

CHAPTER II

OBJECT DESCRIPTION

A. PROFILE OF SUKOHARJO

Sukoharjo is a very beautiful comfortable district and has a dream like the slogan of Sukoharjo itself, Sukoharjo Makmur. Sukoharjo MAKMUR also means or stands for Maju Aman Konstitusional Mantap Unggul Rapi. Besides comfortable, the people who live in Sukoharjo are also friendly and pleasant. Sukoharjo is famous for its agricultural products, handicrafts, and herbal products. Sukoharjo Regency also has a well-known name (nickname), among others: Kota Makmur, Kota Tekstil, Kota Gamelan, The House of Souvenir, Kota Gadis (trade, education, industry, and business), Kabupaten Jamu, Kabupaten Pramuka , and Batik District (Laporan, Pemerintah Kabupaten Sukaharjo,2018).

1. Geographical District of Sukoharjo

Sukoharjo Regency is one of the districts in Central Java Province. The government center is in Sukoharjo, about 10 km south of Surakarta City. Sukoharjo Regency is the second smallest district in Central Java Province.

Geographically, Sukoharjo regency is located between the eastern end 110. 570 East Longitude, West End 110. 420 East Longitude, North End Part 7. 320 South Latitude, North End Section 7. 490 32.000 South Latitude. With an area of 46,666 Km², or 1.43% of the total area of Central Java Province. Sukoharjo Regency has administrative boundaries as follows:

- a. On the north side of the Sukoharjo region borders on Surakarta City and Karanganyar Regency.
- b. To the south, the Sukoharjo region borders Gunung Kidul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY) and Wonogiri Regency.
- c. On the west side of Sukoharjo region borders on Karanganyar Regency.
- d. On the east side of the Sukoharjo area borders on Boyolali and Klaten Regencies. (Report, “Sukoharjo Dalam Angka 2017”, Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Sukoharjo, 2018).

Judging from the topography, Sukoharjo Regency consists of regions, lowlands and hills. Low-lying areas are areas in the North and hilly areas are areas in the South and East. In accordance with the geographical location, it is influenced by the climate of the tropics which is caused influenced by monsoons with 2 seasons, namely the dry season in April - September and the rainy season between October - March. The average annual rainfall is 2,790 mm and the air temperature ranges from 23C to 34C, with annual air humidity averaging 77% (BPS, 2018).

Sukoharjo Regency in a hydrological system, is an area that is in the Bengawan Solo river flow, flowing several large classified rivers such as the Bengawan Solo River, GM Reservoir River Project. As a flow area, by itself is an area of runoff from the passing river and often resulting in flooding in the rainy season. The land use pattern consists of Housing, Upland, Mixed Gardens, Paddy Fields, Companies, Services, Industries and other uses with a distribution of rice fields of 45.26%, and non-paddy fields of 54.74%, of which rice fields consist of

70.17 % technical irrigation, half technical irrigation 8.98%, simple irrigation 9.17% and rainfed lowland 11.67% (BPS, 2018).

Overview of the geographical area of Sukoharjo can be seen on map 2.1. as follows :

Map 2.1.
Sukoharjo Geographic Area



Source: Processed from “Peta Geografis Sukoharjo”, <https://portal.sukoharjokab.go.id/peta/>, accessed on January 19, 2019.

On February 16, 1874, Sunan Pakubuwono IX and Surakarta Resident, Keucheneus, made an agreement to establish Pradata Regency for the Klaten,

Boyolali, Ampel, Kartasura, Sragen and Larangan areas. The agreement letter was ratified on Thursday, May 7, 1874, Staatsblad number 209. In Chapter I the agreement letter is written as follows:

“...Ing Kabupaten Klaten, Ampel, Boyolali, Kartasura lan Sragen, apadene ing Kawedanan Larangan kadodokan pangadilan ingaranan Pradata Kabupaten. Kawedanan Larangan saikiki kadadekake kabupaten ingaranan Kabupaten Sukoharjo. (<http://portal.sukoharjokab.go.id>)

(In the districts of Klaten, Ampel, Boyolali, Kartasura and Sragen, and also Kawedanan Larangan, Kawedanan Larangan was formed by a court called Pradata Regency. Kawedanan. Prohibition is now a district with the name Sukoharjo Regency).

Based on the agreement, it is now stipulated that 1874 became the year of the establishment of Sukoharjo District, which was previously called Kawedanan Larangan. In the era of independence or the Birth of the Government of Sukoharjo Regency with the Government Establishment No.16 / SD, precisely on Monday / Monday Pon, July 15, 1946 and also the formation of Regional Government in Surakarta residency, on Sunday Wage, June 16, 1946, legal Basis Day of Birth of Sukoharjo Regency are based on:

1. Government Decree No.16 / SD
2. Law No.13 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of Regency Areas in the Central Java Province Environment.

3. Regional Regulation of the District of Sukoharjo Dati II No. 17 of 1986 concerning the Birth of Sukoharjo Regency which was ratified by the Decree of the Governor of Level I of Central Java, dated 15 December 1986 No.188.3 / 480/1986
4. Regional Gazette of Dati II District Sukoharjo No.3 Year 1987 Series D No.2 dated January 9, 1987. (Report, Sukoharjo Regency Government, 2018)

At that time, Sukoharjo Regency was a full-fledged area with a vast rice field area and the land was so fertile and prosperous. The name Sukoharjo in writing Javanese is "Sukaharja" which means Earth which is always "Like = Happy / Happy" and "Raharja = Makmur". Therefore, the Sukoharjo Regency Government gave a slogan or motto for the area with the name "SUKOHARJO MAKMUR". MAKMUR which means Advanced, Safe, Constitutional, Steady, Superior, Neat (Laporan, Pemerintah Kabupaten Sukoharjo,2018).

2. Demography of Sukoharjo Regency

Sukoharjo's demographics are also developing quite dynamically, where the increase in population has a relatively small percentage from year to year. An overview of this can be seen in table 2.1. as follows : (BPS, Kabupaten Sukoharjo,2017).

Table 2.1.
Development of Demography of Sukoharjo Reviewed from Population
2013-2017 Period

| No | Year | Total population (People) |
|----|------|------------------------------|
| 1. | 2013 | 884.765 |
| 2. | 2014 | 885.083 |
| 3. | 2015 | 885.209 |
| 4. | 2016 | 885.823 |
| 5. | 2017 | 885.925 |

Source: Sukoharjo Dalam Angka 2018 (BPS, 2018).

From the table above, it can be seen that in terms of number, from 2013-2017 the population of Sukoharjo experienced growth even though it was only in the smallest percentage. Of these, the sub-districts with the largest population are Sukoharjo, Mojilaban and Kartasura Districts. Meanwhile the regions with the smallest population include Bulu District, Baki District and Gatak District.

Whene it is seen from the gender composition, the population of Sukoharjo Regency was not much different. An overview of this can be seen on table 2.2. as follows :

Table 2.2.
Development of Demographics of Sukoharjo Reviewed from Gender
2013-2017 Period

| No | Year | Population of Male (People) | Population of Female (People) |
|----|------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | 2013 | 440.622 | 444.143 |
| 2. | 2014 | 446.791 | 438.309 |
| 3. | 2015 | 439.371 | 446.451 |
| 4. | 2016 | 440.136 | 445.687 |
| 5. | 2017 | 439,890 | 446.035 |

Source: Sukoharjo Dalam Angka 2018 (BPS, 2018).

From table 2.2. above, it can be understood that the development of the population of Sukoharjo men and women is quite dynamic. This can not be separated from the development of this district as a new industrial city, and the development of the number of immigrants who later settled or productive age who took education to other cities and others led to demographic dynamics in terms of gender.

In addition, the level of education of Sukoharjo Regency can be seen in table 2.3. as follows :

Table 2.3.
Development of Demography of Sukoharjo Reviewed from Education Level 2015-2017 Period

| No | Year | No school | Graduated from elementary school | Graduated from junior high school | Graduate from High school | Diploma and Bachelor Degree Graduation | Graduated from master and doctoral colleges |
|----|------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|
| 1. | 2015 | 16,6% | 23,9% | 16,8% | 24,0% | 6,5% | 0,1% |
| 2. | 2016 | 16,5% | 24,0% | 16,8% | 24,0% | 6,6% | 0,1% |
| 3. | 2017 | 16,4% | 24,1% | 16,7% | 24,1% | 6,6% | 0,2% |

Source: Sukoharjo Dalam Angka 2018 (BPS, 2018).

From the data above, there are numbers that tend not to change much as did the population with master and doctoral education, but the decline occurred in the number of non-school and junior high school graduates. This figure shows that the level of education at the elementary and junior secondary levels has improved. The next demographic aspect is about livelihoods which can be seen in table 2.4. as follows :

Table 2.4.
Development of Demographics of Sukoharjo Viewed from Livelihoods
2015-2017 period

| No | Employment Sector | Year 2015 | Year 2016 | Year 2017 |
|----|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. | Trade | 22,1% | 22,3% | 22,4% |
| 2. | Services | 18,0% | 17,7% | 18,0% |
| 3. | Industry | 34,8% | 34,8% | 34,5% |
| 4. | Mining | 1,1% | 1,1% | 1,1% |
| 5. | Finance | 1,2% | 1,2% | 1,2% |
| 6. | Contruction | 6,3% | 6,3% | 6,3% |
| 7. | Education | 1,6% | 1,5% | 1,5% |
| 8. | Civil Aparatus (ASN) | 1,4% | 1,5% | 1,5% |
| 9. | Etc. | 13,5% | 13,5% | 13,5% |

Source: Sukoharjo Dalam Angka 2018 (BPS, 2018).

Reviewed from the age structure, the population of Sukoharjo Regency in 2014 to 2016 was dominated by the productive age group. An overview of this can be seen in table 2.5. as follows :

Table 2.5.
Development of Demographic Sukoharjo Viewed From Age Groups
2015-2017 Period

| No | Age | Year 2015 | Year 2016 | Year 2017 |
|----|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. | Age under 17 years | 38,2% | 38,8% | 38,4% |
| 2. | Age between 17 to 63 years | 47,1% | 47,3% | 46,8% |
| 3. | Age over 63 years | 14,7% | 13,9% | 14,8% |

Source: Sukoharjo Dalam Angka 2018 (BPS, 2018).

Population by Religion in Sukoharjo Regency in 2017 Semester 1 Islam: 95.3%, Christian: 3.2%, Catholic: 1.4%, Hindu: 0.0%, Buddhist: 0.1%,Konghucu: 0.0%, Flow of Trust: 0.0% or Islam: 851474, Christian: 28464, Catholic: 12819, Hindu: 411, Buddha: 680, Gonghuchu: 24 and Trust Flow: 42 (BPS, Kabupaten Sukoharjo,2017).

3. Sukoharjo Economy

In various regions of Indonesia, both provinces or municipal districts have experienced dynamic development after the implementation of regional autonomy. This requires the district / city government to develop an economic policy framework that is in accordance with the characteristics, and needs in their respective regions. Economic policies that need to be outlined, of course, must be based on the vision and mission of the district government or the municipal government to achieve economic potential in the area.

Sukoharjo Regency is one of the districts in the former residency of Surakarta with an economy that continues to grow rapidly. Several economic growth points in Sukoharjo such as Kartosuro Sub-district and Solo Baru area have become the drivers of economic growth in this district. In general, Sukoharjo Regency experienced moderate economic growth in the numbers 5 to 5.8 percent from 2010 to 2016. Economic growth in Sukoharjo District was slightly above national economic growth, especially in 2015 which reached 5.69% and year 2016 which reached 5.67% (Radar Solo, 21 Februari 2018).

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency of Sukoharjo Regency, there are 3 sectors that make the biggest contribution to the growth of GRDP in Sukoharjo Regency. The three sectors are the processing industry with contributions reaching 38.82% of GDP from the large and retail trade sectors. Repair of cars and motorbikes with contributions reaching 17.68% of the GRDP and agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors with a contribution of 9.95% of the GRDP of Sukoharjo Regency. Based on these data, sectoral economic

development directions can be identified. Then the processing industry in Sukoharjo since the 1980s has indeed become the driving force of the economy. The textile industry is still the mainstay of Sukoharjo to absorb a lot of labor. The textile industry also faces several problems, especially related to global competition (BPS, Kabupaten Sukoharjo, 2018).

Strengthening the processing industry in Sukoharjo also needs to be done through small and medium industries engaged in the furniture and furniture business. Most of the companies that run this business are included in the category of IKM. Furniture and furniture clusters in Sukoharjo need to be strengthened, especially in terms of their competitiveness. Strengthening this competitiveness includes the use of technology to optimize and improve business processes, improve the quality of human resources, and encourage an innovation climate within the IKM. Economic development based on the wholesale and retail trade sector can be carried out simultaneously, by empowering traditional markets, and optimizing MSME business development. as a supplier of traditional and modern retail (BPS, Kabupaten Sukoharjo, 2018).

Physical development and management of traditional markets in Sukoharjo can be carried out by drawing up the concept of traditional markets, as the main route of distribution of essential commodities for the people. Until 2018 Sukoharjo has several traditional markets which can be seen in table 2.6. as follows :

Table 2.6.
Number of Traditional Markets in Sukoharjo Regency

| No | Name | Location |
|----|--------------------|--|
| 1. | Book Market | Bulu Village, Bulu District |
| 2. | Lengking Market | Lengking Village, Bulu District |
| 3. | Ngaliyan Market | Keteguhan Village, Tawang Sari District. |
| 4. | Tawang Sari Market | Lorog Village, Tawang Sari Subdistrict. |

Source: Kondisi Perekonomian Kabupaten Sukoharjo (BPS, 2018).

From table 2.4. above, the traditional markets in Sukoharjo can be examined. In addition, there are also modern markets spread in various regions in Sukoharjo. This can be seen in table 2.7. as follows :

Table 2.7.
Number of Modern Markets in Sukoharjo Regency

| No | Name | Location |
|----|--------------|--|
| 1. | The Park | Solo Baru, Sukoharjo |
| 2. | Hartono Mall | Solo Baru, Sukoharjo |
| 3. | Carrefour | Jalan Palem Raja, Solo Baru Sukoharjo |
| 4. | Transmart | Pabelan Kartosuro |
| 5. | Indomaret | Jl. Slamet Riyadi 470, Makamhaji, Kartasura Jl. Veteran 15, Jetis, Sukoharjo Jl. Adi Sumarmo, Singopuran, Kartasura Jl. Raya Kaliwingko 15, Madegondo, Grogol Jl. Slamet Riyadi 43 A, Kartasura, Kartasura Jl. Mayor Achmadi 17, Bekonang, Mojolaban Jl. Raya Nguter, Nguter, Nguter Jl. Slamet Riyadi, Gumpang, Kartasura Turi Baru Rt. 05/11, Cemani, Grogol Jl. Dr. Muwardi No. 59, Gayam, Sukoharjo Jl. Slamet Riyadi Rt. 03/04, Gumpang, Kartasura Kateguhan Rt. 01/01, Kateguhan, Tawang Sari Jl. KH. Samanhudi No. 59, Jetis, Sukoharjo Jl. Raya Watu Kelir Rt. 02/03, Jatingarang, Weru Jl. Garuda Mas RT. 01 RW. 10 Ds. Gonilan Kartasura |

| | | |
|----|----------|--|
| 6. | Alfamart | Jl. Adi Sumarmo No. 15 Ds. Ngabean Kec. Kartasura Sukoharjo Jl. Raya Cuplik – Bulakan, Tegalsari RT. 01 RW. 01Bulakan, Sukoharjo Jl. Sduluhur Waringinrejo, Ds. Cemani, Kecamatan Grogol, Sukoharjo Jl. Solo – Tawangmangu, Palur RT. 03 RW. 04, Palur, Mojolaban, Sukoharjo Jl. Slamet Riyadi No. 319 A, Banaran, Ds. PabelanKartasura, Sukoharjo Jl. Jendral Sudirman Pucangan RT. 3 RW. 13, Ds. Pucangan, Kec. Kartasura, Sukoharjo Jl. Raya Telukan No. 52, Ds. Telukan, Kec. GrogolSukoharjo Jl. Solo Baru 2 No. 15, Grogol, Sukoharjo |
| | | Jl. Slamet Riyadi, Gambiran, Makamhaji, Surakarta Jl. Adi Sumarmo, Ngabeyan, Kartasura Jl. WR. Supratman 125, Kadilangu, Baki Jl. Slamet Riyadi 60, Kartasura, Kartasura Kateguhan, Tawang Sari Nguter, Nguter Jl. Muwardi No. 50 Bulusari, Gayam, Sukoharjo |

Source: Kondisi Perekonomian Kabupaten Sukoharjo 2018 (BPS, 2018).

The development of traditional and modern markets, as well as manufacturing and service industries makes PAD (regional original income) Sukoharjo from year to year show an increasing trend. An overview of this can be seen in table 2.8. as follows :

Table 2.8.
Development of Regional Original Income (PAD) in Sukoharjo Regency
Year of 2014-2017

| No | Year | Total (PAD) |
|----|------|-------------|
| 1. | 2014 | Rp.249,8 |
| 2. | 2015 | Rp.251,9 |
| 3. | 2016 | Rp.263,2 |
| 4. | 2017 | Rp.284,9 |

Source: Kondisi Perekonomian Kabupaten Sukoharjo 2018 (BPS, 2018).

Through the description above, it can be understood about the dynamics of the economy of Sukoharjo which continues to show an increasing trend from year to year. In its development, economic development has made Sukoharjo grow and develop as a plural area as the goal of workers, students and several other elements of society.

4. Sukoharjo Social and Culture

The social conditions of the Sukoharjo people are very heterogeneous. The people of Sukoharjo Regency has a dynamic and increasingly diverse development. This is influenced by the legacy of the past traditions, where Sukoharjo was a former territory of the Mataram Kingdom which also controlled the Surakarta and Yogyakarta regions. For this reason, culture, arts and various events are not much different from other regions such as Klaten, Wonogiri, Karanganyar, Gunung Kidul, Sleman and other regions around Sukoharjo Regency.

The socio-cultural dynamics of Sukoharjo Regency are also characterized by Islamic culture and then acculturated and inclusive of other cultures and civilizations, including the development of other religions and other cultures in certain groups of society. This is what gave birth to various art events including Merti Dusun, Jathilan, Gamelan crafts, Wayang Kulit and Wayang Orang, Kebo Kinul and others.

Aside from being a farmer, employee and worker, some Sukoharjo communities also have specific expertise, including engraved glass which is a

typical handicraft industry of Sukoharjo, found in Pabelan Village, Kartasura District, Manang Village, Grogol District, and Baki Pandeyan Village, Baki District. There is also the rattan industry, growing rapidly in Trangsan Village, Gatak Subdistrict, or the sungging craft industry. This type of sahing is developing in Madegondo and Telukan Villages, Grogol District. This small industry still needs a helping hand from large capital owners (BPS Sukoharjo,2018).

Sukoharjo can indeed expect from industries that are developing in the region. The number of large and medium industries of 98 business units can absorb 53,336 workers and not to mention the small / handicraft industry of 13,270 business units with a workforce of 47,901 people. When viewed from the distribution of population working over 10 years, labor in the industrial sector are 101,770 people, trading are 111,824 people, and agriculture are 111,556 people. Presumably these three sectors are the foundation of life for most of the population of Sukoharjo whose per capita income is Rp. 2.86 million - still below Central Java's per capita income of Rp. 3.31 million (BPS Sukoharjo,2018).

The social development of Sukoharjo Regency is also increasingly dynamic. New housing is mainly built in the elite residential area of Solo Baru covering an area of 500 hectares in Grogol District. The existence of an independent city is intended as a buffer for the city of Solo which is located side by side. In this area various public and social facilities are built such as cinemas, swimming pools, hospitals, shopping complexes, shopping centers, and luxury housing (BPS Sukoharjo,2018).

Development in Sukoharjo Regency is carried out in a patterned and integrated manner by classifying development sub-regions.

1. Development Sub-Region I, including Kartasura and Gatak Subdistricts with development centers in Kartasura District. Potential development are food crops, industry, trade, transportation, settlement / housing and tourism.
2. Development Sub-Region II, covering Grogol District and Baki District with a development center in Grogol Sub-district.
Development potential: Agriculture, food crops, industry, trade, settlement / housing and tourism.
3. Development Sub-Region III, covering Mojolaban District, Polokarto District and Bendosari District, north, south and east with a development center in Mojolaban City. Potential development: food crops, fisheries, plantations, animal husbandry, industry, trade, transportation, settlement / housing and tourism.
4. Development Sub-Region IV, covering Sukoharjo and Bendosari Sub-Districts in the west with development centers in Sukoharjo City. Potential development: food crops, fisheries, trade, government, settlement / housing and tourism, industry, tourism and education.
5. Development Sub-Region V, covering the Nguter District area with a center for development in Nguter City, Potential for development: Industry, food crop farming, livestock and trade.

6. Development VI Sub-Region, covering the area of Tawang Sari Subdistrict, Bulu District and Weru District with development centers in Tawang Sari city. Potential development are food crops, fisheries, livestock, plantation, trade, transportation, mining / quarrying, small industries and tourism (BPS Sukoharjo, 2018).

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH AND *JEMAAT GEREJA HATI KUDUS YESUS* OF SUKOHARJO

The Sukoharjo Catholic Church began to grow in 1951 with 6 (six) families, namely: the family of Thomas Ratmowardoyo, Matthew Kasman Hardjowardoyo, Nicolaus Sudarto, Agustinus Iman Supadi, Ignatius Suwito Padmowiyoto and Yosef Sangkoyo's family. At that time there were only a few Catholics. Even the chapel did not yet exist, so the implementation of the Eucharist at the place of one of the followers was at the house of Mr. Thomas Ratmowardoyo, west of the Sukoharjo market (Laporan, Gereja Katolik Sukoharjo 2016).

The beginning of the growth of the *Hati Kudus Yesus* Catholic Church in Sukoharjo was under the care / guidance of Father Aloysius Purwodiharjo, Pr. At that time he was the Father of St. Parish Church. Antonius Purbayan, because at that time the Sukoharjo station was part of the Purbayan Parish. Catholics are slowly growing and developing, and finally the home of Thomas Ratmowardoyo which is the place for the congregation to gather for worship is no longer able to accommodate when the Holy Eucharist is held (Laporan, Gereja Katolik Sukoharjo 2016).

In 1958 the place of worship was moved from the house of Thomas Ratmowardoyo to the house of Yohanes Mangun Sentono, because in his house it was more extensive so that it could accommodate all the people when the Eucharistic Celebration was held. In 1962, on the initiative of Father Christinus Prawiro Suprpto, SJ, a chapel of the Sukoharjo Catholic Church was built on a 3000 m² land located on Jl. Brigadier General Slamet Riyadi 26 Sukoharjo obtained from the people's struggle at that time and thanks to the kindness of the Regional Government of Sukoharjo Regency. In 1963 the chapel was completed and by Father Christinus Prawiro Suprpto, SJ the chapel was named the protector "HATI KUDUS JESUS" (Observation and Interview, December 2018).

With the development of St. Parish Antonius Purbayan and the beginning of the growth of the San Inigo Dirjodipuran Surakarta Parish which was established in 1976, then in 1978 the Sukoharjo church was handed over to the San Inigo Parish Dirjodipuran under the pasture of Father Aloysius Pudjohandoyo, Pr. Catholics in Sukoharjo are slowly developing so that the chapels that were built eventually become too small to accommodate the increasing number of people, so the chapel was expanded in 1980 by adding 2.5 m chapel width along the chapel (Observation and Interview, December 2018).

In 1983 a new church was built under the pastoral care of Father Stephanus Suhartono, Pr and Romo Petrus Supriyanto, Pr and was supported by the Regent of Sukoharjo at that time Mr. Gatot Amrih, SH. Therefore, on December 25, 1983 the new church was blessed by the Bishop of Mgr. Yulius Darmaatmadja, SJ, Bishop of Semarang Archdiocese (Observation and Interview,

December 2018).

With the blessing of the new church the congregation was relieved to have a large church facility. It also supports the spirit of church. Eucharistic celebrations are usually held once every two weeks and after there is a new church every Sunday there is a Eucharistic Celebration. In this condition, the board of directors pushed for pioneering independence, so that in the period 1984-2000 the status of an independent station meant that it had made its own work program every year which refers to the management of the Parish Council. At any important event such as the day of protection or the presence of the Archbishop of Semarang, the urge to make the parish grow.

For God's mercy through the Archbishop of Semarang Mgr. Ignatius Suharyo, Pr. then on January 30, 2000 the inauguration of the *Hati Kudus Yesus* Sukoharjo became a Parish. This is a privilege, because one of the conditions at that time was that there were at least 3000 people, even though the Sukoharjo station was only 1324 people (when it was inaugurated). Why this happens, of course there are several considerations, including:

- a. The number of people has reached 1,324 and is still possible for its development.
- b. The Church is located in the Central Government of the Sukoharjo Regency, thus facilitating communication between the Church and the Government,
- c. Church Administration, which since 1998 has been separated from the

San Inigo Dirjodipuran Parish.

d. Church finances can simply fulfill the needs of the Parish independently
(Observation and Interview, December 2018)

The initial establishment of the Sukoharjo *Hati Kudus Yesus* Parish which became the first Parish Priest was Father Antonius Suparyono, Pr. He fixed and organized the Parish people until August 1, 2001 when he had to move to Ganjuran Parish and was later replaced by Father Yanuarius Bambang Triantoro, Pr (instagram.com/gerakatholikhatikudusyesus).

Father Bambang continued to improve the parish both physically and grazing the people and together with the people put the vision of the Sukoharjo *Hati Kudus Yesus* Parish as follows:

"... Catholic Church of the Hati Kudus Yesus Sukoharjo is a part of God's people from the Archdiocese of Semarang, aspiring with the guidance of the Holy Spirit to be more loyal following Jesus Christ who proclaimed the Kingdom of God and seeking the realization of adulthood, independent, deep and social."

(instagram.com/gerakatholikhatikudusyesus).

On August 1, 2004 Father Bambang moved to Salam Parish and was replaced by Romo Yustinus Agus Purwadi, Pr. from Ambarawa Parish. The policy taken by Father Agus was to encourage the people to do something good and responsible. On July 15, 2007 Father Agus moved to Maria Assumpta Klaten

Parish and was replaced by Father Yakobus Winarto, Pr. from Maria Assumpta
Gamping Parish, Sleman Yogyakarta
([instagram.com/gerakatholikhatikudusyesus](https://www.instagram.com/gerakatholikhatikudusyesus)).