of this general picture of distribution appears in the category of ‘no need of educational support of the perceived needs of educational support’ in relation to the utilisation of traditional institutions (51.8% in comparison with 47.5%). This evidence supports the findings from the interview with the people in the four villages where the research was done. Although *Gintingan* could be used by people for any purpose, it is however rarely found that people use *Gintingan* for educational purposes. Lastly, there is a *weakly significant* correlation between ‘perceived needs of socio-cultural support’ to people’s behaviour in the utilisation of Community Institutional Systems (Pearson $\chi^2 = .055$ & Cramer’s $V = .055$). There is a marked deviance of this general picture of the distribution process in the category of ‘no need of socio-cultural support of perceived needs of socio-cultural support’ in relation to the utilisation of traditional institutions (51.8% in comparison with 47.5%).

Bivariate analysis of the Enabling Variables

Table 8.11 shows the enabling variable that is significantly having a mutual relationship with the utilisation of community institutions. It is surprising that only saving ability has significant correlations with the utilisation of microfinance institutions of the respondents. The ability of saving money has a *weakly significant* correlations with the utilisation of Community Institutional Systems with the statistical measures of Pearson $\chi^2 = 5.855$ (asympt. significance level at .054) and Cramer’s $V = .130$ (significance level at .054). A marked deviance of this general picture of the distribution was noticed in the category of ‘not able to save’ in the saving ability in relation to the utilisation of traditional institutions (50.0% in comparison with 47.5%).

Table 8.11 Distribution of the Enabling Variables over the Dependent Variables of the Utilisation of the Three Types of Community Institutional Systems (N=345).

Variable	Utilisation of Community Institution							
	Traditional		Transitional		Modern		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Saving Ability								
No/Not able to save	94	50.0	51	27.1	43	22.9	188	100.0
Yes/Able to save	0	44.6	61	38.9	26	16.6	157	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .054$ & Cramer’s $V = .054$)

Source: Computation of Data Set from the Fieldwork (2012).

Bivariate Analysis of the Institutional Variables

Table 8.12 shows the institutional variables that significantly have mutual relationships with the utilisation of Community Institutional Systems. There is a *very strongly significant* correlation between ‘objective of the traditional Community Institutional System’ to people’s behaviour in the utilisation of Community Institutional Systems (Pearson $\chi^2 = .001$ & Cramer’s V = .001). A marked deviance of this general picture of the distribution is noticed in the category ‘for financial support on the objective of traditional community institution’, in relation to the utilisation of traditional institutions (57.0% in comparison with 47.5%). Similarly, there is a *very strongly significant* correlation between ‘objective of modern Community Institutional System’ to people’s behaviour on the utilisation of Community Institutional Systems (Pearson $\chi^2 = .001$ & Cramer’s V = .001). A marked deviance of this general picture of the distribution is observed in the category of ‘there are no objectives of the modern community institution’ in relation to the utilisation of traditional institutions (83.3% in comparison with 47.5%).

Table 8.12 Distribution of the Institutional Variables over the Dependent Variables of the Utilisation of the Three Types of Community Institutional Systems (N=345).

Variable	Utilisation of Community Institution							
	Traditional		Transitional		Modern		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Objective of Traditional Community Institutional Systems								
There are no objectives	8	57.1	5	35.7	1	7.1	14	100.0
For financial support	94	57.0	50	30.3	21	12.7	165	100.0
For medical support	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
For educational support	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
For communicational support	12	52.2	9	39.1	2	8.7	23	100.0
For socio-cultural support	50	35.2	47	33.1	45	31.7	142	100.
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .001$ & Cramer’s V = .001)

Objective of Modern Community Institutional Systems

There are no objectives	5	83.3	0	0.0	1	16.7	6	100.0
For financial support	64	56.6	22	19.5	27	23.9	113	100.0
For medical support	44	49.4	26	29.2	19	21.3	89	100.0
For educational support	17	27.0	33	52.4	13	20.6	63	100.0
For communicational support	32	45.1	30	42.2	9	12.7	71	100.0
For socio-cultural support	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	3	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .001$ & Cramer’s V = .001)

Objective of Transitional Community Institutional Systems

There are no objectives	7	53.8	4	30.8	2	15.4	13	100.0
For financial support	114	53.8	63	29.7	35	16.5	212	100.0
For medical support	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
For educational support	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
For communicational support	11	50.0	9	40.9	2	9.1	22	100.0
For socio-cultural support	31	32.3	35	36.5	30	31.2	96	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .026$ & Cramer’s V = .026)

Table 8.12 (continued)

Variable	Utilisation of Community Institution							
	Traditional		Transitional		Modern		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Organisational Structure of Traditional Institutions								
Closed Institution	30	44.8	28	41.8	9	13.4	153	100.0
Open Institution	134	48.2	84	30.2	60	21.6	190	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .125$ & Cramer's V = .125)**Org. Structure of Modern Institutions**

Closed Institution	69	45.1	60	39.2	24	15.7	153	100.0
Open Institution	93	48.9	52	27.4	45	23.7	190	100.0
Other	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .065$ & Cramer's V = .065)

Source: Computation of Data Set from the Fieldwork (2012).

In terms of the organisational structure of the Community Institutional Systems, there is an indication of a significant correlation between 'organisation structure of traditional institution' to people's behaviour in the utilisation of community institutions (Pearson $\chi^2 = .125$ & Cramer's V = .125). A marked deviance of this general picture of distribution is revealed in the category of 'open institution' on the organisational structure of traditional institutions in relation to the utilisation of traditional institutions (48.2% in comparison with 47.5%). As for the organisational structure of modern institutions, there is a *weakly significant* correlation between 'organisation structure of modern institutions' to people's behaviour in the utilisation of Community Institutional Systems (Pearson $\chi^2 = .065$ & Cramer's V = .065). A marked deviance of this general picture of the distribution is observed in the category of 'other types of organisational structure of modern institutions', in relation to the utilisation of traditional community institutions (100% in comparison with 47.5%).

Bivariate Analysis of the Environmental Variables

Table 8.13 shows the environmental variables that significantly have mutual relationships with the utilisation of Community Institutional Systems. There are three significant environmental variables influencing people's behaviour in the utilisation of Community Institutional Systems: 'environmental locations', 'zonation' and 'residential status in the community'. There is a *very strongly significant* correlation between 'environmental locations of the community' to people's behaviour in the utilisation of community institutions (Pearson $\chi^2 = .002$ & Cramer's V = .002).

Table 8.13 Distribution of the Environmental Variables over the Dependent Variables of the Utilisation of the Three Types of Community Institutional Systems (N=345).

Variable	Utilisation of Community Institution							
	Traditional		Transitional		Modern		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Envirotnmental locations of the community								
Rural	120	45.8	94	35.9	48	18.3	262	100.0
Semi Urban	44	55.0	18	22.5	18	22.5	80	100.0
Urban	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	3	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .002$ & Cramer's V = .002)

Table 8.13 (continued)

Variable	Utilisation of Community Institution							
	Traditional		Transitional		Modern		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Zonation locations of the community								
Mountainous	28	32.8	48	55.2	11	12.6	87	100.0
Plains	41	57.7	11	15.5	19	26.8	71	100.0
Low-Land	34	63.0	4	7.4	16	29.6	54	100.0
Coastal	45	57.7	17	21.8	16	20.5	78	100.0
Others	16	29.1	32	58.2	7	12.7	55	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .000$ & Cramer's V = .000)**Residential Status in the community**

Indigenous/Local Resident	145	49.2	97	32.9	53	18.0	295	100.0
Migrant/Non Local Resident	19	38.0	15	30.0	16	32.0	50	100.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .066$ & Cramer's V = .066)

Source: Computation of Data Set from the Fieldwork (2012).

A marked deviance of this general picture of distribution is seen in the category of the 'semi-urban and urban' environmental location in relation to the utilisation of traditional institutions (55.0% and 45.8% in comparison with 47.5%). There is also a *most strong significant* correlation between 'zonation' locations of the community to people's behaviour in the utilisation of community institutions (Pearson $\chi^2 = .000$ & Cramer's V = .000). A marked deviance of this general picture of distribution is seen in the category of the 'low-land' zonation of the community in relation to the utilisation of traditional institutions (63.0% in comparison with 47.5%). Nevertheless, there is a weak significant correlation between 'residential status in the community' to people's behaviour in the utilisation of community institutions. A marked deviance of this general picture of distribution is seen in the category of 'indigenous/local resident' in relation with the utilisation of traditional community institutions (49.2% in comparison with 47.5%).

Bivariate Analysis of Intervening Variables

Table 8.14 shows the intervening variables that significantly have mutual relationships with the utilisation of Community Institutional Systems. There is a weak significant correlation between 'influence of government promotion on the utilisation of modern institution' to people's behaviour in the utilisation of community institutions (Pearson $\chi^2 = .074$ & Cramer's V = .074).

A marked deviance of this general picture of distribution is seen in the category of 'none' in relation to the utilisation of traditional community institutions (57 % in comparison with 47.5%). As for the private/commercial community institutions, there is a weak significant correlation between 'influence of private/commercial regulation on the utilisation of modern community institution' to people's behaviour in the utilisation of the community institutions. A marked deviance of this general picture of the distribution is observed in the category of 'few' influences of private/commercial regulation in relation to the utilisation of traditional community institutions (73.1% in comparison with 47.5%).

Table 8.14 Distribution of the Intervening Variables over the Dependent Variables of the Utilisation of the Three Types of Community Institutional Systems (N=345).

Variable	Utilisation of Community Institution							
	Traditional		Transitional		Modern		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Influence of Govt/Public Promotion on the utilisation of Modern Institutions								
None	57	57.0	24	24.0	19	19.0	100	100.0
Very few	9	26.5	15	44.1	10	29.4	34	100.0
Few	30	42.3	26	36.6	15	21.1	71	100.0
Average	68	48.6	47	33.6	25	17.9	140	100.0
Many	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Very Many	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .074$ & Cramer's V = .074)

Influence of Private/Commercial Regulation on the utilisation of Modern Institutions								
None	39	55.7	16	22.9	15	21.4	70	100.0
Very few	18	33.3	23	42.6	13	24.1	54	100.0
Few	19	73.1	5	19.2	2	7.7	26	100.0
Average	21	42.0	18	36.0	11	22.0	50	100.0
Many	66	45.8	50	34.7	28	19.4	144	100.0
Very Many	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	164	47.5	112	32.5	69	20.0	345	100.0

(Pearson $\chi^2 = .087$ & Cramer's V = .087)

Source: Computation of Data Set from the Fieldwork (2012).

8.2.3 Mutual Relations Analysis of the Selected Variables

Based on the bivariate cross-tab analysis among the independent, intervening and dependent variables, the study could indicate the mutual relations analysis, which shows the significant variables that influence the behavioural patterns of the people in the utilisation of community institutions in the four village samples. The following paragraph shows the mutual relations analysis from this study. The abbreviation of each variable includes the statistical significance measures written in *italics*. Based on the model, we could generally conclude the following:

1. in terms of the socio-demographic variables, there are four significant variables that have mutual relations with the intervening variables on their influence in the utilisation of traditional community institutions in contrast to transitional and modern community institutions. The significant variables are 'household relationship' (*hhrel/.000*), 'gender of the respondents' (*sex/.000*) and 'the profession of the respondents' (*profession/.005*);
2. in terms of the psycho-social variables, there are ten significant variables that have mutual relations with the intervening variables on their influence in the utilisation of traditional community institutions in contrast to the transitional and modern community institutions. The variables are 'knowledge of Sundanese/local tradition' (*knowt/.046*), 'knowledge of Sundanese/local cosmovision' (*knowcos/.001*), 'knowledge of gotong-royong principles and practices' (*knowgot/.001*), 'knowledge of types of existing traditional institutions' (*ktradinst/.009*), 'knowledge level of the existing traditional institutions' (*ktrad/.064*), 'knowledge level of the existing modern institutions' (*kmod/.032*), 'form of financial support of the existing modern institution' (*fmodfo/.055*), 'form of medical support of the existing

- modern institution (*mmodfo/.084*), 'beliefs in Sundanese tradition for well-being and good life' (*tsundblf/.018*), and 'beliefs in modern cosmopolitan life style for well-being and good life' (*mblf/.010*);
3. in terms of the perceived variables, there are four significant variables that have mutual relations with the intervening variables on their influence in the utilisation of traditional community institutions in contrast to the transitional and modern community institutions. The four variables are 'perceived needs of financial support' (*fpercv/.000*), 'perceived needs of medical support' (*mpercv/.019*), 'perceived needs of educational support' (*edpercv/.018*), and 'perceived needs of socio-cultural support' (*spercv/.055*);
 4. in terms of the enabling variables, only 'saving ability' (*monsav/.054*) has a mutual relations with the intervening variables on their influence in the utilisation of traditional community institutions in contrast to the transitional and modern community institutions;
 5. in terms of institutional variables, four variables have mutual correlations with the intervening variables on their influence in the utilisation of traditional community institutions in contrast to the transitional and modern community institutions. The significant variables are 'the Objective of Traditional Community Institutional Systems' (*ob_tinst/.001*), 'the Objective of Modern Community Institutional Systems' (*ob_minst/.001*), 'the Objective of Transitional Community Institutional Systems' (*ob_trins/.026*), and 'the Organizational Structure of Modern Community Institutions' (*orgmod/.065*); and finally
 6. in terms of the environmental variables, three variables have mutual relations with the intervening variables on their influence in the utilisation of traditional community institutions in contrast to the transitional and modern community institutions. The variables are 'Environmental Location of the Community' (*enloc/.002*), 'Zonation Location of the Community' (*zonaloc/.000*) and 'Residential Status in the Community' (*resstat/.066*).

The intervening variables in this model indicate the mutual relations to the independent variables as well as its influence in the utilisation of the traditional community institutions, in contrast to the transitional and the modern ones. The significant variables are 'the Infuence of Government/Public Promotion on the Utilisation of the Modern Community Institutions' (*gprom_m/.074*) and 'the Influence of the Commercial/Private Regulation on the Utilisation of Modern Community Institutions' (*pre_m/.087*).

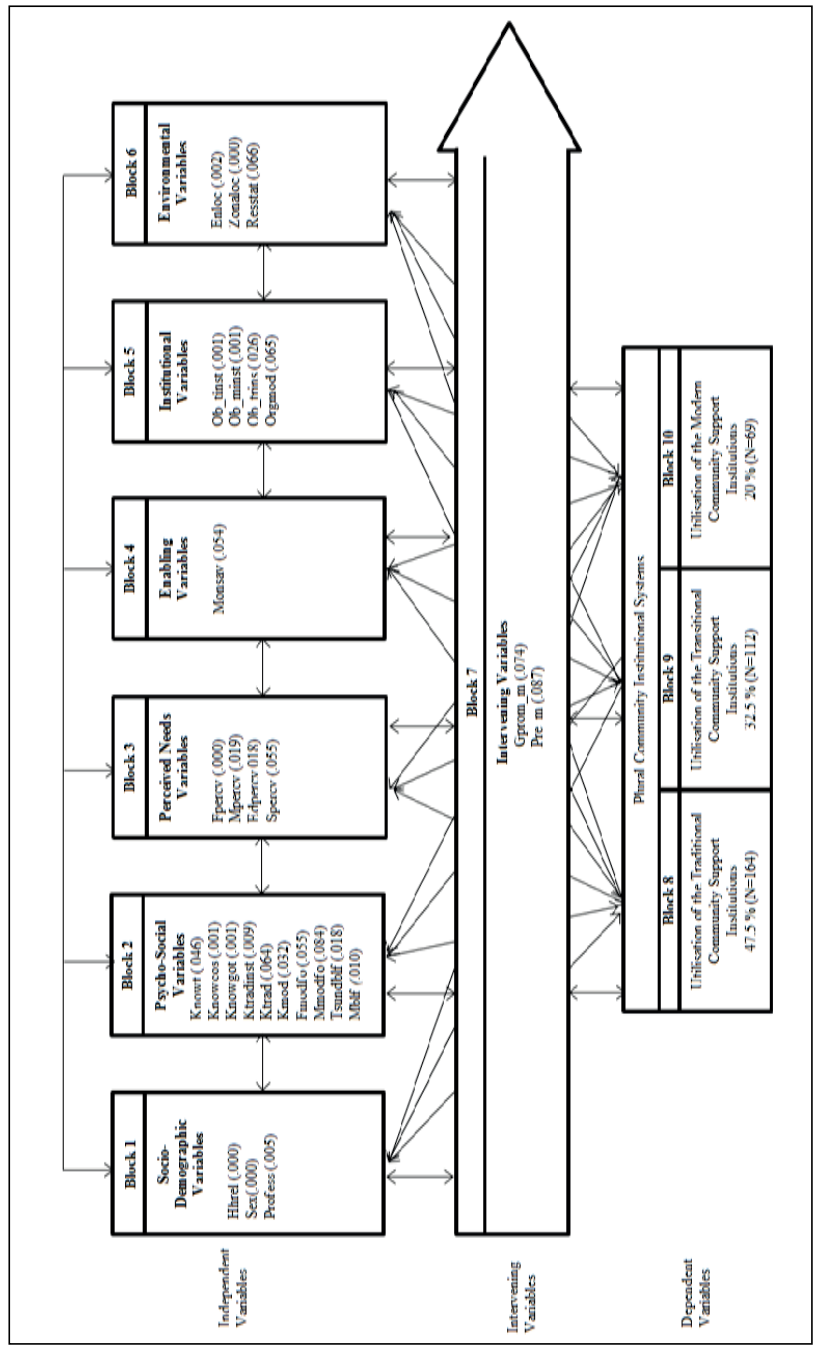


Figure 8.2 Model of the Mutual Relations Analysis of the Blocks of Variables.
 Note: Variables which are statistically significant are presented in the block with the significant value in parentheses.
 Source: Computations based on the Fieldwork Survey (2012).