

# **DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE, SOCIAL, & ECONOMY AT DEVELOPING VILLAGE**

(Study in Penatarsewu Village, Tanggulangin Sub-District, Sidoarjo Regency)

## **Undergraduate Thesis**

Submitted for Bachelor Degree of Public Administration Faculty of Administrative  
Science, Universitas Brawijaya

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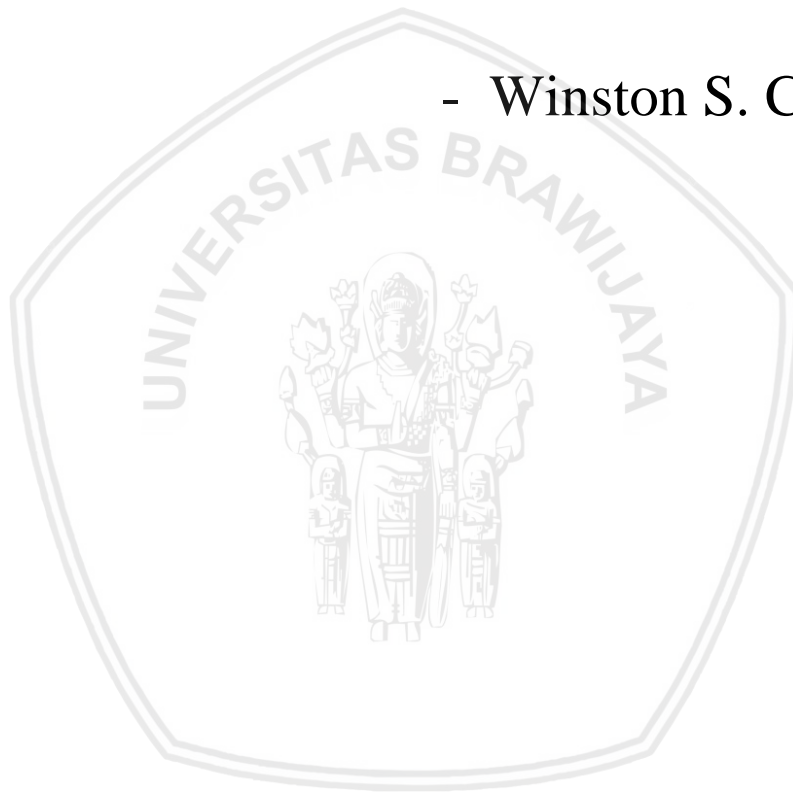
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FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE  
DEPARTEMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
MALANG  
2019**

## MOTTO

“Success is not final; failure is not fatal: It is the courage to continue that counts.”

- Winston S. Churchill



## LETTER OF DEDICATION

This undergraduate thesis I dedicate to all dearest people in my whole life

- My dearest parents Mrs. Ratna and Mr. Bambang, my brother Himawan Indra, my sisters Yuanita Intan and Wulan Kusuma who always been there for me during my battles and giving me supports. To all of them, this undergraduate thesis I dedicate to.
- My classmates in K-Class Public 2015 for four years in college and always encourage me to keep going during the progress of my undergraduate thesis. Thanks to Durratun, Marta, Cintya, Bayu, Zafar, Gagang, Mega, Wildan, Firman, Amanda, Febrina, Elfa, and Cindy.
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- Wahyu Andika who helped me throughout the field observation process.
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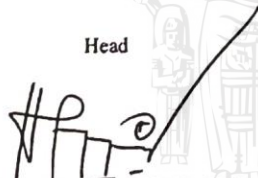
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I declare with truth that all my knowledge, in this undergraduate thesis there is no scientific papers that have been asked by others to get the work or opinion which ever written or published by others, except for the written quotes in this script, it referred and mentioned in the source of references.

If evidently in this undergraduate thesis, may be proven are elements of plagiarism, I am willing for this thesis being disqualified and academic degree I have gained for Bachelor Degree (S-1) is canceled, then will be processed in accordance with the Law in force (UU) No. 20 of 2003, Article 25 of Paragraph 2 or in the article 70.

Malang, 4 November 2019



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## SUMMARY

Sita Kusuma Dewi Sanjaya. 2019. **Development of Infrastructure, Social, and Economy at Development Village (Study in Penatarsewu Village, Tanggulangin Sub-District, Sidoarjo Regency)**. Department of Public Administration. Faculty of Administrative Science. Universitas Brawijaya Malang. Supervisor: Dr. Fadillah Amin, M.AP., Ph.D and Dr. Alfi Haris Wanto, SAP., M.AP, MMG.

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In development, there are three major aspects that play a role in order to build the prosperity of a country. First is from the aspect of infrastructure. Infrastructure plays important role in increasing the economic growth where the higher growth is evident in areas with sufficient infrastructure. In some countries, the program for infrastructure development focused on increasing the basic needs and the human connectivity, including water, electricity, energy, and transportation (highways, train stations, harbors, and airports).

Beside infrastructure development, the second aspect is from the aspect of social. The central principle of development and traces its expression in different fields and levels of social advancement. Development is a function of society's capacity to organize human energies and productive resources to respond to opportunities and challenges. It traces the emergence of higher, more complex, more productive levels of social organization through the stages of nomadic hunting, rural agrarian, urban, commercial, industrial and post-industrial societies.

Another development is from the aspect of economy. Economy development is concerned with quality improvements, the introduction of new goods and services, risk mitigation and the dynamics of innovation and entrepreneurship. Economic development is about positioning the economy on a higher growth trajectory.

There are several things that make some villages in Sidoarjo regency fall into the developing category. First, it's lack of infrastructure. As in Penatarsewu Village, Tanggulangin District, there are a number of unfortunate school conditions especially the state primary school. The second reason is the lack of development participation from the community. In this context, physical development is not always done by the village government; citizens can also participate, like building village fields and roads. Another factor is namely the lack of establishment of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes).

This study is using descriptive research and qualitative approach with two research focuses those are (1) The development of infrastructure, social, and economy at developing village (2) The supporting and inhibiting factors on the development of infrastructure, social, and economy at developing village. Data analysis method of this research is following Miles, Huberman and Saldana model.

Data collection techniques in this study used interviews, observation and documentation.

The result of this study indicates that the development of infrastructure, social, and economy at developing village has not fully implemented and compatible. The ones where it is not fully implemented and compatible are on the development of infrastructure which is road facilities and school. For road facilities, it is lack of budgeting which caused some of the constructions are in delayed and communication difficulty between village heads and village officials in submitting the development program. For school, 1) At PAUD Ra'Aisyiyah, it is the lack of childrens' games in the playground, there is no multifunctional room for multipurposes, and lack of human resources especially teachers; 2) At SDN Penatarsewu, it is both constructions and empowerment are not fully adequate. The classrooms construction are mostly in unfortunate condition due to the walls damage that cannot be contained its condition despite being fixed many times and the empowerment is the lack of teachers' competence on teaching the students; 3) At An-Nur Islamic Boarding School, it is the lack availability of clean water and the matter of size for the classrooms; On the development of social, it is the contribution and the empowerment especially in employment where the contribution of citizens in maintaining public hygiene is less enthusiastic; and last on the development of economy, it is the lack of cooperation from the community to join BUMDes.

***Keywords: Development, Infrastructure, Social, Economy, Developing Village***



## PREFACE

*Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.*

Alhamdulillah, all praise and gratitude, the writer prays to Allah SWT, because on His blessings and guidance, the writer can complete this Undergraduate Thesis with the title of **“Development of Infrastructure, Social, and Economy at Development Village (Study in Penatarsewu Village, Tanggulangin Sub-District, Sidoarjo Regency)”**.

This writing is one of the requirements to compile a Undergraduate Thesis in completing studies in the Faculty of Administrative Science, Department of Public Administration, Universitas Brawijaya Malang. Therefore, the author expresses her utmost gratitude to the parties who contributed to this Undergraduate Thesis:

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Only hope and prayer may Allah SWT give multiple replies to all parties who have contributed in helping the author to complete this Undergraduate thesis. Therefore, constructive critics and suggestions are highly expected for the improvements of this Undergraduate thesis. I hope this Undergraduate Thesis will be useful for the society in general and for writers in particular, students and descendants of the future writers. Amin yarabbal alamin.

*Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.*

Malang, 4 November 2019

Sita Kusuma Dewi Sanjaya

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background

Development can be defined as a broad term which should not be limited to mean economic development, economic welfare or material wellbeing. Development in general includes improvements in economic, social and political aspects of the whole society in terms of security, culture, social activities and political institutions (Tayebwa, 1992) *in* Tanzanian Association of Sociologists National Conference (2017: 76). While on the essence of development, Todaro and Smith (2006) *in* Tanzanian Association of Sociologists National Conference (2017: 77) suggest that development has three aspects to focus on in the society. The first focus of development is life sustenance which deals with the availability of basic needs namely; food, clothing, shelter, health and education. The second focus of development is freedom of choice from hunger, deprivation and destitution. By Choice, Todaro and Smith refer to the expansion of the capacity to choose different life patterns and ways of living. The third focus of development is self-esteem which entails that development should be a source of pride and dignity of a person.

In development, there are three major aspects that play a role in order to build the prosperity of a country. First is from the aspect of infrastructure. Referring to the World Development Report's (World Bank, 1994) *in* Maryaningsih, Hermansyah, and Savitri (2014:61), infrastructure plays important role in increasing the economic

growth where the higher growth is evident in areas with sufficient infrastructure. In some countries, the program for infrastructure development focused on increasing the basic needs and the human connectivity, including water, electricity, energy, and transportation (highways, train stations, harbors, and airports).

Beside infrastructure development, the second aspect is from the aspect of social. According to Jacobs, Macfarlane, and Asokan (1997), the central principle of development and traces its expression in different fields and levels of social advancement. Development is a function of society's capacity to organize human energies and productive resources to respond to opportunities and challenges. It traces the emergence of higher, more complex, more productive levels of social organization through the stages of nomadic hunting, rural agrarian, urban, commercial, industrial and post-industrial societies. Also it examines the process by which new activities are introduced by pioneers, imitated, resisted, accepted, organized, institutionalized and assimilated into the culture. Organizational development takes place on a foundation of four levels of infrastructure – physical, social, mental and psychological. Four types of resources contribute to development, of which only the most material are inherently limited in nature. The productivity of resources increases enormously as the level of organization and input of knowledge rises. The theory identifies the human resource as the driving force and primary determinant of development.



Another development is from the aspect of economy. According to Naqvi (1996: 975), development economy focuses on the elemental forces that raise per capita income. A key factor in this process is the growth-generating reallocation of labor and capital among sectors, an aspect missed completely by all versions of the neoclassical growth theory. The relevance of our discipline to development policy remains undiminished by a greater recognition of market forces and freer international trade to maximize social welfare. Development economy, however, needs to be guided by a consequentialist ethical philosophy to emphasize a fairer distribution of the fruits of economic progress both nationally and internationally; and, more generally, to promote human development. Feldman, Hadjimichael, Kemeny, and Lanahan (2014: 1) stated economy development is concerned with quality improvements, the introduction of new goods and services, risk mitigation and the dynamics of innovation and entrepreneurship. Economic development is about positioning the economy on a higher growth trajectory. Of the two, economic development is less uniquely a function of market forces; it is the product of long-term investments in the generation of new ideas, knowledge transfer, and infrastructure, and it depends on functioning social and economic institutions and on cooperation between the public sector and private enterprise. Economic development requires collective action and large-scale, long-horizon investment. Economic development addresses the fundamental conditions necessary for the microeconomic functioning of the economy. It is within the purview of government.

Development also important in rural areas, as local government has a role in regional development planning which is to have the authority and ability to manage, implement regional development programs because the regional government plays a role in determining the success of the process of implementing government activities and development in the region (Soares, Nurpratiwi, and Makmur, 2015: 231). For the development in rural areas, local government is involved. In accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, the local government has the authority to regulate and manage its own affairs according to the principle of autonomy and co-administration. The provision of broad autonomy to the regions is directed with the aim of accelerating the realization of community welfare through improving services, empowerment, and community participation. In addition, based on Law No. 23 Year 2004 through extensive autonomy, the regions are expected to be able to increase competitiveness by paying attention to the principles of democracy, equity, justice, privilege and specificity as well as the potential and diversity of regions (Sunarso, 2006: 16).

The importance of local government is based on several key factors. Firstly, local government is intrinsically multi-sectoral. It is the only sphere of government that has the mandate to bring together a variety of sectoral issues within one developmental policy, programme or project. Secondly, local government is 'closest to the people'. This oft-used phrase has several aspects. For one thing, municipal offices are often simply geographically closer to residents than other levels of government and especially for poor people; such offices are often easier to reach. The

third important dimension of local government is the spatial one. Increasingly, development planners have come to realize that development is profoundly labor-intensive. Real development requires ongoing involvement with beneficiaries and communities, whether in the form of leadership development, institutional capacity building, public participation in planning or project implementation and frequently conflict management (Atkinson, 2002: 3).

The importance of development is also important in rural areas in village. The location in one of the rural areas that wants to discuss about is in village. Village based on the Law Number 6 Year 2014 Article 1 Paragraph 1 is a legal community unit that has jurisdictional boundaries, has the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the local community based on local origins and customs that are recognized and / or formed in the National government system and are in the district / city as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The foundation of thought in the regulation of the village is diversity, participation, original autonomy, democratization and community empowerment (Domai, 2011).

Also the importance of development especially in rural/village is the relation between infrastructure and community's prosperity which is depending on the communication between the village officials with village community. As long as both sides can maintain a good communication with each other, there will be no difficulties on implementing the development programs as they desired and the village development will not be obstructed.

As established in the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 114 Year 2014 concerning the Village Development Guidelines, stated village development planning is a process of stages of activities organized by the village government by involving the Village Consultative Body and elements of the community in a participatory manner to utilize and allocate village resources in order to achieve village development goals. Development in rural areas is directed at improving prosperity which further strengthens community resilience in an effort to lay the foundation and foundation of economic, social, cultural, political, security and national security. For this reason, rural development is directed at integrated and comprehensive development activities by empowering each component in the community in order to improve the development of each village. In realizing the objectives of village development, awareness and active participation from all communities is needed. In addition, government policies are needed to direct and guide the community to jointly implement village development programs (Melis, Muthalib, and Apoda, 2016: 100).

As one of the rural areas in improving village development, Sidoarjo Regency consists of 18 sub-districts, one of which is Tanggulangin sub-district. Although the development in Sidoarjo is quite rapid, in fact it has not been evenly distributed throughout the region. Construction is only fast in the city center, while in suburban villages it is still not. From the data released by the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration, there are still five villages that are categorized as very underdeveloped. The five villages are in four sub-districts. Namely Plumbon Village, Porong District; Besuki Village, Jabon District;

Kendalpecabean Village, Candi District; and Kedungbendo Village and Penatarsewu Village in Tanggulangin District. (<http://www.jawapos.com>, 2018).

In order to development of village, village assessment is important to measure the performance of the implementation of government, regional, and community activities which are internally carried out by villages / district based on data and facts regarding strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, challenges, constraints and even threats. According to the Head of the Community Empowerment Division for the Empowerment of Villages for Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Family Planning (DPM P3A KB) explained that village assessments were conducted every year. The assessment team is from the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration. Each village must fill out questionnaires every year. Its contents report on village developments, such as the progress of infrastructure built and community empowerment. From the results of the assessment, the assessment team grouped the villages into five categories, namely villages that were independent, advanced, developing, disadvantaged, and very disadvantaged. Of the 322 villages in Sidoarjo Regency, a total of 57 villages were advanced, 189 villages developing, 71 villages were disadvantaged, and five villages were very disadvantaged.

In assessment of village development, Infrastructure Index is used to measure in aggregate some types of infrastructure that contain roads, bridges, dams, markets, flats, and railroads. Here the researcher gives a figure of the Infrastructure Index in Sidoarjo Regency. The Infrastructure Index is one of the IKUs in the Sidoarjo

Regency RPJMD for 2016-2021. The target of the Sidoarjo Regency Infrastructure Index until 2021 as shown in the table below:

Indikator Kinerja Utama	Target Pencapaian					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Indeks Infrastruktur	1,406	1,41	1,414	1,418	1,422	1,426

Sumber : RPJMD Kabupaten Sidoarjo Tahun 2016-2021



**Figure 1. Infrastructure Index in Sidoarjo Regency Year 2017**

Source: *Data Dinamis Kabupaten Sidoarjo Triwulan 2-2018*

As shown above in the figure, those are the target achievement of the infrastructure index from Sidoarjo Regency wants to achieve from 2016 until 2021. On the picture above on the infrastructure index development of the Sidoarjo regency, the Regent of Sidoarjo hopes that the desired target index number is in accordance with the realization in the field.

According to the Village Ministry Regulation Number 2 Year 2016 concerning the Village Development Index, five types of village categories are explained, namely: Independent villages mean villages that can fulfill their own needs, such as village development. Advanced villages and developing villages are villages heading for independent villages but still depend on the APBD and the central government budget. Whereas disadvantaged village and very disadvantaged village are villages whose infrastructure and empowerment are still lacking.

There are several things that make some villages in Sidoarjo regency fall into the developing category. First, it's lack of infrastructure. As in Penatarsewu Village, Tanggulangin District, there are a number of unfortunate school conditions especially the state primary school. The second reason is the lack of development participation from the community. In this context, physical development is not always done by the village government; citizens can also participate, like building village fields and roads. Another factor is namely the lack of establishment of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). From the data from the Community and Village Empowerment Office, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Family Planning in Sidoarjo Regency in 2017, only 42 villages have formed Village-owned business entity (BUMDes). In addition, Sidoarjo does not yet have an independent village. This means that village development still depends on regional budget funds and central funds.

One of the sub-districts focused from developing village is the Tanggulangin sub-district. Tanggulangin is a sub-district in Sidoarjo Regency, East Java Province,

Indonesia. Tanggulangin is to the south of the capital city of Sidoarjo which is only 9 km from downtown Sidoarjo. The west is bordered by Tulangan sub-district, in the south it is bordered by Porong sub-district, north of Candi sub-district, while the east is bordered by Candi and Porong sub-districts which consisting of 19 villages in the Tanggulangin sub-district, one of them, namely the village of Penatarsewu.

Penatarsewu village is an area that has been affected by the hot mudflow, namely Lapindo Mudflow. The impact that was received was the influx of hot mud flow into the afvour times which was the source of the pond irrigation in the area. According to the *Indeks Desa Pembangunan* (IDM) Sidoarjo Regency (2019), the Penatarsewu village category is currently categorized as a developing village compared to the IDM value which is 0.6203. The development of villages in Penatarsewu village still needs more attention which is handled by the local government of Sidoarjo regency to build the village into an independent village. Due to the impact of the Lapindo mudflow that occurred for 12 years, Penatarsewu village is still in the recovery phase. There is still a lot of development that must be done in Penatarsewu village to restore the economy and social welfare of the people of Penatarsewu village itself. For example, there is still a need for infrastructure development such as asphalt roads, paving roads, water pumps, irrigation canals, archways, waterways, and adequate public toilets. As well as improving the economic welfare of the community, the people of Penatarsewu village rely on their income as producers of processed fish, such as smoked *bandeng* and smoked *mujair*. But the processing is still traditional and the marketing is not optimal. In improving the



welfare of education, the people of Penatarsewu village are still in the process of building and early childhood education school (PAUD).

Based on the description above, the author is interested in researching and knowing how much the performance of the local government in implementing village development. Therefore, the author gave the title of this research “**Development of Infrastructure, Social, & Economy at Developing Village (Study in Penatarsewu Village, Tanggulangin District, Sidoarjo Regency)**”.

### **1.2. Formulation of the Research Problems**

- 1) How are the development of infrastructure, social, and economy at developing village?
- 2) What are the supporting and inhibiting factors on the development of infrastructure, social, and economy at developing village?

### **1.3. Research Objectives**

- 1) To find out, describe, and analyze the development of infrastructure, social, and economy at developing village.
- 2) To find out, describe, and analyze the supporting and inhibiting factors on development of infrastructure, social, and economy at developing village.

#### 1.4. Research Contributions

##### 1) Academic / Theoretical Contributions

This research is expected to be used as a reference for further studies related to the title “Development of Infrastructure, Social, & Economy at Developing Village (Study in Penatarsewu Village, Tanggulangin District, Sidoarjo Regency)”.

##### 2) Practical Contributions

###### 1. For the governments

The results of this study are expected to be input and information in formulating policies or programs that will be carried out by the government so that the development of infrastructure, social, & economy at developing village in Penatarsewu village is able to be right on target and no overlapping of authority occurs.

###### 2. For the public

The results of this study are expected to be more open information material about the development of infrastructure, social, & economy at developing village in Penatarsewu village around their environment, thus the society is able to play an active role in any programs carried out by the government.

###### 3. For the students

The results of this study are expected to be used as a means of understanding and knowledge of the development of infrastructure, social, & economy at developing village in Penatarsewu village, both conceptually and practically, thus it can analyzes and find solutions. In other words, the development of infrastructure, social, &

economy at developing village in Penatarsewu village can be truly in line with the intended goals and can have a direct impact on the society which will lead to increase the society welfare.

### **1.5. Systematic Discussion**

In an effort to provide convenience in understanding the contents of this thesis as a whole and so that there is a logical and systematic arrangement, writing in research refers to the systematics, as follows:

#### **CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION**

In this introductory chapter the background of the research is described, the formulation of problems related to the research title, research objectives, research contributions, and systematic discussion.

#### **CHAPTER II: THEORETICAL REVIEWS**

In this chapter outlines the theories underlying the research and discussion relating to the subject matter of Development of Infrastructure, Social, & Economy at Developing Village in Penatarsewu Village.

#### **CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODS**

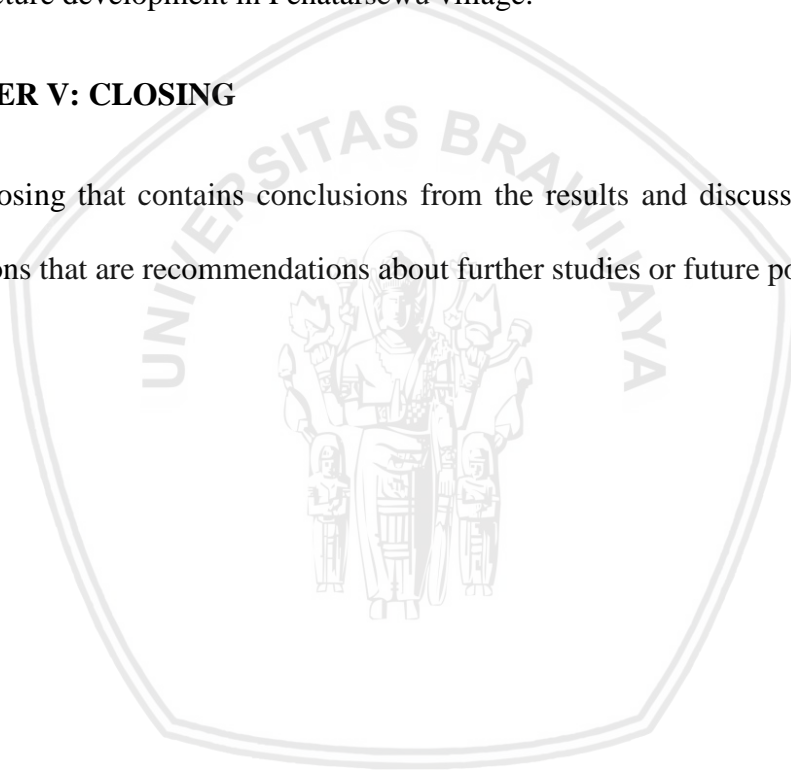
In this chapter it describes the research previous studies, focus, sites and location, types of data, technique of data collection, instruments, data analysis, and data validity that will be used in the completion of this thesis.

#### **CHAPTER IV: RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Explain the results and discussion that contains data collection, data display, and data condensation. In this chapter, there is a link between the results of the research and the existing theories. This chapter also would explain the development of infrastructure, social, & economy at developing village in Penatarsewu village. Then, the researcher also describes about the supporting and inhibiting factors on infrastructure development in Penatarsewu village.

#### **CHAPTER V: CLOSING**

It is a closing that contains conclusions from the results and discussion, as well as suggestions that are recommendations about further studies or future policies.



## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL REVIEWS

#### 2.1. Previous Studies

Previous research has become one of the authors' references in conducting research, so that the author can enrich the theory used in reviewing the research conducted. From previous studies, the authors did not find research with the same title as the author's research title. However, the authors raised several studies as references for study material in the author's research. The following are previous studies taken from journals and theses related to the research conducted by the author:

**Table 1. Previous Studies from Journals**

No.	Writers / Year of Research / Research Title	Methodology and Focus Research	Research Result	Differences and Similarities
1.	Endah Puji Lestari, Riyanto, Romula Adiono / 2015 / <i>Implementation of Rural Infrastructure Development Policies (Study of Paving in Village Roads in Dander District, Bojonegoro Regency).</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This type of research is using a descriptive with a qualitative approach.</li> <li>• The focus of this research are:</li> </ul> <p>(1) Implementation of development policies rural infrastructure in the paving of village roads in Dander Sub-district through a contractual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The paving of village roads in Dander District, Bojonegoro Regency is carried out through two systems, namely:</li> </ul> <p><b>a. Contractual system</b> The implementation of village road paving activities carried out by the collaboration between the Public Works Agency (PU) and the construction service provider through the procurement system of goods and services.</p> <p><b>b. Paving (sharing) assistance system</b> The implementation of</p>	<p>Differences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The paving of village roads in Penatarsewu village is already being built in several RT and RW.</li> </ul> <p>Similarities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Paving assistance system from the local government to the village government.</li> <li>- A low quality on the availability of human resources.</li> </ul>

		<p>system and a paving sharing system.</p> <p>(2) Supporting and inhibiting factors for implementation rather than rural infrastructure development policies on the paving of village roads in Dander District which consist of supporting factors and inhibiting factors.</p>	<p>village road paving through a paving sharing system is an activity to provide paving assistance from the local government to the village government which is useful for community empowerment village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal supporting factors in the paving of village roads in Dander District include:           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clear regulations,</li> <li>availability of supporting facilities for paving resistance testing laboratories</li> <li>The existence of quality Public Works Department Human Resources.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Internal inhibiting factors in the implementation of village road paving activities include:           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>limited village budget for paving sharing activities,</li> <li>still low quality of village human resources (HR).</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	
2.	<p>Sri Hardianti, Hasan Muhammad, Muhtar Lutfi / 2017 / <i>Community Participation in Village Infrastructure Development (Village Fund Allocation Program in</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This type of research is using qualitative research with descriptive analysis method.</li> <li>The focus of this research is: the level of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community participation in each stage of development is still very low or not optimal, especially in the implementation stage of village development. This can be punctuated with some people</li> </ul>	<p>Differences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community participation on building the village is pretty much optimal in building the village development itself.</li> </ul> <p>Similarities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The lack of</li> </ul>

	<i>Buntongi Village, Ampana City District).</i>	community participation in the village infrastructure development process which was funded by village fund allocation in 2015.	giving low answers to any questions or indicators that the authors submit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The still lack of active community in the implementation of development is due to the lack of understanding of the village community about the importance of their participation in supporting the development program.</li> </ul>	active community in the implementation of development due to the lack of understanding the importance of village community in participation on building the village.
3.	Andi Asnudin / 2009 / <i>Rural Infrastructure Development with Local Community Engagement.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This type of research is using qualitative descriptive analysis.</li> <li>The focus of this research is: the impact from the involvement of local communities in the process of rural infrastructure development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rural infrastructure projects are quite functional and the community is satisfied with their technical performance, but the level of sustainability is still low. Therefore, the focus of project attention is needed in the future to improve aspects of community organizing, transparency, and accountability,</li> </ul>	<p>Differences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The condition of infrastructure service is doing pretty well for the most of village community for at least five RW in the village.</li> </ul> <p>Similarities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Needs a future improvement aspect of community organizing, transparency, and sustainability.</li> </ul>

Source: Author 2019, Previous Studies

## 2.2. Public Administration & Development Administration

Etymologically, administration comes from Latin *ad* and *ministrare*, which means “help, serve, or fulfill”, and *administratio* which means “giving assistance, maintenance, and implementation, leadership, and governance, management”. In Indonesia, we know and understand “*administrasi*” from two different languages. First, *administratie* is Dutch language which in Indonesian is called “business order” and *bestuur en beheer* at the same time. *Bestuur* is management of the activities of the organization and *beheer* is management of its resources (such as financial, personnel, material, warehouse, etc.).

Public administration according to Chandler and Plano (1988: 29-30) in Keban (2014: 3) is a process where resources and public personnel are organized and coordinated to formulate, implement, and manage decisions in public policy. Second, public administration is also an art and science aimed at regulating public affairs and carrying out various tasks that have been set. And as a scientific discipline, public administration has the goal of solving public problems through improvements or improvements, especially in the areas of organization, human resources and finance.

Nicholas Henry in Keban (2014: 6) explains that public administration is a combination of understanding of the role of government in its relationship with governed society and also encourages public policy to be more responsive to social needs. Public administration strives to institutionalize management practices in order to be in accordance with effectiveness, efficiency, and better fulfillment of community needs. Thus, the definition can be seen that public administration is a



combination of theories and practices that interferes management processes with the achievement of normative values in society.

Public administration as “the work of government” has a very vital role or influence in a country, namely as a field where government officials or executives carry out work related to the public sector, especially the provision of services for the public interest, then the role of public administration is really determines the stability, resilience, and welfare of a country. And besides that, public administration can also be seen as a place of determination where it can be witnessed or proven whether it is true that the bureaucratic elites and politicians fulfill their promises or prove their commitment to the public who have chosen them. Therefore, public administration also plays an important role in maintaining public trust.

Riggs (1994) in Ngusmanto (2015: 42), the notion of administration can be formulated through two general conclusions. First, development administration deals with the administrative process of a development program with methods used by large organizations, especially the government, to implement policies and planned activities to achieve development goals. Second, it is associated with the implication which includes the improvement of administrative capabilities.

Tjokrohamidjojo (1976: 14) in Anggara and Sumatri (2016: 25) asserted that development administration has two functions, namely: *First*, the formulation of policies for improving state administration (the development of administration), covering the fields of organization, institutions, staffing, management, and

administrative facilities. *Second*, improve the administration to support the formulation of development policies and programs, and their effective implementation. The second aspect is called the administration of development process or the administration of the development process.

Tjokroamidjojo (1995) *in* Ngusmanton (2015: 50) asserts that development administration has three functions, namely:

- 1) Preparation of policies for improving state administration that includes organizational improvement efforts, especially related to staffing and management of other administrative facilities. This is called the development of administration (administrative development) or "Administrative Reform";
- 2) Formulation of development policies and programs in various fields and effective implementation. This is called the administration of development. Administration for development (the development of administration) can be divided into two, namely: (a) Formulation of development policies (b) implementation of development policies effectively;
- 3) The achievement of development goals is impossible from the results of mere government activities. An important factor in this case is building community participation.

The implicit definition according to Siagian (2014: 6) regarding development administration is all efforts made by a nation state to grow, develop, and change consciously and planned in all aspects of the life and livelihood of the nation's

concerned. From the definition above shows that development efforts and activities constitute national development, which means that carrying out development activities is not only the duty and responsibility of the government with all its apparatus and its entire staff.

### **2.3. Village Development**

The existences of Law Number 6 Year 2014 concerning Village provide hope and opportunities for the Village to get more attention from the Government, Provincial Government and District / City Government to encourage accelerating village development. Therefore, rural development is directed to: (1) Reducing poverty and economic vulnerability in rural areas; (2) Meet minimum service standards especially in developing villages and borders; (3) Increasing the empowerment of rural communities; (4) Strengthening good Village governance; (5) creating sustainable villages, based on the potential of local and regional socio-cultural resources; and (6) Building rural-urban linkages through the development of upstream-downstream economic activities and rural industrialization especially in developing and independent industries related to the closest growth centers. Particularly for the development of developing areas it is a planned process, effort, and action to improve the quality of communities and regions which are an integral part of national development. As a form of affirmation of development policies in the periphery, including in the backward regions, acceleration measures are needed. The Acceleration of the Development of Developing Areas implies partisanship towards

the development of developing areas in the field of planning, funding and financing as well as the implementation of development in developing regions.

According to Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (2017), lagging factors of the village can be caused by the lack of availability of facilities and infrastructure, the lack of employment opportunities outside the agricultural sector and development outcomes that do not benefit directly to the poor and marginalized groups in the village. Therefore, the government is fully responsible for ensuring the provision of facilities and infrastructure to support basic services in the village and supporting the economy. The government has also delegated the authority to regulate and manage development directly to the village. It means that the village must also carry out development of facilities and infrastructure in a participatory and independent manner in order to meet the needs of the community while paying attention to aspects of empowerment based on potential, resources, and local wisdom.

### **2.3.1. Development of Infrastructure**

Based on Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 Year 2014 concerning Village Development Guidelines, the scope of Village Development planning contains the vision and mission of the Village Head, the direction of Village development policies, as well as planned activities that include the field of Village Government implementation, implementation of Village development, Village community development, and community empowerment Village. Concerning on the

infrastructure development aspect, there are three sectors on the field of implementation of village development:

1) Development, utilization and maintenance of infrastructure and the environment of the village, among others:

- a. boat moorings
- b. residential roads
- c. Village roads between settlements to agricultural areas
- d. micro hydro power plants
- e. village community settlement environment; and
- f. Other village infrastructure according to the condition of the Village.

2) Construction, utilization and maintenance of health facilities and infrastructure, including:

- a. village scale clean water
- b. environmental sanitation
- c. Village health services such as *Posyandu*; and
- d. Other health facilities and infrastructure according to the condition of the Village.

3) Development, utilization and maintenance of educational and cultural facilities and infrastructure, including:

- a. community reading park
- b. early childhood education
- c. training centers / community learning activities

- d. expansion and development of art studios; and
- e. Other education and training facilities and infrastructure according to the conditions of the Village.

According to Lestari, Riyanto, and Adiono (2015), the construction of adequate road infrastructure is important because it is able to improve people's welfare. An area if it has good road infrastructure, the economy can experience an increase, on the contrary an area whose road infrastructure needs are not good / not fulfilled, the regional economy can experience a decline. Increasing the economy of a region will create community welfare so that the construction of road infrastructure is very important. Road infrastructure development is still felt to be lacking especially in rural roads in the border and remote areas. One of the government's efforts to improve the construction of village roads was by paving the way for village roads.

Agustina (2017: 6212) also stated infrastructure development is one of the most important developments for a region, because the development can encourage the economy of the community in the form of investment. The construction of physical infrastructure is a very vital thing in the development of communities and regions in a region, especially villages, because it has a function as a means to facilitate and support people's lives and livelihoods. Especially the construction of roads, bridges, health centers, educational infrastructure and places of worship which are infrastructure and accelerate development to improve the socio-economic life of the community.

Autonomy in the field of education provides flexibility for schools and communities to develop education in accordance with social capital and culture capital of each region to improve and improve the quality of education. Educational autonomy requires management of education so that it can accommodate all desires while empowering communities effectively to support education development. Decentralization of education in its implementation really requires community participation to improve the quality of education output, especially in the process of developing education in rural areas (Aswasulasikin, Dwiningrum, and Sumarno, 2015: 2).

One of the supports of infrastructure especially in school development is teacher empowerment. Sudrajat (2008) *in* Yusparizal (2016: 156) revealed that improving the quality of human resources can be relied upon to become a driving force for development and take part in the global arena. To improve the quality of human resources it can be done by through education. The success of the education process is inseparable from the great role of educators (hereinafter referred to as teachers). The teacher has a very important role on to be successful or not the learning that takes place in school. Desimone (2011) *in* Yusparizal (2016: 157) adds that teachers, who are actively involved, focused, and positive have a very strong influence on student achievement. In other words, teachers who are positive and focused in educating their students will be able to improve student learning achievement so that they graduate as qualified graduates. High-quality graduates will have an extraordinary effect on the progress and welfare of the nation and state.

From the explanation above, that can be said for the development of infrastructure aspect, building road facilities and schools are important towards the development of a village to make humans morally capable, democratic, responsible, faithful, devoted, physically and mentally healthy, have knowledge and skills, have a strong and independent personality. And it is also important that the children on the village get enough education in order to increase their knowledge and talents and also to decrease unemployment in the village.

### **2.3.2. Development of Social**

Concerning on the social development aspect, there are seven sectors on the field of the community development and three sectors on the field of the community empowerment according to Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 Year 2014 concerning Village Development Guidelines which are:

- 1) The Community Development Sector includes:
  - a. fostering community organizations
  - b. organizing peace and order
  - c. fostering religious harmony
  - d. procurement of sports facilities and infrastructure
  - e. fostering customary institutions
  - f. fostering arts and social culture of the community; and
  - g. Other activities according to the conditions of the Village.
- 2) The Field of Community Empowerment includes:
  - a. economic, agricultural, fishery and trade business training;



- b. training on appropriate technology;
- c. education, training, and counseling for Village Heads, Village officials, and Village Consultative Bodies;

Lumintang (2015) stated the development of the village in the social aspect in question is to participate in helping and encouraging the village community to develop the various village facilities needed. Apart from that it also has the benefit of filling in and laying the foundations for healthy national development and growth. Institutions of community mutual cooperation helped determine the progress of development. Institutions of community cooperation, such as business association or socialization (*mapalus*), community service, community social organizations, religious organizations, youth organizations, youth organizations, and others are expected to contribute to development.

Priyono (1996) in Arsiyah (2009: 371) also stated about the importance of social development means that it gives the meaning of community empowerment as an effort to make an atmosphere of just and civilized humanity become more structurally effective, both in family life, society, state, regional, international as well as in the fields of politics, economics, psychology and others. Empowering the community implies developing, independent, self-help, and strengthening the bargaining position of the lower classes of society against suppressive power in all fields and sectors of life. Community empowerment should be seen as an effort to accelerate and expand poverty reduction efforts through coordination of various

development policies, programs and activities, both at the central and regional levels so that their effectiveness has a great significance for poverty reduction.

From the explanation above, it can be said that the development of social in the village has to have business association (such as economic, agricultural, fishery and trade business training), community social organizations, and fostering religious organization, we are avoiding village communities from backwardness and underdevelopment in the progress of the times because after all humans are the main actors of development itself. Through social development, the community will be more in-depth to the quality of educated, socialized, and more productive society. Because without social development in the village community, the village community will continue to lag behind and even village development will not lead to better change because the quality of the people themselves is still not developed.

### **2.3.3. Development of Economy**

Concerning on the economy development aspect, there is one sector on the field of implementation of village development according to Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 Year 2014 concerning Village Development Guidelines which is Productive economic business development and the development, utilization and maintenance of economic facilities and infrastructure include:

- a. Village market
- b. Establishment and development of village-owned business entity (BUMDes)
- c. Strengthening of village-owned business entity (BUMDes) capital
- d. Nursery cropsRice mill
- e. Village barns
- f. Opening of agricultural land
- g. Management of village forest businesses
- h. Fish ponds and fish hatcheries
- i. Fishing vessels
- j. Cold storage
- k. Place of fish auction
- l. Salt ponds
- m. Cattle pens
- n. Biogas installations
- o. Animal feed machines; and
- p. Other economic facilities and infrastructure according to the condition of the Village

According to the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation Number 4 of 2015 Article 2 concerning Establishment, Arrangement and Management, and Dissolution of Village-Owned Enterprises, establishment of BUM Desa is intended as an effort to

accommodate all activities in the economic field and / or public services managed by the Village and / or inter-Village cooperation. As in the purpose to establish BUMDes in the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation Number 4 of 2015 Article 3, it has purpose which are:

- 1) Improve the village economy;
- 2) Optimizing village assets to be beneficial for village welfare;
- 3) Increase community efforts in managing economic potential Village;
- 4) Develop inter-village and / or business cooperation plans third party;
- 5) Creating market opportunities and networks that support needs citizen general services;
- 6) Open employment;
- 7) Improve the welfare of the community through improved services general, village economic growth and equity; and
- 8) Increase the income of the village community and the village's original income.

Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) serve as a forum for village governments and their citizens to proportionally implement economic empowerment programs at the village level. The presence of BUMDes is expected to be able to stimulate and drive the wheels of the village economy (Purnamasari, 2015: 3). The basis for the establishment of BUMDes as a locomotive of development in the village

is more motivated by government and village community initiatives based on cooperative, participatory, and emancipatory principles from the village community. BUMDes is expected to be a driving force for economic activity in the village which also functions as a social and commercial institution. BUMDes as a social institution favors the interests of the community through its contribution in the provision of social services, while as a commercial institution BUMDes aims to seek profits to increase village income (Ihsan, 2018: 3).

According to Syahza (2007b) *in* Syahza and Suarman (2013: 128-129), village development in the aspect of economy must be done with an approach that are in accordance with the nature and characteristics. Village development must follow four major efforts, one another is interrelated and is the main strategy of rural development, namely:

- 1) First, empowering the economy of village communities. In this effort capital input and guidance on the use of technology and marketing are needed to enable and empower village communities.
- 2) Second, improving the quality of village human resources in order to have an adequate basis to improve and strengthen productivity and competitiveness.
- 3) Third, infrastructure development in rural areas. For village transportation infrastructure is an absolute necessity, because transportation infrastructure will spur lagging behind rural communities.

- 4) Fourth, building rural institutions both formal and informal. Institutions needed by village are the creation of good services, especially to spur rural economies such as financial institutions.

From the explanation above, it can be said that in order to build a better democratic and independent economy condition for the village, the village has to BUMDes. With BUMDes, village institutions can help the community to process natural resources by producing more optimal results which in turn will increase social benefits, both profit and non-profit. Through BUMDes also the business of rural communities can be assisted with funding capital for operational financing to achieve high productivity in meeting market needs. And most important of all to increase the production and productivity of village community, accelerating village growth, increasing skills in production, and developing employment and productive business fields by empowering the economy of village communities, improving the quality of human resources.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODS

#### 3.1. Types of Research

The type of research used in this study is descriptive with a qualitative approach. This type of research is chosen because of the relevance of the topic that the author will do which is the topic of “Development of Infrastructure, Social, and Economy at Developing Village”. According to Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) states that qualitative research is a source of rich and reasoned descriptions and explanations of human processes. With qualitative data, one can maintain a chronological flow, see which events cause consequences, and obtain useful explanations. Then, too, good qualitative data is more likely to lead to accidental findings and new integration; they help researchers go beyond the initial conception and produce or revise the conceptual framework. Finally, the findings from qualitative research that are well analyzed have qualities “cannot be denied”.

Criteria in qualitative research are definite data. Data that is certain is that data actually occurs as it is in the field, not data that is merely visible, spoken, but data that contains the meaning behind the visible and spoken. To get definite data, various data sources and various data collection techniques are needed. Data collection with observations and interviews that produce different answers, then the data is also uncertain. If the data obtained is still doubtful and has not yet obtained certainty, then research on related data must still be continued. So, data collection with triangulation

technique is data collection that uses various sources and various techniques of data collection simultaneously, so that data can be obtained with certainty.

### **3.2. Research Focus**

In qualitative research, the determination of focus in proposals is based more on the level of novelty of information that will be obtained from the social situation (field). The novelty of information can attempt efforts to understand more deeply and deeply about social situations, but also there is a desire to produce hypotheses or new knowledge from the social situation under study (Sugiyono, 2014: 209). By referring to the formulation of the problem, the focus of the research is “Development of Infrastructure, Social, & Economy at Developing Village (Study in the Village of Penatarsewu Tanggulang District of Sidoarjo)” includes:

#### **1. Development of Infrastructure, Social, & Economy at Developing Village**

##### **a) Infrastructure: road facilities and schools**

The author chooses to concern on road facilities and schools based on the theory from Lestari, Riyanto, and Adiono (2015) and Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 Year 2014 because the building condition and the development of road facilities and schools themselves still in less profitable condition and needs to be focused more in order to fulfill the prosperity of Penatarsewu village.



b) Social: community organizations

The author chooses to concern on community organizations based on the theory from Lumintang (2015) and Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 Year 2014 because the lack of the involvement of citizens on community organizations which can pull impacts on the improvement of the social development of Penatarsewu village.

c) Economy: BUMDes

The author chooses to concern on the BUMDes based on the theory from Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 Year 2014 because the economy income of the village comes from BUMDes which is built for the development of productive economic enterprises and for Penatarsewu village.

**2. The supporting and inhibiting factors on development of infrastructure, social, & economy at developing village**

a) Supporting factor:

- i. Supporting factor on development of infrastructure
- ii. Supporting factor on development of social
- iii. Supporting factor on development of economy

b) Inhibiting factor:

- i. Inhibiting factor on development of infrastructure
- ii. Inhibiting factor on development of social
- iii. Inhibiting factor on development of economy

### 3.3. Research Location and Site

The location of the study is the place that the researcher investigates to obtain data and information related to the topic to be discussed. The location of this study will be conducted in Penatarsewu Village, Tanggulangin District. This location is chosen because it is one of the areas where the village is located in the Sidoarjo regency with conditions that still lack adequate infrastructure, social, and economy development for the welfare of the village community according to *Indeks Desa Membangun* in Sidoarjo Regency (2016), the Penatarsewu village category is currently categorized as a developing village with an IDM value of 0.6203.

The research site is a place where the author examines the phenomenon of research. The reason the author chooses these sites because the conducted research are mostly focus in the Penatarsewu village and are getting most of the included data from these particular sites. The main research sites in this study include:

1. Office of the Penatarsewu Village
2. Community Empowerment Agency
3. Penatarsewu village community organization

### 3.4. Types of Data

#### 3.4.1. Primary Data

According to Denzim and Lincoln (2011), primary data is the main data that is extracted using informants, namely people who are considered to know the true phenomenon that is the object of research, so that it can help writers in exploring

information and data needed in research. So to get the data information needed, the author conducted interviews directly with the parties concerned. The primary data sources obtained by the researcher relate to the Penatarsewu activities, namely to directly interact in depth with speakers totaling four people, such as:

- a. The Chief Village of Penatarsewu Village
- b. The Secretary of Penatarsewu Village
- c. Penatarsewu Village community organizations members
- d. The Chief of BUMDes of Penatarsewu Village

Primary data that is used in this research is the data that provides from the conducted interviews about the development of infrastructure (road facilities and schools), social (community organizations), and economy (BUMDes), and also the supporting and inhibiting factors on the development of infrastructure, social, and economy.

#### **3.4.2. Secondary Data**

According to Denzim and Lincoln (2011), secondary data is data that supports primary data obtained from documents, archives, scientific books, legislation related to the focus of research. Secondary data that can be used in this study are reports on the development of infrastructure, social, & economy at developing village in Penatarsewu village. Documentation of research consists of documentation in the form of photographs of the interview obtained from village head office in Penatarsewu village, the development of the village itself in building their village,

and other information obtained from internet and other mass media. Secondary data that can be used in this research is the report on building the infrastructure, social, and economy development per year, research documentation, documentation in the form of photography and the activities of the village development, the parties and other information either from the internet or the other mass media.

### **3.5. The Techniques of Data Collection**

In this study, the process of collecting data is done in three ways, namely:

#### **3.5.1. Interview**

According to Denzim and Lincoln (2011), interviews are conversations - the art of asking questions and listening. Interviews are not neutral tools, because at least two people create reality from interview situations. In this situation, answers are given by the interviewee. Therefore, interviews produce contextual understandings rooted in specific interactional episodes. Interviews can be interpreted as the basic method of data collection which is whether the goal is to get rich and in-depth experiential exposure to an event or episode in the respondent's life.

Interview was conducted for two weeks in two times in accordance with the researcher needs to get clear explanation of the problem being studied. Whereas, the tool uses in the interview is the interview guide as a guide containing the questions that have been developed in the field. The interview guide consists of the development of infrastructure, social, and economy at developing village, the supporting and inhibiting factors that will be mentioned by village government and

the report of village development that reviewed based on government regulations. Interviews conducted either independently or structured with the questions that focus on the problem. Thus, the information gathered is complete. Independency that leads to the freedom of information which has done in order to obtain informants honesty to tell what actually is. It began with an interview with the Chief Village of Penatarsewu Village and the Secretary of Penatarsewu Village.

### **3.5.2. Observation**

Weick (1976: 253) *in* Hasyim Hasanah (2016: 26) mentions more deeply that observation does not only cover simple working principles, but has characteristics that are so complex. There are seven characteristics in the observation activity, and then it becomes the process of the observation stage. The stages or processes of observation include selection (provocation), recording, and coding (encoding), a series of behaviors and atmosphere (tests of setting behavior), in situ, and for empirical purposes. The selection shows that scientific observations edit and focus their observations intentionally or unintentionally. Selection influences what is observed, what is recorded, and what is concluded.

Observations were conducted two times a week and at least two hours duration in accordance with the researcher needs to observe the activities or actions that are being studied in the field. Observations were carried out by using the researcher's sensory tool which is camera and recorder as photographic and audio proof from observing on how far the village government involves on infrastructure, social, and economy development. Another thing observed by the researcher is the

supporting and inhibiting factors on development of infrastructure, social, and economy at Penatarsewu Village.

### **3.5.3. Documentation**

According to Nilamsari (2014: 179), document review is a means of assisting researchers in collecting data or information by reading letters, announcements, meeting summaries, written statements of certain policies and other written materials. This data search method is very useful because it can be done without disturbing the object or atmosphere of the research. Researchers by studying these documents can recognize the culture and values embraced by the object under study. This documentation was useful to check the data that has been collected. Data collection should be done in stages and as much as possible collected by researchers. This is useful if in the future there is data that cannot be used or is less relevant, researchers can still use other available data.

Forms of documentation techniques carried out by researcher by looking at some data from the official report of village activities in Penatarsewu village and looking for data on regulations relating to Penatarsewu village activities which was carried out for two weeks in two times. Furthermore, the researcher studied the data in the field by conducting ongoing discussions with several parties involved on the development of infrastructure, social, and economy in Penatarsewu village.

### 3.6. Research Instruments

In this study the instruments or tools used are:

1. Researchers, one of the characteristics of qualitative research is that they carry out validation through self-evaluation of how far the understanding of qualitative methods, mastery of theory and insight into the field under study, and readiness and provision to enter the field (Sugiyono, 2014: 222).
2. According to Esterberg (2002) in Sugiyono (2014: 231) defining interviews is, *“a meeting of two persons to exchange information and ideas through questions and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic”*. Interview guides, this is useful for limiting and directing researchers in finding data needed for research activities.
3. In conducting this research, researchers use several supporting equipment, including recording and photo tools through a research cellphone, as well as a small pocket book.

### 3.7. Data Validity

According to Sugiyono (2014: 267), the validity test of the data in research often only emphasizes the validity and reliability test. In qualitative research, findings or data can be declared valid if there is no difference between what the researcher reported and what actually happened to the object under study. But it should also be noted that the correctness of data according to qualitative research is no single, but is plural in nature and depends on human constructs formed in a person as a result of the mental processes of each individual with various backgrounds. So, the validity data in

this study will be proven by data triangulation. Triangulation in testing credibility is interpreted as checking data from shared sources in various ways and at various times. As William Wiersma (1986) points out, “*triangulation is qualitative cross validation. This assesses the adequacy of data in accordance with the convergence of several data collection preliminaries*”. Thus, there are three types of triangulation, namely source triangulation, triangulation of data collection techniques, and time.

### **3.7.1. Source Triangulation**

The author selects the same and different data from various sources for further analysis. Data is from different sources which are from the Office Village of Penatarsewu on the report on building the infrastructure, social, and economy development per year, research documentation, documentation in the form of photography and the activities of the village development, the parties and other information either from the internet or the other mass media, but on the same topic, which will be connected to each other as supporters to obtain a validity of data. In this case, it is done by checking the data obtained through several sources which are the chief village, the secretary, and the treasurer at Penatarsewu Village as the informants from Penatarsewu personnel.

### **3.7.2. Technique Triangulation**

In testing this data, the author confirms the same data source in the same topic using different data collection techniques, namely observation, interview and documentation. This is intended to obtain data that is considered correct.



### 3.7.3. Time Triangulation

In this stage, the research will test the data within the techniques and data sources or the same informants but at different times. Thus, there are no differences and similarities in information between new information and old information on the same topic of discussion in different times and circumstances.

### 3.8. Data Analysis

In qualitative research, data analysis techniques are obtained from several sources using various data collection techniques (triangulation) and carried out continuously until the data results become saturated. With continuous observations, it can result in very high data variations. In terms of qualitative data analysis, Bogdan *in* Sugiyono (2014: 244) states that,

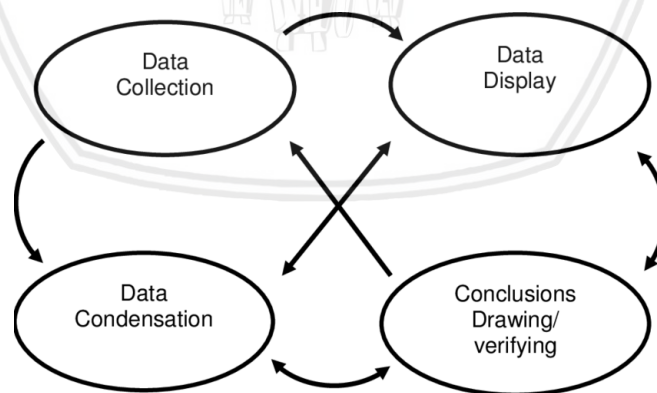
*“Data analysis is the process of systematic searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you have to increase your understanding of and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others”.*

Whereas Susan Stainback *in* Sugiyono (2014: 244) suggests that,

*“Data analysis is critical to the qualitative research process. It is to recognition, study, and understanding of the interrelations and concept in your data that can be developed and evaluated hypotheses and assertions”.*

Based on the foregoing, it can be stated here that data analysis is the process of finding and compiling data that is carried out systematically from data obtained through interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, describing into units, synthesizing, arranging into patterns, choosing which ones are important and which will be studied, and making conclusions so that they are easily understood by themselves and understood by others (Sugiyono, 2014: 244).

Data analysis in qualitative research, carried out at the time of data collection that took place and after completion of data collection in a certain period. Miles and Huberman (1984) in Sugiyono (2014: 246) suggest that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until complete, so that the data is saturated. In this study, researchers used a data analysis design according to the interactive model of Miles and Huberman, and Saldana (2014) consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing / verification.



**Figure 2. Components in Data Analysis (Interactive Model)**

Source: Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014:14)

### 3.8.1. Data Collection

In qualitative research, data analysis techniques are obtained from several sources using various data collection techniques (triangulation) and carried out continuously until the data results become saturated. In data collection, it is usually done in a fairly long period of time that may be in days or months, so that the data obtained is also obtained in large quantities. At the initial stage, researchers conduct general exploration of the social situation / object under study, from all aspects that are seen, heard, and also recorded. Thus, researchers will obtain very large and varied data.

The data collected at this initial stage consists of observations relating to the activities of Penatarsewu village in building their village; the interview with the Chief of Penatarsewu village, the Secretary of Penatarsewu village, the member of community organizations in Penatarsewu village, the Chief of BUMDes, and the Headmasters of early childhood education, primary school, and junior high school in Penatarsewu village; and documentation such as data from official reports on village activities, development of infrastructure, social, & economy relating to Penatarsewu village in order to build their village that is obtained during conducting the research in a field.

### 3.8.2. Data Reduction

The amount of data obtained from the field is quite large, so from the data obtained we need to carefully and in detail. As stated above, the longer researchers go

to the field in research, the more data will be more complex, complex and complicated. For this reason, it is necessary to immediately analyze the data through data reduction. Data reduction means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, and looking for themes and patterns. Thus, the reduced data will provide a clearer picture, making it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection, and look for it if necessary. In reducing data, each researcher will be guided by the objectives to be achieved. The main purpose of qualitative research is on findings.

The researcher is focusing on the strategy and the supporting and inhibiting factors on infrastructure, social, and economy development, especially in Penatarsewu village. And the researcher summarized the entire conducted interview in the field in order to show a clearer explanation on how the village government involved on infrastructure, social, economy development in Penatarsewu village.

### **3.8.3. Data Display**

After the data has been reduced, the next step is to present the data. In qualitative research, the presentation of data can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and the like. By presenting data, it will make it easier to understand what is happening, plan the next work based on what has been understood. According to Miles and Huberman (1984) in Sugiyono (2014: 249) stated, *“the most frequent form of data display for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text”*.

Presentation of data containing a set of information in the form of reports obtained from the object of research in the form of documentation, tables and images that author get after completion through the previous stage. Data is presented in accordance with the focus of research on the development of infrastructure, social, & economy at developing village and the supporting and inhibiting factors on the development of infrastructure, social, & economy at developing village. Thus, the research is able to focus and facilitate data analysis. In data analysis, the data that has been presented, reviewed and compared with various theories and related to the problem and research focus.

#### **3.8.4. Conclusion Drawing / Verification**

From the stages of data presentation, the researcher tries to find meaning from data that has been analyzed in such a way. The meanings that emerge from the data must also have validity based on truth and compatibility in the study. The author is able to make conclusions in accordance with the problems that have been made.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1. General Description of Research Location and Research Sites

##### 4.1.1. General Description of Sidoarjo Regency

Sidoarjo Regency is regency of East Java, Indonesia. Sidoarjo Regency is bordered by Surabaya city and Gresik Regency to the north, by Pasuruan Regency to the south, by Mojokerto Regency to the west and by the Madura Strait to the east. It has an area of 634.89 km<sup>2</sup>, making it the smallest regency in East Java. As the smallest regency in East Java, Sidoarjo occupies an area of land of + 63,489.534 Ha. Or 634.89 sq. km, it is located between the Surabaya river (+ 32.5 km long) and the Porong river (47 km long) the land use is classified into the followings: Rice fields: 28,763 Ha, Sugar cane plantation: 8,000 Ha, Fishpond: 15,729 Ha The rest are for the purposes of dry field industry and so on. Sidoarjo Regency as one of the buffer capitals of the East Java Province is a region that has experienced rapid development. This success is achieved because the various potentials in the region such as industry and trade, tourism, and small and medium enterprises can be packaged well and directed. With the existence of various regional potentials and the support of adequate human resources, Sidoarjo Regency is able to become one of the strategic regions for the development of the regional economy.



**Figure 3: Sidoarjo Regency Map**

Source: [www.eastjava.com](http://www.eastjava.com), 2019

#### 4.1.1.1. Location and Geographical Condition of Sidoarjo Regency

Sidoarjo Regency is located between 112°5' and 112°9' East Longitude and between 7°3' and 7°5' South Latitude. According to the figure 3 above, it is visible the Sidoarjo Regency border. The administrative region of Sidoarjo Regency with the following borders:

- a. North side : Surabaya City and Gresik Regency
- b. South side : Pasuruan Regency
- c. West side : Mojokerto Regency
- d. East side : Madura Strait

The area of Sidoarjo Regency is divided into several smaller administrative regions in the form of 18 sub-districts, 31 sub-districts, and 322 villages presented in Table 2.

**Table 2: Division of Territory**

No.	Sub-District	Village or District
1.	Sidoarjo	24
2.	Balombendo	20
3.	Buduran	15
4.	Candi	24
5.	Gedangan	15
6.	Jabon	15
7.	Krembung	19
8.	Krian	22
9.	Prambon	20
10.	Porong	19
11.	Sedate	16
12.	Sukodono	19
13.	Taman	24
14.	Tanggulangi	19
15.	Tarik	20
16.	Tulangan	22
17.	Waru	17
18.	Wonoayu	23
	<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>

Source: <http://portal.sidoarjokab.go.id/pemerintahan>

Topographical conditions in Sidoarjo Regency is a delta area flanked by Surabaya River (in the North) and Porong River (in the South) with a land slope of 2% (sloping), at an altitude of 0-25 meters above sea level, Sidoarjo Regency has two characteristics of groundwater. In the eastern part, an area of 214.20 km<sup>2</sup> (29.99%) has a height of 0-3 meters of freshwater water level, which is widely used for settlements, trade and offices. While in the western part 208.56 (29.20%), fresh water is widely used for agriculture. In general, the depth of groundwater is at an average

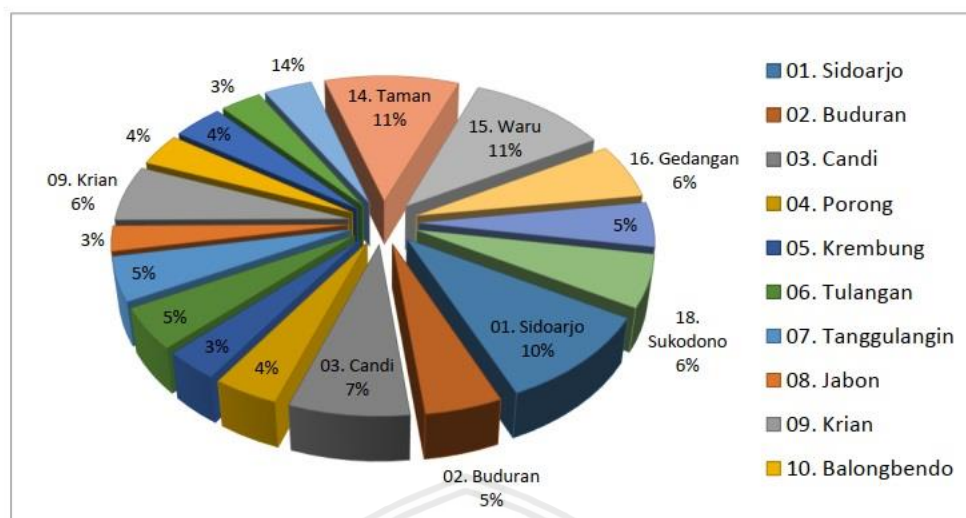


depth of between 0-5 m above ground level. The total area of Sidoarjo Regency is 71,424.25 Ha and based on its topographic characteristics are divided into three classes, namely:

- a. 0-3 meters is a coastal area and watery aquaculture salted / brackish in the eastern hemisphere covering an area of 27,011.25 ha or 37.82%;
- b. 3-10 meters is the middle area around the protocol road the fresh-watered area is 25,889 Ha or 36.24%; and
- c. 10-25 meters located in the western part of the area of 18,524 Ha or 25.95%.

#### **4.1.1.2. Demography Aspect**

The population of Sidoarjo Regency is based on population registration data from the Sidoarjo Regency Population and Civil Registration Service in 2016 totaling 2,223,002 people consisting of 1,121,442 male residents and 1,101,560 female residents. Population increases occurs as many as 61,343 people or there was a population growth of 2.84 percent from 2015 which was 2,161,659 people. The largest population is in Waru, Taman and Sidoarjo Sub-districts, totaling 242,004 people, 233,458 people and 225,046 people, or 33 percent of the total population in Sidoarjo Regency. The sex ratio of the population of Sidoarjo Regency is 101.80. The sex ratio is the number of male population in 100 women.



**Figure 4: Distribution of Population by District in Sidoarjo Regency in 2016**

Source: *Dinas Kependudukan dan Pencatatan Sipil Kabupaten Sidoarjo in Indikator Sosial Kabupaten Sidoarjo Tahun 2017.*

Of the 18 subdistricts in the Sidoarjo Regency, Jabon Sub-district has the largest area of 80,998 Km<sup>2</sup> with a population of only 59,587 people, so that it has a population density of 736 people / km<sup>2</sup>. The second widest sub-district is Sedati with an area of 79,430 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 104,312 people so that the density is 1,313 people / km<sup>2</sup>. Sidoarjo sub-district has the third largest area of 62,560 km<sup>2</sup>, has a population of 218,693 inhabitants so that the population density is 3,496 people / km<sup>2</sup>. The Jabon and Sedati sub-districts are coastal areas with a dominance of ponds and potential fisheries. The highest population density is in Waru Sub-district, Taman District and Gedangan Sub-district with 7,735 people / km<sup>2</sup>, 7,169 people / km<sup>2</sup> and 5,387 people / km<sup>2</sup> respectively. While the smallest population density is in Jabon, Sedati, and Tarik Sub-districts with a population density of 736; 1,313 people and 1,924 people per square kilometer.

#### 4.1.1.3. Economy and Business

Fisheries, industry and services are the main economic sectors of Sidoarjo. The Madura Strait in the East is a fishery-producing region, including fish, shrimp and crab. The Regency logo shows that Shrimp and Milkfish are the main fishery commodities of this city. Sidoarjo is also known as “*Kota Petis*”. The industrial sector in Sidoarjo is growing quite rapidly because of its location adjacent to the East Java business center (Surabaya), close to the Port of Tanjung Perak and Juanda Airport. Sidoarjo has productive human resources and relatively stable socio-political and security conditions which attract investors to invest in Sidoarjo. The small industry sector also developed quite well, including the center of the bag and luggage industry in Tanggulangin, the center of the sandals and shoes industry at Wedoro - Waru and Tebel - Gedangan, the center of the cracker industry in Telasih - Tulangan.

#### 4.1.4. Vision and Mission of Sidoarjo Regency

Vision:

“*MANDIRI, SEJAHTERA, DAN MADANI*”

*Makna yang terkandung dalam visi tersebut adalah Kabupaten Sidoarjo dengan masyarakat yang mampu mengembangkan potensi diri dan daerah serta mencukupi kebutuhan hidup dan kehidupannya secara mandiri, menguasai ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi, beriman dan bertaqwa, berkecukupan material-spiritual, sejahtera lahir-batin; memegang teguh moral agama, beradab dan berakhlak mulia;*

*menjunjung tinggi supremasi hukum, demokratis, aman, tentram, tertib dan damai, serta masyarakat yang sadar akan hak dan kewajibannya.*

Mission:

- 1) *Mendorong peran serta masyarakat dalam pembangunan dan pengamalan nilai-nilai agama diiringi dengan penghayatan dan pengamalan nilai-nilai Pancasila secara konsisten dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat, berbangsa dan bernegara.*
- 2) *Memberikan layanan kepada masyarakat secara profesional.*
- 3) *Memfasilitasi pembangunan infrastruktur yang mendorong peningkatan pembangunan yang proporsional, berwawasan lingkungan, dan berkelanjutan.*

#### **4.1.5. Regional Symbol of Sidoarjo Regency**



**Figure 5: Symbol of Sidoarjo Regency**

Source: <http://portal.sidoarjokab.go.id/kabupaten-sidoarjo>

Explanations about the symbol of Sidoarjo Regency:

- 1) An irregular pentagon whose sides are curly brackets;
- 2) A five-pointed star;
- 3) Eighteen grains of rice and five sections of sugar canes with rounded shapes;
- 4) Milkfish and Shrimp form the letter “S”;
- 5) The ribbon reads “*KABUPATEN SIDOARJO*”.

#### **4.1.2. General Description of Penatarsewu Village**

##### **4.1.2.1. Geographical Condition**

Penatarsewu village is one of the villages in the Tanggulangin District, Sidoarjo Regency. The details of the borders of Penatarsewu Village are to the north of Banjarsari Village, south of Sentul Village, east of Plumbon Village / Banjarasri Village, and west of Kalidawir Village / Gempolsari Village. Geographically, Penatarsewu Village has an area of around 252.90 Ha which is divided into two hamlets, namely Sangangewu Country which consists of RT 1-5 and Pelataran Country which consists of RT 6-10. The typology of Penatarsewu Village is included in the village group of fish fumigation.

##### **4.1.2.2. Demography Condition**

The population in Penatarsewu Village in 2018 was 3,147 people consisting of 1,589 men and 1,558 women, while the number of family heads was 969 families with a population density of 1,244.38 per km. The population of the productive age group (age 18-56 years old) who live in Penatarsewu Village is 979 men and 959

women with information that works are 893 men and 607 women, while the information is not working is 86 people men and 352 women.

#### 4.1.2.3. Economy Aspect

As reviewed from the economic aspect, most of the population has a livelihood as employees of a private company with 440 men and 340 women. For livelihoods as farmers, there are 155 men and 101 women. Within the scope of economic institutions, villages have 1 unit of economic institutions and village business units with a total of 5 activities and 13 administrators and members. Then the village has 7 small and medium industries in the food industry and 1 restaurant / restaurant. The rest are service and trade businesses in the store / kiosk business scope of 4 units, 3 farms in livestock business, and 18 fisheries. Whereas in terms of religious aspect, the majority of the population embraces Islam.

#### 4.1.2.4. Social Living

In the social relations of Penatarsewu Village, the village has a community institution consisting of: 1 unit **LPMD**; **PKK** as many as 1 unit with the scope of activities, namely health checks, training and coaching; **Community Association (RW)** as many as 2 units with the scope of activities, namely socialization and guidance; **Neighborhood Association (RT)** as many as 10 units with a scope of activities, namely socialization, community services, social gathering; and **Religious Organizations** as many as 3 units with a scope of activities, namely spiritual formation.

According to Law Number 6 Year 2014 article 25 about Village states that the village government is the Village Head or referred to by another name and who is assisted by the Village apparatus or referred to by another name. For the implementation of the duties of the Village Head in accordance with Law Number 6 of 2014 article 26 paragraph 1 about Village, the Village Head is tasked with organizing the Village Government, implementing Village Development, Village community development, and empowering the Village community.

#### **4.1.2.5. Vision and Mission of Penatarsewu Village**

The vision of the village administration is basically a picture of the future that will be realized by the village government in the period 2014-2019 to function the vision of the village government, especially as a direction for the journey of the village government in realizing community welfare. Vision is not a dream and is not a slogan but a vision must be realized and can be directed towards its achievement.

Vision: *“Terwujudnya Desa Penatarsewu Mandiri dan Sejahtera”*

Mission:

- 1) *Menyelenggarakan pemerintahan desa yang efisien, efektif, dan bersih dengan mengutamakan masyarakat .*
- 2) *Meningkatkan sumber sumber pendanaan pemerintahan dan pembangunan desa.*
- 3) *Mengembangkan pemberdayaan masyarakat dan kemitraan dalam pelaksanaan pembangunan desa.*

- 4) *Meningkatkan kualitas sumber daya manusia dalam pembangunan desa yang berkelanjutan.*
- 5) *Mengembangkan perekonomian desa.*
- 6) *Menciptakan rasa aman, tentram, dalam suasana kehidupan desa yang demokratis dan agamis.*

## **4.2. Data Display and Representation**

### **4.2.1. Development of Infrastructure, Social, and Economy at Developing Village**

#### **4.2.1.1. Development of Infrastructure**

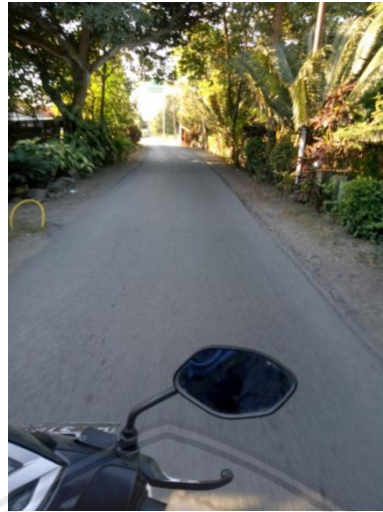
##### a) Road facilities

The development of road infrastructure in Penatarsewu village has turned out to be in good condition. For the village main road, the village built using asphalt. While for the small alleyway leading to the houses of the residents, the village built using paving. The following is an interview about the condition on the development of road infrastructure together with Mr. Choliq as the Head of Penatarsewu Village:

*“Alhamdulillah sudah baik, sudah baik semua dengan fasilitas jalan. Yang penting itu komunikasi sama warga. Kalau ada jalan rusak, ya saya langsung minta sama dinas. Untuk perbaikan juga ini lagi proses untuk jalan antar dua dusun, Dusun Sangangewu sama Dusun Penataran. Kira-kira sekitar 600m.” (Wawancara pada hari Kamis, 27 Juni 2019 pukul 09.00 di Kantor Kepala Desa Penatarsewu).*

“Alhamdulillah, it's good, it's all good with road facilities. The important thing is communication with citizens. If there is a damaged road, yes, I immediately ask the same service. For improvement, this is also the process for the road between the two hamlets, Sangangewu and Penataran. About 600m.” (Interviewed on Thursday, June 27 2019 at 09.00 am in Penatarsewu Village Head Office).





**Figure 6. The asphalt road condition in Penatarsewu Village**

Source: Research Author, 2019

The picture above shows from the observation at the field that the road facilities for the asphalt road are in good condition with no damage at all which really make all kinds of transportation can easily travel with no obstructions.



**Figure 7. The paving road condition in Penatarsewu Village**

Source: Research Author, 2019

This picture above shows from the observation at the field that the road facilities for paving road are also in a good condition with no damage at all which this road uses for narrow ways of the community towards their houses.

Regarding the condition of the village itself especially the road facilities, Mr. Heriyanto as Secretary of Penatarsewu Village also stated:

*“Untuk keadaan infrastruktur jalan ini sudah baik, mbak. Tidak ada jalan rusak lagi. Kami berusaha untuk tetap menjaga kondisi jalan dengan baik agar mempermudah akses transportasi masyarakat untuk berpergian. Dan kalau bisa ingin menambah akses jalan baru, yaitu akses jalan antar desa agar tidak memutar jauh dan estimasi waktunya lebih singkat.” (Wawancara pada hari Kamis, 27 Juni 2019 pukul 09.00 di Kantor Kepala Desa Penatarsewu).*

“For the condition of this road infrastructure is good, miss. There are no more broken roads. We strive to maintain good road conditions in order to facilitate access to public transportation for travel. And if you can, you want to add new access roads, namely access roads between villages so that they don't rotate far and the estimated time is shorter.” (Interviewed on Thursday, June 27 2019 at 09.00 am in Penatarsewu Village Head Office).

#### **b) School**

For the condition of school infrastructure development, the actual situation is still of some concern, especially the wall of the Penatarsewu village state primary school. In the case of junior high school, the infrastructure is good and for early childhood education, the infrastructure is good, but there is not enough land for children's playgrounds. The following is an interview about the condition of facilities and infrastructures in an early education childhood school with Mrs. Lis as the Headmaster of PAUD Ra'Aisyiyah 6:

*“Untuk yang outdoor, mbak. Permainannya itu untuk mangkok putar enggak ada dan ayunan itu masih belum pas. Sudah ada tapi kurang ramah dengan anak masih. Bantuannya itu dari YDSF, mbak. Yang kalau sudah ada itu mandi bola. Yang kurang itu jaring laba-laba, tangga majemuk.” (Wawancara pada hari Kamis, 25 Juli 2019 pukul 08.30 di Sekolah PAUD Ra’Aisyiyah 6, desa Penatarsewu).*

“For outdoor facility, miss. The game is not there for a rotating bowl and the swing is still not right. Already there but less friendly with children still. The assistance was from YDSF, miss. For a bath balls, we already owned one. What's lacking from our game facility is the spider's web, compound stairs.” (Interviewed on Thursday, July 25 2019 at 08.30 am in PAUD Ra’Aisyiyah 6, Penatarsewu).

Regarding the amount of tables and chairs for learning session, Mrs. Lis stated:

*“Untuk fasilitas meja dan bangku, kami kan memang tidak memakai bangku banyak kan soalnya kami juga pembelajarannya ada yang di luar. Jadi ya enggak full gitu. Dan kami sistem nya moving class, jadi enggak tiap hari hanya kelas di A, A saja. Siswa nya sekarang itu kelompok A 16 anak, kelompok B 24 anak, dan kelompok bermain 11 anak.” (Wawancara pada hari Kamis, 25 Juli 2019 pukul 08.30 di Sekolah PAUD Ra’Aisyiyah 6, desa Penatarsewu).*

“For table and chair facilities, we don't use a lot of benches because we also learn that there are outside. So, it's not full. And we have a moving class system, so not every day only classes in A, A only. The students now have group A 16 children, group B 24 children, and play group 11 children.” (Interviewed on Thursday, July 25 2019 at 08.30 am in PAUD Ra’Aisyiyah 6, Penatarsewu).



**Figure 8. The classroom in PAUD Ra'Aisyiah 6 Penatarsewu**

Source: Research Author, 2019

This picture above shows from the observation at the field that the chairs and tables are not really being used in the class due to the lessoning system within which is “moving class” so not many tables and chairs around are necessary. The activity above is the children are drawing and coloring during lesson session.



**Figure 9. The playgame in PAUD Ra'Aisyiah 6 Penatarsewu**

Source: Research Author, 2019



**Figure 10. The playgame in PAUD Ra' Aisyiyah 6 Penatarsewu**

Source: Research Author, 2019

Those pictures above show from the observation at the field that the playgame in PAUD Ra' Aisyiyah only has two kinds for the children to play in school which are bath balls and round swing. Those show that the children need more than two playgames so they would explore and not easily bored.

And then next, the author interviewed about the current condition of school infrastructure in SDN Penatarsewu whether some of the facilities in the school are still in good condition or are there need any improvement. Mrs. Emiyati as the Headmaster of SDN Penatarsewu stated:

*“Alhamdulillah dalam pemerintahan saya sudah membaik. Baru tahun lalu, rehab dari desa tentang pavingisasi dan tiga lokal dan kamar mandi dikarenakan belum layak. Untuk sarana prasarana, kurang memadai itu parkir sepeda. Itupun hibah dari barang-barang tidak terpakai, saya jual lalu saya jadikan lahan parkir. Itupun masih kurang karena belum ada uangnya. Selain lahan parkir, pagar sekolah belum soalnya masih tidak ada batas rumah penduduk dengan sekolah sehingga fasilitas sekolah kalau sampai siang itu, hewan-hewan itu masuk ke wilayah sekolah. Jadi setelah pavingisasi saya menghimbau agar hewan-hewan nya itu tidak masuk.” (Wawancara pada hari Kamis, 25 Juli 2019 pukul 10.40 di SDN Penatarsewu).*

“Alhamdulillah, during my government has improved. Just last year, there was rehabilitation from the village about paving and three local and bathrooms because it was not feasible. For infrastructure, the bicycle parking is inadequate. Even then, a grant from unused items, I sell and then I make a parking lot. Even then, it was still lacking because there was no money. Aside from the parking lot, the fence of the school is not yet a problem because there are still no boundaries of the houses of the people from the school, so the school facilities until that afternoon, the animals enter the school area.” (Interviewed on Thursday, July 25 2019 at 11.20 am in SDN Penatarsewu).



**Figure 11. The classrooms in SDN Penatarsewu**

Source: Research Author, 2019

This picture above shows from the observation at the field that the classroom is mostly in good condition especially the walls and the amount of tables and chairs are also precisely as the amount of students.

Regarding if there is reading facility such as a library for the students, Mrs. Emiyati responded:

*“Untuk perpustakaan, kami kerjasama dengan WIJABA. Jadi setiap semester masih program sarana apa yang masih perlu difasilitasi oleh WIJABA (World is Just a Book Away) yang mengurus tentang perpustakaan dari Amerika. Secara kelengkapan buku dan meja bangku sudah. Dan ada dibentuk piket dan yang kerja itu anak-anak sendiri. Untuk buku ya gak ada*

*puasnya, ya kurang terus, mbak. Alhamdulillah minat baca siswa juga tinggi.” (Wawancara pada hari Kamis, 25 Juli 2019 pukul 11.20 di SDN Penatarsewu).*

“For the library, we cooperate with WIJABA. So every semester there are still facilities programs that still need to be facilitated by the WIJABA who takes care of the library from America. For the amount of books and chair tables are complete. And there are pickets formed and the work is the children themselves. For books, there's no satisfaction, it's not enough, miss. Alhamdulillah, the students' interest in reading was also high.” (Interviewed on Thursday, July 25 2019 at 11.20 am in SDN Penatarsewu).



**Figure 12. The library in SDN Penatarsewu**

Source: Research Author, 2019

This picture above shows from the observation at the field that the condition of the library is in a good condition. Enough books for the children to read and comfortable place where the students can enjoy reading their books.

Regarding the facility of class which is the condition of the chairs, tables, and board, Mrs. Emiyati stated:

*“Fasilitas kelas, kami untuk papan tulis masih menunggu RKAS yang akan saya programkan insya Allah di TW 3 atau TW 4 mengganti papan hitam dengan papan putih. Ada yang masih pakai kapur itu kelas 3, tapi papan tulisnya ada yang jebol, mbak. Bal bal an ndek njeruh kelas. Mejanya RKAS TW 3, untuk papannya RKAS (rencana anggaran sekolah) tw 4 dari anggaran satu tahun dari pemerintah dengan menggunakan dana BOS. Siswanya sini juga sedikit, mbak cuman 87 orang. Kelas 1 itu 19 anak, kelas 2 itu 19 anak, kelas 3 itu 7 anak, kelas 4 itu 14 anak, kelas 5 itu anak, kelas 6 itu 25 anak. Total siswa 89 anak, mbak.” (Wawancara pada hari Kamis, 25 Juli 2019 pukul 11.20 di SDN Penatarsewu).*

“Class facilities, we for the blackboard are still waiting for RKAS which I will program insya Allah in TW 3 or TW 4 replacing the black board with a white board. Some of them still use chalk, it is class 3, but the blackboard is broken, miss, especially when the students play soccer inside class. The table is RKAS TW 3, for its board RKAS (school budget plan) TW 4 from the one-year budget from the government using BOS funds. There are also a few students here, miss only 87 people. Grade 1 has 19 children, grade 2 has 19 children, grade 3 has 7 children, grade 4 has 14 children, grade 5 has children, and grade 6 has 25 children. Total students are 89 children, miss.” (Interviewed on Thursday, July 25 2019 at 11.20 am in SDN Penatarsewu).

And then next, the author went to Islamic Boarding School An-Nur as the location for junior high school interviewed. The following interview is about the current school condition which Mrs. Ustadzah Widiyanti here as the Headmaster of Islamic Boarding School An-Nur Penatarsewu:

*“Untuk keadaan sarana dan prasarana masih bertahap kalau disini karena masih 5 tahun berjalan, kemarin baru akreditasi. Memang sarananya kami yang kurang dari segi kelas. Kalau untuk lab, insya allah sudah cukup. Hanya untuk ukuran-ukurannya tidak sesuai kalau memang kami di sekolah atau apa itu kan memang ada petunjuknya berapa meter kan gitu. Tapi kami kan tidak sesuai itu, pokoknya ada. Kami kalahnya memang disitu.” (Wawancara pada hari Kamis, 25 Juli 2019 pukul 09.30 di Pondok Pesantren An-Nur Penatarsewu).*

“As for the condition of the facilities and infrastructure, it is still gradual, because here it is still 5 years running, yesterday it was only accreditation. Indeed, we lack ingredients in terms of class. For the lab, God willing, it is enough. Only for the measurements it doesn't suit if we are in school or what



it is there are instructions how many meters right. But we are not according to it, there are anyway. We lost there.” (Interviewed on Thursday, July 25 2019 at 09.30 am in Islamic Boarding School An-Nur Penatarsewu).



**Figure 13. The classroom in An-Nur Islamic Boarding School**

Source: Research Author, 2019

This picture above shows from the observation at the field that this is the condition of the classroom where all the facilities within are mostly complete and in good condition. The desk chairs are the ones being used in the classroom instead of separate tables and chairs for the students.



**Figure 14. The male boarding house in An-Nur Islamic Boarding School Penatarsewu**

Source: Research Author, 2019



**Figure 15. The female boarding house in An-Nur Islamic Boarding School Penatarsewu**

Source: Research Author, 2019

Those pictures above show from the observation at the field that those are the condition of the boarding house, both male and female students in An-Nur Islamic Boarding School Penatarsewu. There are several bunk beds for the students to sleep and also fold beds for some students to sleep on the floor.

#### **4.2.1.2. Development of Social**

##### **a) Community organizations**

The level of participation on the development of social in Penatarsewu village is enough on helping build the good and healthy condition for the welfare of the community. In engaging to develop socialization activities in order to increase engagement with one another, the residents of Penatarsewu have good social activities in supporting friendship and kinship ties. As the chairman of the Nahdlatul Ulama organization, Mr. H. Abdul Arif said:

*“Itu banyak saja dari sisi sosial, dari sisi agama. Kalau sosial itu tentang kegiatan santunan anak yatim, janda tua, termasuk pemberian zakat maal dan zakat fitrah itu dilakukan setiap tahun. Kalau untuk agama itu paling tidak memberikan sistem pengajian rutinitas setiap hari Kamis/malam Jumat itu dilakukan 1 bulan dua kali dan kegiatan rutinitas jariyah setiap hari Kamis.” (Wawancara pada hari Rabu, 17 Juli 2019 pukul 14:00 di Kediaman Bapak H. Abdul Arif di desa Penatarsewu).*

“That's a lot from the social side, from the religious side. If social is about the activities of the donation of orphans, old widows, including the giving of zakat *maal* and zakat *fitrah* it is done every year. As for religion, at least it provides a routine recitation system every Thursday / Friday night, which is carried out twice a month, and Jariyah routine every Thursday.” (Interviewed on Wednesday, July 17 2019 at 14.00 pm in Mr. H. Abdul Arif's Residence in Penatarsewu Village).

Besides Nahdlatul Ulama, Muhammadiyah also participates on improving the development of social in Penatarsewu village. As the member of Muhammadiyah organization, Mrs. Sunarsih stated:

*“Untuk kegiatan ormas muhammadiyah itu biasanya kami bikin hiasan untuk hadiah nikahan, jualan sembako, kegiatan pengajian tiap minggu hari Kamis, serta kerja bakti. Lalu kami juga ikut terlibat untuk kegiatan koperasi itu memberikan pinjaman uang untuk masyarakat lalu pemberian donator tiap tahun untuk anak yatim piatu dari uang koperasi yang diolah dan minta iuran masyarakat setiap satu tahun dua kali.” (Wawancara pada hari Rabu, 17 Juli 2019 pukul 11.00 di Warung Bakso Ibu Sunarsih).*

“For the Muhammadiyah community organization, we usually make decorations for wedding gifts, selling groceries, recitation activities every Thursday, and voluntary work. Then we are also involved in the cooperative's activities, giving money to the community and then giving donors every year to orphans from the cooperative's money that is processed and asking for community contributions every year twice.” (Interviewed on Wednesday, July 17 2019 at 11.00 am in Mrs. Sunarsih's Meatball Stalls).

#### 4.2.1.3. Development of Economy

##### a) BUMDes (Village Owned-Business Entity)

Since the economy income from Penatarsewu is based on the village business which is smoked fish restaurant called “Resto Apung”, this business is also being monitored and run by BUMDes. Resto Apung is the restaurant business was established with the assistance of PT. Pertamina Gas for Penatarsewu Village from the Public Relations & CSR Manager program of PT. Pertamina Gas in order to increase the prominent business of the community in the village, namely the smoked fish business. Mr. H. Abdul Arif who is also has a position as the Head of BUMDes stated about the development of economy in Penatarsewu which is:

*“Desa sudah membentuk yang namanya BUMDes. Satu-satu nya jalan desa membentuk itu sebagai wadah kemandirian warga, nah akhirnya ada yang namanya CSR sumbangan dari pertamina. Ini luar biasa juga Saya acungi jempol dari pertamina membantu pengembangan desa. Untuk kampung asap sana itu sudah diberikan cerobong asap dibangun oleh pertamina, tendon box ikan dan juga akhir-akhir ini membentuk sebuah wadah dengan dibentuk Resto Apung hasil dari kontribusi CSR Pertamina. Sudah berdiri dan butuh waktu dan biaya sekamir 960 juta. Ini sudah berdiri dan terealisasi selama dua bulan ini. Nanti semua aset-aset baik sumbangan dari pemerintah yang mengelola BUMDes, biar apa? Desa ini punya pemasukan untuk itu semua, termasuk resto apung yang sudah dikelola.” (Wawancara pada hari Rabu, 17 Juli 2019 pukul 14:00 di Kediaman Bapak H. Abdul Arif di desa Penatarsewu).*

“The village has formed the name BUMDes. The only village road to form it as a place of community independence, well finally there is the name CSR contributions from Pertamina. This is amazing too. I give thumbs up from Pertamina to help develop the village. For the smoke village there was given a chimney built by Pertamina, a fish tendon box and also recently formed a container with the Floating Resto formed as a result of Pertamina's CSR contribution. It is already established and needs time and cost around 960 million. This has been established and realized for the past two months. Later all the assets are good donations from the government that manages BUMDes, so what? This village has income for all of them, including

floating restaurants that have been managed.” (Interviewed on Wednesday, July 17 2019 at 14.00 pm in Mr. H. Abdul Arif’s Residence in Penatarsewu Village).



**Figure 16: Resto Apung in Penatarsewu Village (the front view)**

Source: Research Author, 2019



**Figure 17. Resto Apung in Penatarsewu Village (the side view)**

Source: Research Author, 2019

Those pictures above show from the observation at the field that this is the Resto Apung Penatarsewu Village has as this is part of BUMDes program where it sells all kinds of smoked fish. It has nice view as it shows which is rice field and small lake that can be seen.

Regarding the development of BUMDes in Penatarsewu Village, Mr. Choliq as the Head of Penatarsewu Village also stated:

*“BUMDes nya Alhamdulillah banyak dibantu dari Pertamina berhubung desa kami itu juga desa binaan dari Pertamina sendiri. Secara pemasaran juga sudah baik. 90% sudah bagus untuk pengasapan ikannya. Pokoknya tergantung terhubungnya kepala desa dengan masyarakat.” (Wawancara pada hari Kamis, 27 Juni 2019 pukul 09.00 di Kantor Kepala Desa Penatarsewu).*

“Thank God, the BUMDes was greatly assisted by Pertamina because our village was also a village built by Pertamina itself. Marketing is also good. 90% is good for smoking fish. The main thing depends on the village head's connection with the community.” (Interviewed on Thursday, June 27 2019 at 09.00 am in Penatarsewu Village Head Office).

#### **4.2.2. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors on the Development of Infrastructure, Social, and Economy at Developing Village**

##### **4.2.2.1. Supporting Factors**

##### **4.2.2.1.1. Supporting Factors on the Development of Infrastructure**

##### **a) Road Facilities**

Regarding the supporting factor on the development of road facilities, Mr. Choliq as the Head of Penatarsewu Village stated:

*“Sebelum kita dibangun itu ya saya undang [masyarakat] untuk melaksanakan program gotong royong. Apik elek'e desa kan gawe awak dhewe. Tetep saya usahakan untuk meningkatkan gotong royongnya, mbak. Kami harus saling menyatu. Dijak rembukan, mbak. Cek masyarakat ada semangat untuk melaksanakan pembangunan.” (Wawancara pada hari Kamis, 27 Juni 2019 pukul 09.00 di Kantor Kepala Desa Penatarsewu).*

“Before we were built, I invited [the community] to implement the mutual cooperation program. Charmingly, the village is my dhewe crew. Still, I try to improve mutual cooperation, miss. We must unite with each other. Hit by the discussion, miss. Check the community there is enthusiasm to carry out

development.” (Interviewed on Thursday, June 27 2019 at 09.00 am in Penatarsewu Village Head Office).

Regarding the supporting factor on the development of road facilities, Mr. Heriyanto as the Secretary of Penatarsewu Village also stated:

*“Kami masih mengadakan perbaikan saluran air lalu perbaikan jalan paving ketika keadaannya sudah tidak membaik. Kan gak mungkin toh setiap bangun jalan terus kalau rusak, tidak kami benahi. Pasti tetap masih ada pemeliharaan dari desa. Lalu juga dari kepala desa sendiri sangat memudahkan proses administrasi dan program-program pembangunannya jadi selama realisasinya berjalan dengan cepat dan lancar.” (Wawancara pada tanggal 25 Juni 2019 pukul 10.30 di Kantor Kepala Desa Penatarsewu).*

“We are still carrying out repairs to the waterways and then repairing paving roads when the situation has not improved. It's not possible after all to wake up the road if it's broken, we don't fix it. Surely there is still maintenance from the village. Then also from the village head himself greatly facilitates the administration process and its development programs so as long as the realization runs quickly and smoothly.” (Interviewed on June, 25 2019 at 10.30 am in Penatarsewu Village Head Office).

#### **b) School**

Regarding the supporting factor on the development of school infrastructure, for PAUD Ra-Aisyiyah 6 Penatarsewu, Mrs. Lis stated:

*“Pembangunan sekolahnya itu murni dapat bantuan dari yayasan muhammadiyah tapi diluar Muhammadiyah Penatarsewu. Lalu swadaya dari Muhammadiyah Penatarsewu. Terus ya tadi itu, mbak. Bantuan permainan anak-anak dari YDSF Sidoarjo.” (Wawancara pada tanggal 25 Juli 2019 pukul 08.30 di PAUD Ra'Aisyiyah 6 Penatarsewu).*

“The construction of the school was purely to get assistance from the Muhammadiyah Foundation but outside the Muhammadiyah Penatarsewu. Then self-help from Muhammadiyah Penatarsewu. Then, that one, miss. Help for children's games from YDSF Sidoarjo.” (Interviewed on July, 25 at 08.30 am in PAUD Ra'Aisyiyah 6 Penatarsewu).

Regarding the supporting factor on the development of school infrastructure, for SDN Penatarsewu, Mrs. Emiyati stated:

*“Kami mendapatkan dana bantuan dari organisasi WIJABA untuk pengembangan perpustakaan dan mereka sungguh membantu sekali terutama dalam stok ketersediaan buku bacaan dan tempat perpustakaan yang nyaman agar siswa ada niatan gawe moco, mbak.” (Wawancara pada hari Kamis, 25 Juli 2019 pukul 11.20 di SDN Penatarsewu).*

“We get funding from the WIJABA organization for library development and they really help, especially in stock availability of reading books and a convenient library so that students have the intention of reading, miss.” (Interviewed on Thursday, July 25 2019 at 11.20 am in SDN Penatarsewu).

Regarding the supporting factor on the development of school infrastructure, for An-Nur Islamic Boarding School Penatarsewu, Mrs. Ustadzah Widiyanti stated:

*“Yang pertama itu pasti bantuan dana, lalu yang kedua dari masyarakat itu, yang ketiga itu dari peminatnya karena peminat kami itu semakin banyak setiap tahun makanya kami harus membangun lebih.” (Wawancara pada tanggal 25 Juli 2019 pukul 09.30 di Pondok Pesantren An-Nur Penatarsewu).*

“The first is definitely financial assistance, and then the second is from the community, the third is from the interested ones because our interested ones are more and more grow every year so we have to build more.” (Interviewed on July, 25 2019 at 09.30 am in An-Nur Islamic Boarding School Penatarsewu).

#### **4.2.2.1.2. Supporting Factor on the Development of Social**

##### **a) Community organizations**

Regarding the supporting factor on the development of social, Mr. H. Abdul Arif stated:

*“Kalo faktor pendukung itu semuanya luar biasa. Baik NU maupun Muhammadiyah itu kontribusinya di desa sudah luar biasa. Kalo pendukung kegiatan apa saja itu kompak, pemberdayaan masyarakatnya juga sudah bagus, ekonominya juga sudah tertata bagus.” (Wawancara pada tanggal*



17 Juli 2019 pukul 14.00 di Kediaman Bapak H. Abdul Arif di desa Penatarsewu).

“If the supporting factors, they are all extraordinary. Both NU and Muhammadiyah's contribution in the village has been extraordinary. If the support of any activity is compact, community empowerment is also good; the economy is also well organized.” (Interviewed on Wednesday, July 17 2019 at 14.00 pm in Mr. H. Abdul Arif's Residence in Penatarsewu Village).

#### **4.2.2.1.3. Supporting Factor on the Development of Economy**

##### **a) BUMDes**

Regarding the development of economy, Mr. H. Abdul Arif as the Head of BUMDes stated:

*“Dalam hal pemasaran kita sih enggak ada masalah, mbak. Bisnis Resto Apung kami juga sekarang sudah mulai banyak dikenal masyarakat luar desa. Bisnis BUMDes kita juga sering mengadakan pelatihan baik dari pihak universitas maupun pihak luar lainnya. Resto Apung milik kami ini juga sudah dikenal sampai provinsi Jawa Timur lho, mbak.”* (Wawancara pada tanggal 17 Juli 2019 pukul 14.00 di Kediaman Bapak H. Abdul Arif di desa Penatarsewu).

“In terms of our marketing, there isn't a problem, miss. Our Floating Resto Business is now also widely known to people outside the village. Our BUMDes business also often holds training from universities and other outside parties. Our floating restaurant is also known to the East Java province, miss.” (Interviewed on Wednesday, July 17 2019 at 14.00 pm in Mr. H. Abdul Arif's Residence in Penatarsewu Village).

#### **4.2.2.2. Inhibiting Factors**

##### **4.2.2.2.1. Inhibiting Factors on the Development of Infrastructure**

##### **a) Road Facilities**

Regarding the inhibiting factor on the development of road facilities infrastructure, Mr. Choliq as the Head of Penatarsewu Village stated:

*“Faktor penghambat ya anggaran, mesti kan nggak ada yang tuntas. Tiap tahun kan anggaran dari pusat itu kami bagi-bagi ya tentunya tidak semua keinginan masyarakat kami penuhi.” (Wawancara pada hari Kamis, 27 Juni 2019 pukul 09.00 di Kantor Kepala Desa Penatarsewu).*

“The inhibiting factor is lack of budget for sure, there must be nothing complete. Every year the budget from the center is divided, of course not all the wishes of our people are fulfilled.” (Interviewed on Thursday, June 27 2019 at 09.00 am in Penatarsewu Village Head Office).

While other inhibiting factor on the development of road facilities infrastructure is the communication between the Head of Village and Village officials regarding submission of development programs which Mr. Heriyanto as Secretary of Penatarsewu Village stated:

*“Kesulitan komunikasi antara kepala desa dengan perangkat desa dalam pengajuan program pembangunan itu, mbak. Dan pengajuan rencana-rencana baru dari anggota perangkat desa terhambat dikarenakan adanya perbedaan skala prioritas dalam inovasi program baru yang ingin direalisasikan.” (Wawancara pada tanggal 25 Juni, 2019 pukul 10.30 di Kantor Kepala Desa Penatarsewu).*

“Communication difficulties between village heads and village officials in submitting the development program, miss. And the submission of new plans from members of the village office is hampered due to differences in the scale of priorities in the innovation of the new program to be realized. (Interviewed on June 25, 2019 at 10.30 am in Penatarsewu Village Head Office)

#### **b) School**

Regarding the inhibiting factor on the development of school infrastructure, for the inhibiting factor in PAUD Ra' Aisyiyah 6 Penatarsewu, Mrs. Lis stated:

*“Ya untuk membangun fasilitas aula ini masih dalam proses, masih belum ada karena bangunan sekolah kami ini juga sifatnya masih menghutang tapi hutangnya ya ke Muhammadiyahnya sendiri, dari pimpinan daerah Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo. Ini di lantai dua mau dibangun aula untuk*

*pertemuan rapat guru dan wali murid. Disini setiap kali kami mengadakan pertemuan dengan wali murid, kami harus membongkar kelas dulu, mbak. Saya dulu juga sudah pernah sih mengajukan program pembangunan aula itu ke pemkab tapi ya begitu pemkab. Siapa yang dekat dengan aparaturnya pemerintah, itu yang didahulukan. Saya juga pernah ngajuin ke pemdes nya ya selama 6 tahun. Tapi ya gitu, alasannya sama. Juga sama ketersediaan permainan anak-anak. Yang kedua ya untuk rasio gurunya. Disini saya masih kekurangan guru. Kami butuhnya gurunya 4. Tadi 4 itu dihitung dengan saya tapi kan saya enggak harus mengajar juga. Gurunya disini masih 3, kami butuh satu untuk rasio satu kelas itu satu guru dengan 15 siswa.” (Wawancara pada tanggal 25 Juli 2019 pukul 08.30 di PAUD Ra’Aisyiyah 6 Penatarsewu).*

“Yes, to build this hall facility is still in the process, it still does not exist because our school buildings are also still in debt but the debt goes to the Muhammadiyah itself, from the regional leaders of Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo. On the second floor is to be built a hall for teacher and student guardian meetings. Here every time we have a meeting with the guardians of students, we must dismantle the class first, miss. I used to also propose the hall building program to the district government but that's how the district government did. It is always who is close to the government apparatus that comes first. I have also been invited to the village government for 6 years. But yeah, the reason is the same. Also the availability of children's games, we still lack of it. The second is the ratio of the teacher. Here I still lack a teacher. We need 4 teachers. That 4 were counted with me, but I don't have to teach either. The teacher here is still 3; we need one for the ratio of one class to one teacher with 15 students.” (Interviewed on July, 25 at 08.30 am in PAUD Ra’Aisyiyah 6 Penatarsewu).

Regarding the inhibiting factor on the development of school infrastructure, for the inhibiting factor in SDN Penatarsewu, Mrs. Emiyati stated:

*“Pengaruh: satu, orang tua tidak ikut/kurang mendidik siswa. Nuwun sewu, bukannya saya sok ya. Orang tuanya itu pagi sudah berangkat kerja mboh onok sing nak tambak mboh dodolan. Tapi sangune anak-anak’e sampai 30ribu rupiah. Kalo tidak memang orang tuanya itu tidak kerja itu orang tuanya nyuruh kayak les, ngaji. Jadi anak diberi tugas ndek rumah, terus dikerjakno di sekolah. Kedua secara pemberdayaan, tidak pernah menggunakan alat peraga, terus cara penyampaian ngajar ke murid itu sak karepmu. Gurunya itu mayoritas gak kompeten. Yang hanya kompeten hanya beberapa guru saja. Ketiga itu lapangan voli tidak ada. Terus yang keempat ruangan untuk kesenian atau ekstra itu ndak ada. Aula ada tapi tidak digunakan untuk itu [kesenian], dibuat rapat saja. Yang terakhir itu*

*menjaga kondisi tembok kelas biar tetep bagus itu juga susah, mbak. Soale temboknya itu lho sering mrotoli dadine tembok'e iku sering dibenahi. Itu baru dibenahi 2 bulan lalu sudah rusak lagi, mbak gara-gara hamparan udara dari laut itu sing disebut 'asin' itu lho, mbak.” (Wawancara pada tanggal 25 Juli 2019 pukul 11.20 di SDN Penatarsewu).*

“Barriers: one, parents do not participate / not educate students. Pardon me, it's not like I'm pretentious. His parents left for work in the morning with his son and son, ponds with selling. But my kids are getting around 30,000 rupiah. If not, the parents don't work, the parents tell them to go to tutoring. So children are given homework assignments, continue to work at school. Secondly, in empowerment, never using teaching aids, then the way to deliver teaching to students is doing whatever they want. The majority of the teachers are not competent. Only competent teachers are competent. Third, there is no volleyball court. Then the fourth room for art or extra is not available. The hall is there but it's not used for that [art], just make it tight. The latter maintains the condition of the classroom walls so that it is still difficult, miss. Because, the walls are often cracked, so the walls are often repaired. It was just fixed 2 months ago, it was broken again, miss because the expanse of air from the sea was called 'salty', you know.” (Interviewed on July, 25 at 11.20 am in SDN Penatarsewu).



**Figure 18. The broken walls condition in one of the classrooms at SDN Penatarsewu**

Source: Research Author, 2019

This picture above shows from the observation at the field that this is the unfortunate condition on some of the classrooms at SDN Penatarsewu. Broken walls

happens which makes the clean condition of the classroom cannot be maintained. The classroom has just finished its rehabilitation from being fixed but it breaks again two weeks later.

Regarding the inhibiting factor on the development of school infrastructure, for the inhibiting factor in Islamic Boarding School An-Nur, Mrs. Ustadzah Widiyanti stated:

*“Dari gedung asrama mungkin dalam ketersediaan air. Air itu yang sering kami mati itu, mungkin karena pompa. Terus yang kedua itu airnya disini itu kotor.” (Wawancara pada tanggal 25 Juli 2019 pukul 09.30 di Pondok Pesantren An-Nur Penatarsewu).*

“From the dormitory building, it is likely in the availability of water. The water often dies, maybe because of the pump. And the second thing is the water here is dirty.” (Interviewed on July, 25 2019 at 09.30 am in An-Nur Islamic Boarding School Penatarsewu).

Regarding the infrastructure of the class still having an obstruction which in the matter of size. Mrs. Ustadzah Widiyanti stated:

*“Pembangunan untuk pengembangannya. Kalau secara ukuran memang kami masih kurang, karena kami enggak membangun sendiri, kami hanya menempati. yang ini dulu miliknya M.I. dikasihkan ke kami, tapi kami sudah dikasih tanah di belakang, insya Allah untuk mengembangkan kedepan dan tahun ini sudah mulai direalisasikan.” (Wawancara pada hari Kamis, 25 Juli 2019 pukul 09.30 di Pondok Pesantren An-Nur Penatarsewu).*

“Development for its [classroom] development. If in terms of size we are still lacking, because we do not build it ourselves, we only occupy it. This one was his M.I. given to us, but we have given the land behind, insya Allah, to develop going forward and this year has begun to be realized.” (Interviewed on Thursday, July 25 2019 at 09.30 am in Islamic Boarding School An-Nur Penatarsewu).

#### 4.2.2.2.2. Inhibiting Factor on the Development of Social

##### a) Community organizations

Regarding the inhibiting factor on the development of social, Mrs. Sunarsih as the member of Muhammadiyah said:

*“Untuk kegiatan sosial itu susah untuk masyarakatnya soalnya semua itu wirausaha. Buat kerja sosial itu tidak sempat. Kami itu lebih dikasih duit daripada kerja sosial. Nggak ada waktu untuk ngelaksanakan itu, mbak. Omahe dhewe ae kotor banget. Buat kebersihan lingkungannya itu ada petugas sampahnya sendiri, disini kami cuman kasih uang iurannya aja.” (Wawancara pada hari Rabu, 17 Juli 2019 pukul 11.00 di Warung Bakso Ibu Sunarsih).*

“For social activities it is difficult for the people because all of them are entrepreneurs. For social work it does not have time. We are given more money than social work. There's no time to do that, miss. Our own houses are even dirty. For the cleanliness of the environment, there is a garbage collector himself, here we just give the tuition fees.” (Interviewed on Wednesday, July 17 2019 at 11.00 am in Mrs. Sunarsih’s Meatball Stalls).

Also in the same context, Mr. H. Abdul Arif as the Head of Nahdlatul Ulama stated:

*“Sarana sosial mana yang masih perlu dilihat adalah bagaimana kontribusi warga dalam pemeliharaan kebersihan masyarakat kurang antusias, yang kedua pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam ketenagakerjaan dalam melakukan kegiatan pertanian.”*

“Which social facilities still need to be seen is how the contribution of citizens in maintaining public hygiene is less enthusiastic; the second is community empowerment in employment in carrying out agricultural activities”.

#### 4.2.2.2.3. Inhibiting Factor on the Development of Economy

##### a) BUMDes

Regarding the inhibiting factor, there are external and internal factor within which Mr. H. Abdul Arif stated:

*“Kalau eksternal itu ya sudah banyak, paling tidak kami harus agresif. Persaingan di eksternal itu banyak sekali karena itu usaha bisnis. Pokoknya tergantung trik dan teknis nya masing-masing. Yang enggak enak itu factor internalnya. Diantaranya desa atau warga itu kurang pendukung. Ini yang sangat bahaya itu. Bahayanya itu dengan kurang setuju dengan keberadaannya BUMDes. Karena kalo dengan adanya BUMDes itu kan semua harapan bisnis individu menjadi seorang pebisnis itu pupus. Kan semuanya dana kan dianu BUMDes. Ya otomatis kan menyisihkan seorang pebisnis. Kan semuanya kan kadang-kadang penakut gitu. Padahal BUMDes tidak sejauh itu pemikirannya. Malah kami ngajak mitra bisnisnya. Tapi mereka malah takut sendiri. Jadi mereka takut kalo dengan ikut BUMDes nanti dana nya buat desa semua dan mereka malah tidak mendapatkan persenan penghasilan itu berkurang. Kalo mitra kan enak, support dari pemerintah bisa masuk disitu.” (Wawancara pada hari Rabu, 17 Juli 2019 pukul 14:00 di Kediaman Bapak H. Abdul Arif di desa Penatarsewu).*

“If there are already many external, at least we must be aggressive. There is a lot of competition on the external side because it's a business venture. Basically, it depends on the tricks and technicalities of each. What's not good is the internal factor. Among these villages or residents lack support. This is the very danger. The danger is with the disagreement with the existence of BUMDes. Because if there is BUMDes, all the expectations of an individual business being a businessman are dashed. All funds are funded by BUMDes. Yes, it automatically sets aside a businessman. All of you are sometimes timid. Even BUMDes is not as far as he thinks. In fact, we are inviting business partners. But they are even afraid of themselves. So they are afraid that if they participate in the BUMDes, the funds will be made for all villages and they will not even get a reduced income. If it's a good partner, support from the government can go there.” (Interviewed on Wednesday, July 17 2019 at 14.00 pm in Mr. H. Abdul Arif's Residence in Penatarsewu Village).

Regarding the inhibiting factor on the development of economy, Mr. Choliq as the Head of Penatarsewu Village stated:

*“Biaya BUMDes ada kekurangan biaya, mbak. Dalam jangka 2-3 bulan untuk menggerakkan warga dalam ikut berpartisipasi ini masih susah. Sampai saya ajak ke Resto Apung cek ada semangat untuk ikut dalam kerjasamanya.” (Wawancara pada hari Kamis, 27 Juni 2019 pukul 09.00 di Kantor Kepala Desa Penatarsewu).*

“BUMDes funds are lacking in costs, miss. Within 2-3 months to mobilize citizens to participate is still difficult. Until I invited [the community] to the Floating Resto, there was a spirit to join in the collaboration.” (Interviewed on Thursday, June 27 2019 at 09.00 am in Penatarsewu Village Head Office).

### **4.3. Data Analysis and Discussion**

#### **4.3.1. Development of Infrastructure, Social, and Economy at Developing Village**

##### **4.3.1.1. Development of Infrastructure**

Development of infrastructure is a very significant thing for the community to get a comfortable and safe life in carrying out daily activities to support community activities in the form of an access in mobilizing every activity of community life, for example in this context is road facilities development and school infrastructure development. Prapti, Suryawardana, and Triyani (2015: 84) stated infrastructure in general includes public facilities prepared by the central and regional governments as public servants (as a result of non-working market mechanisms) to support and encourage the economic and social activities of a community. The infrastructure that is prepared also needs to be adjusted to the needs of each region, so as to improve its welfare.



### **a) Road facilities**

The construction of adequate road infrastructure is important because it is able to improve people's welfare. An area if it has good road infrastructure, the economy can experience an increase, on the contrary an area whose road infrastructure needs are not good / not fulfilled, the regional economy can experience a decline (Lestari, Riyanto, and Adiono, 2015). Also infrastructure development is one of the most important developments for a region, because the development can encourage the economy of the community in the form of investment. The construction of physical infrastructure is a very vital thing in the development of communities and regions in a region, especially villages, because it has a function as a means to facilitate and support people's lives and livelihoods (Agustina, 2017: 6212).

As in the field which is in Penatarsewu Village, the road facilities are mostly in good condition even the main road which is an asphalt road and the small aisle road for a road towards the several communities' houses. With the good condition of the road facilities in the village, all kinds of transportations that are passing by are going in and out easily without an obstruction on the road. Since the main communities' business is smoked fish and where they sell their sales are marketed outside Penatarsewu village, namely in Sidoarjo Market, Porong Market, Porong Market, Mojokerto Market, and Reinforcement Market, access road for pick-up cars to pick up and deliver the sale results is very easy and convenient due to the smooth asphalt road conditions and not broken.

**b) School**

Autonomy in the field of education provides flexibility for schools and communities to develop education in accordance with social capital and culture capital of each region to improve and improve the quality of education. Educational autonomy requires management of education so that it can accommodate all desires while empowering communities effectively to support education development. Decentralization of education in its implementation really requires community participation to improve the quality of education output, especially in the process of developing education in rural areas (Aswasulasikin, Dwiningrum, and Sumarno, 2015: 2).

As in PAUD Ra'Aisyiyah 6 Penatarsewu, the school infrastructure condition is mostly in good condition except the hall room for parents meeting which is still not available and the additional playground for the children to play. So far, the school only has shower ball and swing.

As in SDN Penatarsewu, the school infrastructure condition is relatively good. For classes, the first until third grade class, they are in good condition on chairs and tables, school stationary, and the wall. While the fourth until six grade, they are in unfortunate condition especially the wall due to the damage to the exchange of sea water air that moisturizes the state of the wall. And there are also several things that the school does not require for instance the gate of the school itself, it does not have any; a fence for boundary between the school and the resident's house because some

of the resident's livestock like chickens are passing by the classrooms and it disturbs the conducive condition of teaching and learning in the class; a parking lot for the students and teachers transportation.

As in An-Nur Islamic Boarding School, the school infrastructure is in good condition. They have a good financial assistance, a good help from the community, and then the level of interests from the community is high.

Based on the analysis above, it can be conclude that the development of infrastructure in Penatarsewu Village has reached a part where most of the construction facilities either on the road facility and school facility are in good and adequate condition. But it also has reached a part where some of the construction facility especially on schools are inadequate condition due to the lack of budgeting and supporting both from the village government and third party that involved within.

#### **4.3.1.2. Development of Social**

The development of the village in the social aspect in question is to participate in helping and encouraging the village community to develop the various village facilities needed. Apart from that it also has the benefit of filling in and laying the foundations for healthy national development and growth. Institutions of community mutual cooperation helped determine the progress of development. Institutions of community cooperation, such as business association or socialization (mapalus), community service, community social organizations, religious organizations, youth

organizations, youth organizations, and others are expected to contribute to development (Lumintang, 2015).

The importance of social development means that it gives the meaning of community empowerment as an effort to make an atmosphere of just and civilized humanity become more structurally effective, both in family life, society, state, regional, international as well as in the fields of politics, economics, psychology and others. Community empowerment should be seen as an effort to accelerate and expand poverty reduction efforts through coordination of various development policies, programs and activities, both at the central and regional levels so that their effectiveness has a great significance for poverty reduction (Priyono, 1996 in Arsiyah, 2009: 371).

As in the community organizations in Penatarsewu village, the level of participation is enough on helping build the good and healthy condition for the welfare of the community itself. Also in engaging to develop socialization activities in order to increase engagement with one another, the residents of Penatarsewu have good social activities in supporting friendship and kinship ties. Mr. H. Abdul Arif as the chairman of Nahdlatul Ulama stated the social activities they do in the organization are doing the donation of orphans, old widows, including the giving of zakat maal and zakat fitrah it is done every year. As for religion, at least they provide a routine recitation system every Thursday / Friday night, which is carried out twice a month, and Jariyah routine every Thursday.

While in Muhammadiyah organization, Mrs. Sunarsih as one of the member of Muhammadiyah organization stated for the social activities are usually make decorations for wedding gifts, selling groceries, recitation activities every Thursday, and voluntary work. Then they are also involved in the cooperative's activities, giving money to the community and then giving donors every year to orphans from the cooperative's money that is processed and asking for community contributions every year twice.

Based on the analysis above, it can be conclude that the development of social in Penatarsewu Village has reached a part where the community empowerment as an effort to make an atmosphere of just and civilized humanity become more structurally effective, both in family life, society, state, regional is well implemented.

#### **4.3.1.3. Development of Economy**

Concerning on the economy development aspect, there is one sector on the field of implementation of village development according to Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 Year 2014 concerning Village Development Guidelines which is Productive economic business development and the development, utilization and maintenance of economic facilities and infrastructure which one of them is establishment and development of village-owned business entity (BUMDes). Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) serve as a forum for village governments and their citizens to proportionally implement economic empowerment programs at the village level. The presence of BUMDes is expected to be able to stimulate and drive the wheels of the village economy (Purnamasari, 2015: 3).

BUMDes is expected to be a driving force for economic activity in the village which also functions as a social and commercial institution. BUMDes as a social institution favors the interests of the community through its contribution in the provision of social services, while as a commercial institution BUMDes aims to seek profits to increase village income (Ihsan, 2018: 3).

As in BUMDes, Penatarsewu Village has formed its own-business which is called “Resto Apung” which happens to be the CSR contribution from PT. Pertamina. And for Penatarsewu’s smoke villages, there was given a chimney built by Pertamina, a fish tendon box and also recently formed a container. The Resto Apung is already established and needs time and cost around 960 million. The Resto Apung has been realized for the past two months.

Based on the analysis above, it can be conclude that the development of economy in Penatarsewu Village has reached a part where the village has its owned village business that has shown where the village is on the phase of community independence in order to gain additional income for village fund where the customers are not from within the village itself but also from outside the village.

#### **4.3.2. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors on the Development of Infrastructure, Social, and Economy at Developing Village**

##### **4.3.2.1. Supporting Factors**

###### **4.3.2.1.1. Supporting Factor on Development of Infrastructure**

### **a) Road facilities**

As for the statement from Mr. Choliq as Head of Penatarsewu Village about the condition of the road facilities, he stated for the condition of the road infrastructure is good. There are no more broken roads. And they strive to maintain good road conditions in order to facilitate access to public transportation for travel. And if they can, they want to add new access roads, namely access roads between villages so that they don't rotate far and the estimated time is shorter.

According to Lestari, Riyanto, and Adiono (2015: 800), the construction of adequate road infrastructure is important because it is able to improve people's welfare. An area if it has good road infrastructure, the economy can experience an increase, on the contrary an area whose road infrastructure needs are not good / not fulfilled, the regional economy can experience a decline.

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that the development of infrastructure in road facilities is in accordance with the application of the theory shown by the state of the road facilities that are adequate so as to facilitate the community in their daily activities.

### **b) School**

#### **i. PAUD Ra'Aisyiah 6 Penatarsewu**

As in PAUD Ra'Aisyiah 6 Penatarsewu, the supporting factor is the construction of the school was having assistance from the Muhammadiyah Foundation but outside the Muhammadiyah Penatarsewu, then for the self-help was

having assistance from Muhammadiyah Penatarsewu, and the school also got help for children's games from YDSF Sidoarjo foundation.

## **ii. SDN Penatarsewu**

As in SDN Penatarsewu, the supporting factor is the construction of the school was having assistance on funding from WIJABA for the school library especially in stock availability of reading books and a convenient library so that students have the intention of reading.

## **iii. An-Nur Islamic Boarding School**

As in An-Nur Islamic Boarding School, the supporting factor is financial assistance, and then the second is from the community, the third is from the level of interest from the community of the students to get into the school is growing every year and the intensity of student acceptance rates is also high.

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that the development of infrastructure in school is in accordance with the application of the theory shown by the state of the school that are having community participation to support education development.

### **4.3.2.1.2. Supporting Factor on Development of Social**

#### **a) Community organizations**



As in the supporting factor on the community organizations in the development of social is the empowerment of the community to encourage the civilized humanity to become more structurally effective is applied in the field.

Based on the analysis above, it can be conclude that the empowerment of the community in order to implies the developing, independent, self-help, and strengthening the community itself is in accordance with the application of the theory shown that community empowerment should be seen as an effort to accelerate and expand poverty reduction efforts through coordination of various development policies, programs and activities.

#### **4.3.2.1.3. Supporting Factor on Development of Economy**

##### **a) BUMDes**

As in the supporting factor on BUMDes, in terms of marketing, there is not a problem. Their Resto Apung business is now also widely known to people outside the village. Their BUMDes business also often holds training from universities and other outside parties. Their Resto Apung is also known to the East Java province.

Based on the analysis above, it can be conclude that BUMDes establishment in Penatarsewu Village has been implemented very well due to the marketing benefit which helps creating market opportunities and networks that support needs citizen general services.

#### **4.3.2.2. Inhibiting Factors**

##### **4.3.2.2.1. Inhibiting Factor on Development of Infrastructure**

###### **a) Road facilities**

###### **1) Lack of Budgeting**

Budgeting is an important aspect in the development as it is a vital thing to facilitate operational operations in building infrastructure development. However, the village government still has an obstruction on getting one. Which is can delay the development that should be implemented quickly.

###### **2) Communication difficulty**

Communication has a number of good effects based on the type, target, and governance tasks including maintaining relations. Without the means and facilities for communication relations in all directions in an activity, it will be difficult to know what has been achieved, what will be achieved and how obstacles in the implementation of work and communication are the sources of information for leaders in informing various policies or about development. There is a communication difficulty between village heads and village officials in submitting the development program. And the submission of new plans from members of the village office is hampered due to differences in the scale of priorities in the innovation of the new program to be realized. Which is this can hamper development progress and make it harder for the village to develop.

Based on the analysis above, it can be conclude that the development of infrastructure on road facilities still have obstructions which are lack of budgeting and communication difficulty. While these two matters are very crucial in order to reinforce the implementation of the program.

#### **b) School**

##### **1) Lack of teachers competence**

As in SDN Penatarsewu, the school has an obstruction which is the incompetent of teacher's capability in teaching the students. They do not use a teaching aid as required which makes the empowerment for the school itself is still deficient.

##### **2) Lack of adequate facilities**

As in PAUD Ra'Aisyiyah 6 Penatarsewu, the school has obstruction which is a desired multifunction room that is planned to be used for various agenda such as students' parents meeting. The school still has a lack of support in funding which makes the development on such matter is still postponed. And second is the lack of additional play games for the students' since the school only has two kinds of play games. Those two are going to be a next year's planned program for the school.

As in SDN Penatarsewu, the school has obstructions which are the unfortunate condition for the classrooms that oftenly broken despite those were being renovated recently. Second is the lack of school's gate which has function to protect from outsiders. Third is a parking lot for students' and teachers' transports.

As in An-Nur Islamic Boarding School Penatarsewu, the school has obstructions which are likely the availability of the water due to the water often dies and the water is not clean. Second is the less extensive on the size of the hallroom. Also in the size of classrooms which still has not as required as it should be.

Based on the analysis above, it can be conclude that the school infrastructure is still inadequate in terms of constructions and empowerment while the teacher empowerment is very significant according to Desimone (2011) in Yusparizal (2016: 157) stated that teachers are involved active, focused, and positive have a very strong influence on student achievement. These terms can make the good quality of the infrastructure is reduced which makes the implementation in the field is not fully suitable.

#### **4.3.2.2.2. Inhibiting Factor on Development of Social**

##### **a) Community organizations**

Contribution is someone's participation or involvement which can be in the form of material or action which can be showed from the lack of enthusiastic from the community is the inhibiting factor on the development of social. The main matter that still needs to be seen is how the contribution of community in maintaining public hygiene is less enthusiastic. Also the community empowerment in employment in carrying out agricultural activities is still relatively low.

Based on the analysis above, it can be conclude that development of social in Penatarsewu is still deficient in terms of contribution and empowerment in employment from the community which makes the growth to the level of self-help and independent delayed. While according to Priyono (1996) *in* Arsiyah (2009: 371), community empowerment should be seen as an effort to accelerate and expand poverty reduction efforts through coordination of various development policies, programs and activities, both at the central and regional levels so that their effectiveness has a great significance for poverty reduction. As in results, the implementation in the field is not fully suitable.

#### **4.3.2.2.3. Inhibiting Factor on Development of Economy**

##### **a) BUMDes**

Lack of support from the development of economy is one problem in Penatarsewu Village. The disagreement with the existence of BUMDes will make the economy income for the village itself is going to be decrease. What is matter with the lack of support from the community itself from the existence of BUMDes is that they fear if they are partnering their owned businesses with BUMDes, then they will not get the percentage of money from BUMDes. While the Head of BUMDes said himself that the opportunity to be partnering their owned business with BUMDes is actually a profit for both sides. With BUMDes, the community's business is being encouraged to get a full optimal help from the village government too and also to fulfill the community economic independence in the future.

Based on the analysis above, it can be conclude the development of economy in Penatarsewu Village is a bit growing slowly due to the lack of cooperation from the community with BUMDes which from there, it can help the community's economy to be increased.



## CHAPTER V

### CLOSING

#### 5.1. Conclusion

Based on the formulation of the problem, results and discussion that has been described in previous chapters Development of Infrastructure, Social, and Economy in Developing Village it can be concluded that:

#### **1) Development of Infrastructure, Social, & Economy at Developing Village**

##### **1) Development of Infrastructure**

###### a) Road facilities

The road facilities are mostly in good condition even the main road which is an asphalt road and the small aisle road for a road towards the several communities' houses. With the good condition of the road facilities in the village, all kinds of transportations that are passing by are going in and out easily without an obstruction on the road.

###### b) School

The construction of physical school infrastructure in Penatarsewu Village, they are mostly in good condition. For PAUD Ra'Aisyiyah 6, the infrastructure itself is in good condition except the hall room for parents meeting which is still not available and the additional playground for the children to play. So far, the school only has shower ball and swing.

For SDN Penatarsewu, the school infrastructure condition is relatively good. For classes, the first until third grade class, they are in good condition on chairs and tables, school stationary, and the wall. While the fourth until six grade, they are in unfortunate condition especially the wall due to the damage to the exchange of sea water air that moisturizes the state of the wall. Then the school does not require for instance the gate of the school; a fence for boundary between the school and the resident's house because some of the resident's livestock like chickens are passing by the classrooms and it disturbs the conducive condition of teaching and learning in the class; a parking lot for the students and teachers transportation.

For An-Nur Islamic Boarding School, the school infrastructure is in good condition. They have a good financial assistance, a good help from the community, and then the level of interests from the community is high.

## **2) Development of Social**

### **a) Community organizations**

The social development on community organizations in Penatarsewu Village is relatively good especially on the empowerment of the human resources from the community to develop a better effort to make an atmosphere of just and civilized humanity become more structurally effective, both in family life, society, and state, regional, international as well as in the fields of politics, economics, psychology and others, such as giving donation to the orphans, old widows, the giving of zakat maal



and zakat fitrah, and doing routine recitation every once a week to strengthen the kinship on one and another.

### **3) Development of Economy**

#### **a) BUMDes**

As in BUMDes, Penatarsewu Village has formed its own-business which is called “Resto Apung” which happens to be the CSR contribution from PT. Pertamina. And for Penatarsewu’s smoke villages, there was given a chimney built by Pertamina, a fish tendon box and also recently formed a container. The Resto Apung is already established and needs time and cost around 960 million. The Resto Apung has been realized for the past two months.

## **2. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors on Development of Infrastructure, Social, & Economy at Developing Village**

### **1) Supporting and Inhibiting Factors on Development of Infrastructure**

#### **a) Road facilities**

The supporting factor of the road facilities is the condition of the road infrastructure is good. There are no more broken roads. And they strive to maintain good road conditions in order to facilitate access to public transportation for travel. However, the inhibiting factor is the still lack of budget in order to help the village to be more developed and communication difficulty between village heads and village subordinates in order on submitting the development programs.

b) School

As in PAUD Ra'Aisyiah 6 Penatarsewu, the supporting factor is that the construction of the school has assistance from the Muhammadiyah Foundation, then for the self-help assistance from Muhammadiyah Penatarsewu, and the school also got help for children's games from YDSF Sidoarjo foundation. However, the inhibiting factor is the lack of outdoor playground for the children, no multifunction room for multipurpose events due to the funding that has not being given either by the Muhammadiyah province organization itself or by the village.

As in SDN Penatarsewu, the supporting factor is that the construction of the school has assistance on funding from WIJABA for the school library especially in stock availability of reading books and a convenient library. However, the inhibiting factor is some of the infrastructures are still in an unfortunate condition especially the classrooms of fourth until six grade. And the empowerment of the teachers are still lacking because the incompetent capability of teachers in teaching.

As in An-Nur Islamic Boarding School, the supporting factor is that the school has financial assistance, second is from the community, the third is from the level of interest from the community of the students to get into the school is growing every year. However, the inhibiting factor is the school the deficient size of the hallroom and classrooms and likely less in the availability of water.

## **2) Supporting and Inhibiting Factors on Development of Social**

The supporting factor on the community organizations in the development of social is the empowerment of the community where its purpose is to encourage the civilized humanity to become more structurally effective. However, the inhibiting factor is in the aspect of contribution for public village hygiene and the empowerments in employment on carrying out agricultural activities are still relatively low.

## **3) Supporting and Inhibiting Factors on Development of Economy**

The supporting factor on development of economy it is in terms of marketing. The BUMDes marketing at Penatarsewu Village has no problem. Their owned-bussiness which is Resto Apung business is now also widely known to people outside the village. Also BUMDes at Penatarsewu Village often holds training from universities and other outside parties. However, the inhibiting factor is the lack of support from the community itself from the existence of BUMDes is that they fear if they are partnering their owned businesses with BUMDes.

## **5.2. Suggestion**

In the development of infrastructure, social, and economy in Penatarsewu Village, there are several obstacles that are still to be repaired. For which a solution is needed so that the development of infrastructure, social, and economy in Penatarsewu Village can run very well. The following are some suggestions that are expected to help the development of infrastructure, social, and economy, including:

1. For development of infrastructure on the focus of road facilities, the village government improves a better communication between the Head of Village to the other village officials in order to prevent a miscommunication and also to help facilitate the implementation of village development program activities so as not to make it difficult to improve the quality of village condition towards a better condition.
2. For development of infrastructure on the focus of school, the village government and outside organizations expected to be more involved on helping the funding for school facilities especially in constructions in order to increase the prosperity of the students and teachers.
3. For development of infrastructure on the focus of school, the teacher empowerment needs to be strengthening more especially in SDN Penatarsewu in the aspect of the adequate competence of the teacher and the amount of the teacher is suitable as same as the amount of classes that exist so they can avoid the overwhelmingness of a teacher in teaching.
4. For development of social on the focus of community organizations, the village community needs to be more involved on contributing besides within the organization itself such as mutual cooperation activities held by the village as in matter to maintain the public hygiene.
5. For development of economy on the focus of BUMDes, the entrepreneurs in Penatarsewu Village who have separate businesses need to have courage to cooperate with BUMDes in order to increase the capital income of the village so then both local community and village income can increase rapidly.

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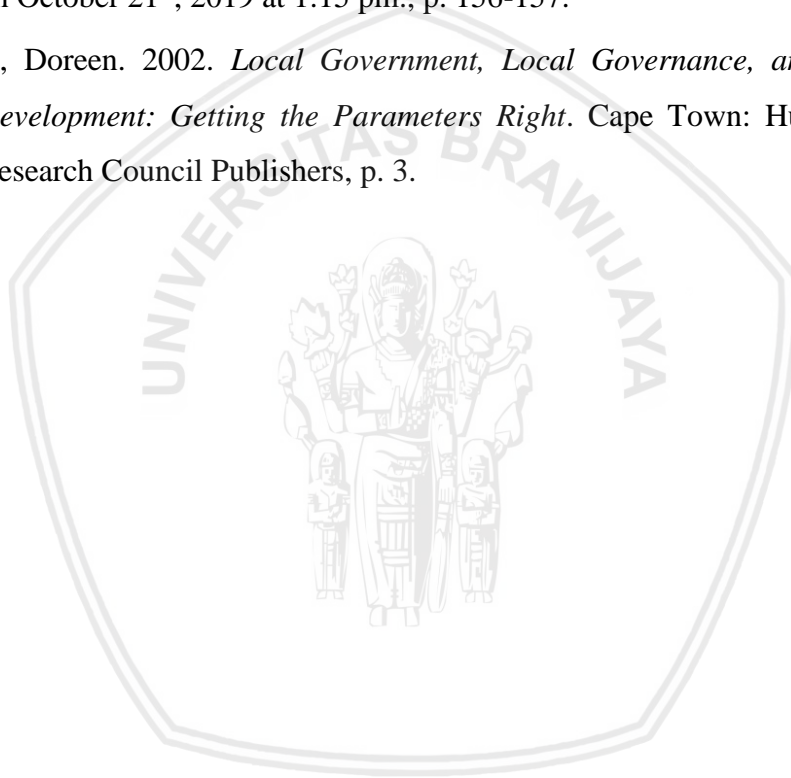
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## LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

### ATTACHMENT 1

#### INTERVIEW GUIDELINE

1. Bagaimana perkembangan pembangunan fasilitas sekolah yang ada di desa Penatarsewu?
2. Bagaimana perkembangan pembangunan fasilitas jalanan desa yang ada di desa Penatarsewu?
3. Seberapa jauh keterlibatan masyarakat untuk meningkatkan kemajuan ekonomi desa Penatarsewu?
4. Apakah ketersediaan BUMDES sudah mencukupi perkembangan ekonomi desa di Penatarsewu?
5. Bagaimana dampak dan pengaruh organisasi masyarakat di Desa Penatarsewu dalam aspek pembangunan sosial desa?
6. Apa saja faktor pendukung dalam pembangunan infrastruktur desa di Penatarsewu?
7. Apa saja faktor penghambat dalam pembangunan infrastruktur desa di Penatarsewu?
8. Apa saja faktor pendukung dalam pembangunan sosial desa di Penatarsewu?
9. Apa saja faktor penghambat dalam pembangunan sosial desa di Penatarsewu?
10. Apa saja faktor pendukung dalam pembangunan ekonomi desa di Penatarsewu?
11. Apa saja faktor penghambat dalam pembangunan ekonomi desa di Penatarsewu?
12. Apakah ada pelaksanaan program dari kabupaten Sidoarjo, kepala desa maupun masyarakat desa sendiri dalam pembangunan desa di Penatarsewu?

**ATTACHMENT 2**  
**AUTHOR DOCUMENTATION**



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Author and Mrs. Widiyanti



Author and Mrs. Emiyati



Author and Mr. Choliq



Author and Mr. H. Abdul Arif