

## **CHAPTER II**

### **Overview of Research Object**

#### **1.1 Overview of Bumirejo Village**

##### **1.1.1 Profile of Bumirejo Village**

Bumirejo is a village with the largest hamlet in district Lendah. Speaking of history, the village of Bumirejo originated from the combined 4 villages i.e. Butuh Village, Cabean Village, Potrogaten Village and Bangeran Village which in 1947 was done merging. Thus resulting in the village of Bumirejo, with 15 hamlet wich are Carikan, Dukuh, Kalangan, Jogahan, Bangeran, Bonosoro, Tempel, Ngipik, Gegunung, Panggang, Degolan, Pereng and Sempu.

The village has approximately 193 ha of land fields. The condition of the main road is asphalt with not good condition, wich has a lot of holes. Access roads to remote villages are still with the cast Block is not wide or narrow. This is possible will be very difficult to pass by the users of a wheelchair or a motor tricycle. Medium for building houses located far apart from each other, where each House has a yard. The use of a spacious yard is used by citizens for ranching, making outdoor or planting coconut and banana trees.

South and East Area of Bumirejo is producing pottery. Almost every house in this makes the manufacture of refined clay as brick, pestle, cool, and various other craft of clay. This area is already fairly well known pottery producing area. The number of Bumirejo in the village of PMKS (Penyandang Masalah

Kesejahteraan Sosial) as much as 271 inhabitants, with citizens with disabilities disability listed on the medium-term development plan of the village years 2014 - 2017 a number of 100 people, 88 people not working and 12 people work or have a livelihood. Different case with the Social Office of the PMKS data recorded as many as 80 people.

### **1.1.2 Geographical**

Thoroughly the location of the village of Bumirejo geography, located between

North : Demangrejo Village and Srikayangan Village

South : Wahyuharjo Village and Tirtorahayu Village

West : Krembangan Village and Wahyuharjo Village

East : Jatirejo Village and Srikayangan Village

The Bumirejo village has a wide range 825.6135 ha with the northern boundary; the village of Srikayangan, East; Jatirejo village, South; Tirtorahayu village and the West; Panjataan village. The amount of the aforesaid for the area between the yard and the land of rice fields. The land covering an area of 625.9680 ha yards and rice paddies covering an area of 199.6455 ha. the Bumirejo Village has a fairly broad geographic region, parts of the North and East of the village is part of the plateau South and West of the village is dominated by lowland rice fields.

### **1.1.3 Demographical**

The villagers Bumirejo amounted to 9.115 people with the composition of 4,554 men and 4,561 women, 3,115 head of household – *kepala keluarga* (KK),

146 Neighbourhood – Rukun Tetangga (RT). The complete population data based on respective territories are as follows:

**Table 2.1 Data Based on Respective Territories**

No	Name of Hamlet	Amount RT	Amount KK	Male Population	Female Population	Population Amount
1	Bageran	17	249	373	347	720
2	Bonosoro	11	267	388	374	762
3	Cabean	11	180	244	252	496
4	Carikan	6	177	230	242	472
5	Degolan	10	145	231	230	461
6	Dukuh	4	167	228	238	466
7	Gegunung	5	150	227	220	447
8	Jogahan	14	298	413	414	827
9	Kalangan	8	193	289	288	577
10	Ngipik	15	289	436	429	865
11	Panggung	11	164	232	248	480
12	Pereng	7	174	256	254	512
13	Sempu	9	173	231	250	481
14	Senik	7	237	344	349	693
15	Tempel	11	234	334	330	664
	Total	146	3097	4554	4561	9115

Sourch : *laporan penyelenggaraan pemerintah desa* (LPPD) Bumirejo Village.

#### **1.1.4 Social Conditions of Bumirejo Village**

##### **1. Economic Aspect**

The majority of population of the village of Bumirejo livelihood as farmers/planters, in addition there is also a society which Self-employed work, civil servant, TNI/POLRI and private employees. It makes the sector/agricultural land is very much in the village of Bumirejo as the main source of jobs.

As for the economic Activities of the village center is located right in the middle of the village, that village and market rice field stretching along the East-West direction. Village market is a crowded market p there are still daily selling Activities to local traders.

This market is the main market in lendah subdistrict in particular to the most Western subdistrict of lendah. It could be said that the center of the village economy is dominant in the West and South. The area in which there is a branch unit of BRI, a supermarket, a fruit Shop, a hand in the grocery store, shops, car showrooms, agricultural stalls to the market of the village. Village Government is located in the northern area, with uphill road conditions so that it is possible to have low accessibility.

### 1. Aspect of Education

**Table 2.2 Level of Education Society in Bumirejo Village**

No	Level of Education	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Not School	257	4.39 %
2	Elementary School	1.124	19.20 %
3	Junior High School	1.490	25.46 %
4	Senior High School	2.534	43.30 %
5	Diploma	175	3 %
6	Bachelor	266	4.5%
7	Post graduate	6	0.2 %
	Total	5. 852	100 %

Sourch : LPPD Bumirejo Village

In the aspect of education which is a graduate of the Senior High School become a majority of the education in the village of bumirejo, while for the

society who complete up to Bachelor's degree/Diploma/graduate already is pretty much complete.

Regardless of the level of education, the institution became a need to improve the quality of education in rural areas, such as the later access to students, facilities and infrastructure that should be at the greatly noticed.

### **1.1.5 Vission and Mission of the Bumirejo Village**

#### **1. Vision of Bumirejo Village**

"The realization of the village of Bumirejo that is safe, healthy, prosperous, beautiful and harmonious."

#### **1. Mission of Bumirejo Village**

- a. Develop a safe society in real life field to support the implementation of the development in all sectors of life either born or inner.
- b. Develop condition of a healthy society both physical and spiritual as well as the environment of their life towards a prosperous society.
- c. Develop a prosperous society with a focus on the agricultural sector
- d. Embody the beauty of the village of bumirejo with attention to comfort and harmony of a beautiful environment "*ijo royo - royo*"
- e. Enhance the harmony of residents based on religious guidance.

### **1.1.6 Medium-Term Development Planing of Bumirejo Village**

Outline of the development of the village of Bumirejo consists of three aspects. *first* aspect of governance, *second* from the aspect of the field of development and empowerment, and *third* is from the fields of

civil and public. This achievement in the effort required the existence of a detailed strategy such as:

1. Strategy

Bumirejo Village programme is carried out with reference to the strategies drawn up on the basis of socio-economic conditions of the society.

a. Bumirejo as the more advanced Villages in building the village with a focus on economic development of Society agriculture and micro businesses that have a comparative advantage so as to compete with other areas to be able to increase revenue and welfare of the society.

b. Drawing up operational measures of the development of the village.

1. Orientation of economic development directed at the improvement of the society.

2. improving the quality of Human Resource through education.

3. Increasing role of communities through society empowerment.

4. Improving the quality of life of the society through health care.

5. preserving the social life of the society based on religious values.

c. Set the Priority for of the Village Development.

1. Village development is directed at rural infrastructure.
2. facilities and infrastructure Construction.
3. supporting economic development.

As for the public policies implemented by the Government of the Bumirejo village is the village of Village Congress, attended by society leaders, religious figures, RT, Village Government with Village Consultative Body – *Badan Permusyawaratan Desa* (BPD) in order excaate of ideas to be discussed and agreed upon. From the excavation of the idea, it could analyze problems existing in the village and the needs of what is required by the society so that the aspirations can be accommodated. from the deliberations of the village which turn to emerging programs for the development.

Program Development is inseparable from the existence of the problem and the potential that exists in the village. To determine the village development programme note by the Government of the village, the village and the society is the institutional problems and potential. In detail the problems and Potential that can be parsed here contains the terms as follows:

1. The problem of the village the condition of the infrastructure deficiency including the environment; health; education; socio-cultural; Security and resource economy that existed in the village. The list of potential from the sketchiness of the village is the details of opportunities or other conditions can be optimized. From the

description of the problem that existed in the village that local circumstances can change for the better.

2. The problem based on the season is a list of representation of the assessment describe the situation/circumstance in each specific season (dry season, pancaroba season, and the rainy season). The list of potential season - based is a list of resources that can be optimized to solve the problems (social, economic, environmental) posed by the factors of the season.
3. Issue of institutional chart is a list of problems that become the findings from the assessment of results over the institutional conditions in the village, such as at the Government village, BPD,RT, farmer groups. The list of potential institutional chart is a list of potential that can be developed from the existing conditions of the respective institutional in the village.

In addition to view of prespective problems, based on the RPJM Village that will be implemented, it depends on village potential. As for the details there are:

- a. Natural resources

Potential of the village Bumirejo is a natural resource that is owned by the village like empty lands, rivers, swamps, rice fields, plantations, sea, forest, mountain which are currently underutilized.



b. Human resources

This includes energy, health, agricultural, Human Resources availability this can be seen from the table of education level.

c. Social resources

This potentials is belong to the village of Bumirejo was the number of institutions lies in the society such as the institution of society empowerment. Such as the Study Group, gathering Groups, Save and Loan, youth group and etc.

4. Economic resources

Potential economic resources owned by the village of Bumirejo is the existence of agricultural land, plantations, as well as Work Equipment such as Farm and fishery.

The Bumirejo village have problems that are generally spelled out as follows:

1. Infrastructure

- a. Low levels of awareness in independency and maintenance of buildings.
- b. Uneven development giving rise to social disparities.
- c. That is less based on a scale of priorities but desire.
- d. Limited funds for the construction of village-run village.

## 2. Economics

- a. There has not been existence of the development regarding to economic potential.
- b. There us no maximum income/ fund.
- c. Limited capital funds.
- d. Lack of educational skill fo the society.

## 3. Socio-Cultural

- a. The Non physical/Moral Development is still neglected.
- b. Inadequate development for local culture.

## 4. Governance

- a. Limited human resources in the implementation of the Government.
- b. Some Government officers has not clearly understand the basic tasks and functions.
- c. The present system of batton level structure has not been able to run optimally.

## 5. Field of Health

- a. The existence of health services remains lacking.
- b. Uilization of public healt service are not optimal

### **1.1.7 Bureaucratic Structure Of The Village Bumirejo**

#### 1. Executive Board of the Government of the village Bumirejo

- a. Chief of Bumirejo Village : R Edi Winarna S.E
- b. Secretary Bumirejo Village : R Anang Widardiyanto A.Md

- c. Head of Public Affairs, Village Apparatus & Assets : Agus Sumantri S.Pd
- d. Head of Planing Affairs and budgeting : Sogi
- e. Head of Development Devision And Empowerment : Dwi Jatmiko
- f. Head of Society Devision : Suparman
- g. Head of Government devision :Widiyanta S.E

2. Head of Hemlet

- a. Carikan : Drs. Agus Sulaiman A.R
- b. Dukuh : R. Muhammad Awaludin
- c. Cabean : Eko Mardiyanti
- d. Kalangan : Sri Widiyastuti
- e. Senik : Tukija
- f. Bangeran : Rr. Sudarmini
- g. Bangeran : Muh Yanto
- h. Bonosoro : Bayu Cahyono
- i. Tempel : Anang W
- j. Ngipik : Jumadi
- k. Gegunung : Suyitno
- l. Panggang : Supardi
- m. Degolan : Rukijo
- n. Pereng : Wasina
- o. Sempu : Danang Tri Suroto

3. Staff of Government Bumirejo Village

- a. Wartini
  - b. Agnes Yosianti
  - c. Sukardi
4. Consultative Body of Village – *Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (BPD)*
- a. Chairman : Drs. H Mardani
  - b. Vice Chairman : Jemingan
  - c. Secretary : Rujiman S.Sos
  - d. Member's
    - 1. Tosyim Prabowo B.Sc
    - 2. Sarip
    - 3. Sunardi
    - 4. Maryono
    - 5. Saryadi
    - 6. Sumarno S.Pd M.T
    - 7. Tukiran
    - 8. Mujiyad

### **1.1.8 Task and Function of Village Government**

Task and function of village government based on Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs replebik of Indonesia No. 84 year 2015 abaout Structure Organization and Village Government Work as follows :

#### **1.1.8.1 Chief of Village**

- 1. Chief village serves as the head of Government is the lead Government Organization of the village village.

2. Chief village on duty organizes Government villages, carrying out development, and community empowerment.
3. To carry out its task of the Chief village has the functions following :
  - a. Organise the governance of villages, such as the determination of the Government, the municipal governance rules in the village, the construction of the issue of defensive, the construction of peace and order, the protection of the community's efforts, the administration of the settlement, and structuring and the management of the territory.
  - b. Carry out development, such as infrastructure development, rural development and education, health.
  - c. Coaching society, such as the implementation of the rights and obligations of the society, society participation, social cultural, religious, community and employment.
  - d. Society empowerment, as the task of socializing and motivation of the community in the fields of culture, economics, politics, environment, empowerment of the family, youth, sports, and coral midshipman.
  - e. Maintain a relationship of partnership with public institutions and other institutions
  - f. Other duties in accordance with the legislation.

### **1. Secretary of Village**

1. Secretary of the village as the leadership on Secretariat of the village.

2. Secretary of the village is in charge of helping the village chief in the field of the administration of Government.
3. Carry out its duties of Secretary of the village functions are:
  - a. Carry out the Affairs of the administration like the tata administrative correspondence, manuscripts, archives, and expedition.
  - b. Implement public affairs such as the setup of Administration devices, provision of infrastructure devices village villages and offices, the preparation of meetings, administrating assets, inventory, travel agency, and public service.
  - c. Carry out financial affairs such as the management of financial administration, administration sources of income and expenditure, financial administration, verification and administration income village chief, Councilor, BPD, and Government institutions other villages.
  - d. Conduct such planning drafting plans for revenue and budget shopping village, data in order of development, monitoring and evaluation of the program, as well as the preparation of the report

#### **1.1.8.3 Chief of Affairs**

1. Chief of Affairs serves as the Secretariat of the staff elements.
2. Chief of Affairs is in charge of helping the village Secretary in the Ministry of administration of supporting the implementation of the tasks of Government.

3. Carry out his duties the Chief of Affairs functions are:
  - a. Head of Administrative Affairs and the public have such a function carrying out the Affairs of the administration such as tata administrative correspondence, manuscripts, archives, and expeditions, and setup of Administration devices, provision of infrastructures of village councilor and the Office, preparation of meetings, administering asset, inventory, travel agency, and public service.
  - b. Head of financial affairs have functions such as carrying out financial affairs such as the management of financial administration, administration sources of income and expenditure, financial administration, verification and administration head of the Village's income, Councilor, BPD, government institutions and other villages.
  - c. Planning Affairs Head has the function of coordinating the Affairs of such planning drafting plans for the budget revenue and expenditure of the village is the data in order of development, monitoring and evaluation of the program, as well as the preparation of the the report.
  - d. Head of General Affairs and planning has functions such as carrying out the Affairs of the administration such as tata administrative correspondence, manuscripts, archives and administrative structuring of the expedition, councilor,

provision of infrastructure devices and village offices, preparation of meetings, administrating assets, inventory, travel agency, the Ministry of Public Affairs coordinates the planning, such as drafting plans for budget revenue and expenditure of the village is the data in order of development, do monitoring and evaluation of the program, as well as the preparation.

#### **1.1.8.4 Chief of Devision**

1. Chief of devision as an element of technical implementers.
2. Chief of the devision in charge of helping the village chief as incumbent operations.
3. To carry out his duty section functions following :
  - a. Head of Devision of government functions implement the management of Government, devise the municipal nomenclature of the draft regulations of the village, the construction of the issue of land, the construction of peace and order, implementation of the protective measures of the community, population, structuring and management of the territory, as well as logging and management profiles.
  - b. Head of devision Welfare functions implement the construction of rural infrastructure, the development of education, health, and the task of socializing and motivation of the community in the fields of culture, economics, politics,



environment, family empowerment, youth, sports, and coral midshipman.

- c. Head of division of Ministry have a function implementing extension and motivation towards the implementation of the rights and obligations of the community, an increase in public participation efforts, the conservation value of the socio-cultural community, religious, and labor.
- d. Head of division of well-being and service functions implement the construction of rural infrastructure, the development of education, health, and the task of socializing and motivation of the community in the fields of culture, economics, politics, environment life, family, youth empowerment, sports, corals, carry out districts extension and motivation towards the implementation of the rights and obligations of the community, an increase in public participation efforts, the conservation value of the socio-cultural community, religious, and employment.

#### **1.1.8.5 Chief of Hamlet**

1. Head of Hamlet or other designation serves as an element of territorial task force in charge of helping the village chief in the performance of his duties.
2. To carry out its task of the head of the village or the another term has a function are following :

- a. Coaching of peace and order, implementation of the protective measures of the community, population mobility, and the Setup and management of the area;
- b. Supervise execution of development in its territory;
- c. Carry out the construction of the community in improving capability and public awareness in keeping the environment.
- d. Conducting community empowerment efforts in supporting the smooth conduct of the Government and development.

#### **2.1.9 Task and Function Consultative Body of Village**

Task and function Consultative Body of Village based on Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs replubik of Indonesia No. 110 year 2016 about Consultative Body of Village as follows :

- a. Discuss and agree on the draft Regulation of the village with the village chief
- b. Accommodate and channeling the aspirations of the society of the village.
- c. Monitoring the performance of chief the village.

Consultative Body of Village also has tas there are :

- a. Looking for aspiration
- b. Accommodate the aspirations of the society;
- c. Managing the aspirations of the society;
- d. Transmit the aspirations of the society;

- e. Organizing meeting BPD;
- f. Organizing Village meeting;
- g. Forming the Election Committee head of the village.
- h. Organizing special election for Village Council Heads the village between time.
- i. Discuss and agree on the draft Regulation of the village along the village chief
- j. Carry out surveillance against the performance of the village chief.
- k. Evaluation report description of organization of the Government of the village.
- l. Creating a harmonious working relationship with the Government of the village and other villages of institutions
- m. Other duties set forth in the provisions of laws-invitation.