Establishment of Village Profile through Data Collection of Hargorejo Village Potential to Support Sustainable Development

Awang Darumurti1, Muhammad Eko Atmojo2, Vicky Alfitra Perdana3

1 Department Governmental Studies, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 55183

Abstract. Hargorejo is one of the villages located in the Menoreh Mountain Area, with conditions in the form of various supports in various potentials that can be used as a source of driving village development. To carry out development so that it can be optimal and on target, of course, it requires a database in the form of a village profile. However, Hargorejo Village itself has obstacles that make it impossible to have a village profile that is sufficient in accordance with development needs. Seeing this problem, the Community Service Program - Community Empowerment (KKN-PPM) team of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta carried out a series of data collection activities to then be used as a database that serves as a provision of support in the smooth development of the village in the future. The results of this service activity found various potentials of Hargorejo Village both in the economic, social, and cultural sectors that are quite diverse so that they are considered strong enough to be a source of driving sustainable village economic growth.

Keywords: village potential, sustainable development, community service

1 Introduction

The village now faces many challenges in maintaining its existence. Bappenas (2015) states that in 2010, 50% of Indonesia's population lived in urban areas, and the rest lived in rural areas. However, in the next 40 years, there are only 15% of Indonesia's population living in rural areas. If faced with the fact that Indonesia is experiencing agricultural land conversion of 100,000 hectares per year (BPS, 2014), this can be a disaster for the lives of Indonesian citizens in Indonesia. The future, a community depends on land for its livelihood agriculture and other resource wealth. Indonesia also has a variety of susceptibility to natural disasters. Various disasters in Indonesia that are motivated by geographical, geological, hydrological, and demographic conditions trigger the occurrence of tornadoes, extreme rains, floods, landslides, eruptions volcanoes, forest and land fires, as well as tidal waves and abrasion.

In measuring the status of village development, the Ministry of Villages, Development Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) forms an instrument for the achievement of the 2015-2019 RPJMN target. Of the 73,709 villages in Indonesia, as many as 45% still hold the status of a disadvantaged village. Meanwhile, only 174 villages have received the title of an independent village. This inequality of numbers can occur because of uneven development in Indonesia, caused by a lack of empowerment community and local government to manage existing potential.

A master plan is a spatial planning document that regulates the location of public and social facilities in accordance with the function of the land. Considering the challenges experienced by villages in Indonesia, the spatial plan is important to be a guide in developing

* Corresponding author: awangdarumurti@umy.ac.id
Society Empowerment Through Digital and Economic Transformation
«"Institutional Technological Capacity (ICT) »

the village. In looking at the future, the spatial plan becomes the development master plan for villages that depart from the potentials and problems that are currently still owned. This plan is based on the vision of a village that can prosper all its residents in a timely manner, environmentally, socially, and economically. All parties involved in the development of villages, including village governments, village institutions, communities, local governments, and the private sector, must be able to collaboratively manage assets and village wealth through agreed planning and development together. Hence, the need for a thorough understanding of the village master plan and its stages has become indispensable for the people in the region village.

This scientific article specializes in discussing Hargorejo village located in Kokap District, Kabuoaten Kulon Progo, Province Special Region of Yogyakarta, to introduce the village by discussing, among others, the geographical location of the village, the existing potential of the village, then the risks found in Hargorejo village.

2 Methodology

This community empowerment activity with the model of the Community Service Program - Community Empowerment (KKN-PPM) in Hargorejo has a theme, namely Village Profiling to Realize Sustainable Development. The implementation of this service used a Community-Based Tourism approach model. This approach is a development through local community empowerment activities, with the community contributing to planning, managing, and voting in the form of decisions in its development (Arifin, 2017).

This KKN-PPM activity was planned and carried out according to a predetermined schedule, starting in January and ending in February. KKN activities were focused on profiling villages, considering that Hargorejo Village has various potentials and risks that need to be recorded to be the basis for sustainable development. This activity consisted of 4 stages, namely preparation, observation, implementation, and evaluation.

3 Results and Discussion

Community service based on the Community Service Program - Community Empowerment (KKN-PPM) of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta which has been carried out, had activities as a form of solving problems that existed in partners. This activity was in the form of identifying mapping problems and regional conditions as a form of village profiling. Through this village profile, it is hoped that it can help in encouraging development in Hargorejo Village. Village profiles are important to be prepared to serve as guidelines in the village development planning process in the form of physical development and capacity-building programs for rural communities (Masterplandesa.com, 2019). In addition, this activity also aimed at introducing the profile of Hargorejo Village, identifying village potential, identifying the geographical location of the village, and analyzing Hargorejo Village. The availability of data realized through this village profile is expected to facilitate the process of village development planning and make the development programs carried out more optimal and on target.

This data collection was carried out by utilizing data spread on digital media and existing documents. The results of this collection may later be directed to village profiles in the form of books and integrated databases. The profile data that had been obtained through this activity were:

a. History of Hargorejo

In 1935, the first name given was not Hargoredjo but Hargopuro, in the process, the village that merged into one was Penggung Village, Kokap Village, Krijan Village (which
was a combination of Selo Village and Krijan Village). The merger process formed a new merged village after 1946. After the issuance of the Special Declaration of Jogjakarta Number 16 dated April 11, 1946, that the village that could not meet its own needs had to be merged with other districts, the Krijan, Penggung, and Kokap Subdistricts were dismissed on February 10, 1947. The name "Hargopuro" was referred to as the official name of the combined village government. Hargopuro comes from the syllable hargo which means mountain (according to the state of the area which is mostly mountainous land) and the syllable pura which means gate. Thus, Hargopuro means the gate of a mountain. In addition, Hargopuro is also interpreted as "the foremost mountain", or the mountain in the southernmost region. That is because after the Hargopuro area, there are no more mountains and there is an ocean. Hargopuro consists of 15 Padukuhan including Padukuhan Gunung Kukusan, Gunung Rego, Ngasinan, Sambeng, Batjekan, Sangkreh, Sendang Mudal, Penggung, Sindon, Plandakan, Ngulakan, Bakungan, Selo Barat, Selo Timur, and Kliripan.

The process of merging the village area was marked by the election of a combined sub-district. The first election took place in February 1947 and the old Kokap village head was R. Karsopawiro. Karsopawiro was the result of the implementation of village democracy (direct choice), not from the previous appointment, based on the Special Decree of Jogjakarta No. 15 dated April 11, 1946, which regulated the election of the Village Civil Service. The written evidence that mentioned the name of Hargopuro and the new Karsopawiro subdistrict government was the event of the hamlet council meeting held on Wage Tuesday on April 22, 1947. In the meeting, there was an archive record of the land decision of a resident named Martooepojo, a resident of Ngulakan. The result of the verdict is important evidence of the emergence of the new combined village name, Hargopuro. The event of the land decision was also supported by other archival information belonging to the village, namely about the efforts of the village government in completing the transfer of residents' land ownership rights. There were eight land cases, all of which were decided by the new government and district council.

The combined head of R. Karsopawiro became the leader in Hargopuro District for a short time. The joint government at that time was in the Kokap area or the north. It was said that after a few months of being elected as a joint head, it was reported that he died. According to records, there was another election in August 1947 and the one elected was Carik Hargopuro Village, namely Mangkupranoto. After serving as village head, Mangkupranoto moved the district office from Kokap to Padukuhan Bakungan in 1954. This meant moving the combined district government that was originally in the north to the south. In addition, under the leadership of Mangkupranoto, Hargopuro's name was changed to Hargorejo.

The change of name from Hargopuro to Hargorejo was more for etymology and terminology reasons. The name Hargorejo was considered better because it was based on the social and psychological pressure felt by some Hargopuro people since the sudden death of the new subdistrict. "Rejo" itself means prosperous, rich, or the like, so it contains the hope that the area can become prosperous and have a lot of income. So, Hargorejo means a mountain with a lot of income, a prosperous and rich place. The name Hargorejo was officially used for the testimony of Village Council elders and the village head at a meeting on land issues at Mangkupranoto's house on April 4, 1948. In addition, the name Hargorejo Village was also used in an official letter dated July 22, 1948, originating from Panerwuko Kokap addressed to Hargorejo Subdistrict. It indicated that the name Hargopuro was deprecated around July 1948. The anniversary of Hargorejo Village is based on historical evidence that has been traced by the Kulon Progo History Activist Community / KPSKP. Therefore, April 22, 1947, was designated as the Anniversary of Hargorejo Village with the consideration that on that date in writing in the discovery of archives, a village government had been formed.

b. Vision and Mission of Hargorejo Village
i. Vision

Development of Hargorejo Village based on faith and devotion to God Almighty and Noble Ethics to realize the spirit of mutual cooperation for the achievement of a just, prosperous, serene, independent, and prosperous society.

ii. Mission

- Realizing high-quality human resources through improving education, skills, health, and religion.
- Improving the institutional capacity and village government apparatus oriented towards public services.
- Improving village infrastructure services.
- Realizing village economic independence based on agriculture in a broad sense that is competitive and relies on community empowerment.
- Increasing the village's original income by exploring the village's potential.
- Fostering and preserving local art and culture.

c. Profile and Location of Village Area

Hargorejo is one of the 5 (five) districts in Kapanewon Kokap Kulon Progo Regency, consisting of lowlands and temperate plains, located in the Menoreh Mountain area, here are the data obtained when analyzing Hargorejo Village:

i. Monographic Data

- Village Name: Hargorejo
- Village Code Number: 34.01.08.2002
- Sub-district: Kokap
- District: Kulon Progo
- Village Type: Self-Help
- Coordinates: 075216" SL: 11006'38" EL
- Village Area: 1,543.45 Ha
- Altitude: 40 – 300 meters above sea level
- Rainfall: 2000 – 2500 mm/year
- Topography: Medium-high plateau
- Average air temperature: 27 °C – 29 °C

ii. Regional Boundaries

- North: Hargowilis Village and Kalirejo Village, Kokap Sub-district
- South: Tawangsari Village Pengkasih Sub-district
- West: Kulur Village, Temon Sub-district and Hargomulyo Village, Kokap Sub-district
- East: Karangsari Village, Pengkasih Sub-district.

iii. Distance

- Distance from Sub-district Government Center: ± 3 KM
- Distance from District Government Center: ± 9 KM
- Distance from Provincial Government Center: ± 38 KM.

iv. Area according to use

- Rice fields: 24.64 Hectares
- Dryland: 60.32 Hectares
- Building: 740.16 Hectares
- People's Forest: 390.00 Hectares
- State Forest: 245.86 Hectares
- Other: 82.47 Hectares

v. Land Utilization of Village
Following the DIY Governor Regulation Number 34 of 2017 concerning Village Land Utilization in which the land covers an area of approximately 435,823 m², with details:

- Village Land: 160,401 m²
- Crooked Land: 233,995 m²
- Pengarem-arem Land: 41,427 m²

![Map of Hargorejo Village](source: Hargorejo Archive)

**d. The Potential of Hargorejo Village**

It can be seen within the scope of Hargorejo Village that there is a lot of potential that can be developed both for the economic needs of the village and tourism needs. Besides, there are also many arts and cultures found in this Hargorejo Village, including the superior culinary product in Hargorejo Village, palm sugar, under the auspices of a company called UD. Sumber Rejeki, which is one of the palm sugar producing companies that has been established since 1997 in Hargorejo Village. UD. Sumber Rejeki is a palm sugar management and marketing company founded by Mr. Sugiyono in Hargorejo village. UD. Sumber Rejeki houses the coconut sap tappers who produce Javanese sugar to be processed into palm sugar which has the deed of establishment number, namely 503/208/BH/21/2009 (http://www.gulasemutjogja.com, accessed 15 July 2018). The industry managed by Mr. Sugiyono processes coconut and spices commodities into palm sugar products (crystal coconut sap sugar), Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO), and spice syrup. In addition, Sumber Rejeki also has natural honey products. Palm sugar produced has many variants, namely, natural palm sugar (without the addition of other ingredients), empon-empon palm sugar, for example, white turmeric GS, curcumin GS, Fingerroot GS, galangal GS, Sand ginger GS, ginger GS, turmeric GS, vanilla palm sugar, and cinnamon palm sugar. UD. Sumber Rejeki palm sugar production reaches 1 ton per month. Currently, it has been marketed in various regions in Java and Bali. UD. Sumber Rejeki consists of:

- a. Natural palm sugar
- b. Biopharmaceuticals
- c. VCO (Virgin Coconut Oil)
- d. Production Equipment.

Then, in the aspect of another economic potential in the form of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Hargorejo Village has a variety of MSMEs across product fields such as food and handicraft MSMEs, namely wingko, crystal sugar, batik, legen, and other products. According to data on the website of Hargorejo Village (hargorejo-kulonprogo.desa.id, 2021), the MSME sector that dominated in Hargorejo in 2021 was the
tile brick industry which reached 74 units. The high number of MSMEs of this type was due to supporting factors in the form of the availability of raw materials spread in various areas of this village. Meanwhile, the least existing type of MSME is MSME which provides tent services with only 3 units.

**Picture 2** Data on the potential of MSMEs in Hargorejo Village in 2021 (Source: (hargorejo-kulonprogo.desa.id, 2021))

Given the conditions where Hargorejo Village is located in the Kokap Sub-District, part of which is in the Menoreh Hills, Hargorejo has a very beautiful natural potential. Hargorejo Village has advantages that can attract tourists to visit because of the abundant natural potential and local wisdom that is quite diverse which also adorns the diversity of potential that is the attraction of this village. In addition, according to the results of an interview with one of the Hargorejo Village officials, this village also has educational tourism potential in the form of Jemparingan Art, Silkworm Cultivation, and other natural areas that contain local cultural values that are quite solid. The many potentials that exist in Hargorejo Village are certainly separate capital to improve the community's economy sustainably.

e. Risks in Hargorejo Village

The Hargorejo Village area has a variety of geological, geographic, hydrological, demographic, and sociographic conditions that make it potential for landslides, hurricanes, and floods. This condition certainly has the potential to cause casualties, property losses, and others. As an effort to reduce disaster risk, respond to disaster emergencies, and restore post-disaster conditions at the village level, it is certainly necessary to implement disaster management in a planned, integrated, and comprehensive manner by optimizing all the potentials in Hargorejo Village and accommodating local wisdom values so that it is necessary to establish a Hargorejo Village Regulation on Disaster Management Implementation.

f. Demographic Conditions of Hargorejo Village

In the socio-demographic aspect, Hargorejo Village has almost the same conditions as other villages in Kokap District. In 2017, the village had a population of 11,568 (kampungkh.bkkbn.go.id, 2018). Hargorejo Village, based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), is included in villages that have a poverty rate above 30%. From the results of DDRT and SRT, the percentage of poor families in Hargorejo Village is 34.43%. The largest livelihood of Hargorejo residents is farming which reaches 67% of the total population.

4 Conclusions

From the results of the analysis of the village profile that we have made, several conclusions can be made, including as below:
a. Hargorejo Village was originally not named Hargorejo, but Hargopuro. The change from Hargopuro to Hargorejo was more for etymology and terminology reasons.
b. Hargorejo is one of the 5 (five) districts in Kapanewon Kokap of Kulon Progo Regency, consisting of lowlands and medium plains, located in the Menoreh Mountain area.
c. Hargorejo Village has several potentials that can be developed, among others, superior palm sugar products, culture, and natural tourism.

References