

The Development of Sribhawono Village Government Institutions in 1952-2017

Ika Surya Widya Astuti¹, Sudjarwo², and Trisnaningsih²

1. Graduate Student Master of Social Science Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
Street Sumantri Brodjonegoro No 1 University of Lampung (Indonesia)
2. Master of Social Science Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
Street Sumantri Brodjonegoro No 1 University of Lampung (Indonesia)

*Email of the corresponding author: ika.surya30@yahoo.com

Abstract

Lampung Province can thrive as today because it is influenced by its leaders. Once it can be seen on the development of the government agency of Sribhawono Village located in East Lampung Regency. These developments are influenced by several leadership style factors and the success of previous leader. This research is a descriptive study using a qualitative approach. The purpose of this study is to make a systematic, factual and accurate description about the facts and the relationship between the phenomena studied. The research is conducted in Bandar Sribhawono Village, Sribhawono District, East Lampung Regency. This research is more focused on village government institutions based on the influence of status and role of a leader / village head.

The results showed that over 6 (six) times the turn of leader since 1956-2017, the leader of Sribhawono Village have different characteristics both of the pattern and the type of tenure. Based on the type difference, the development of Sribhawono village began to look at the leadership of Mr. Muslim Noto Sudarmo in 1978 who have built village roads and pam drainage. Moreover the leadership of Mr. Bambang Purwo Sudarmo who mobilized the PKK organization and Karang Taruna in 2008. Then nowadays, the sustainable developments is the development of education and tourism quality since Mr Sujarwo's leadership for 2 periods, 1999-2007 and 2010-2017.

Keywords: *development, village government institutions, leadership*

1. Introduction

Lampung was the first destination for colonization during the Dutch East Indies in 1905 before Indonesia's independence. The people living in Lampung Province were originally transmigrant communities from Java to Southern Sumatra. Lampung Province was established on March 18, 1964 with the enactment of Government Regulation Number 3/1964 which became Law Number 14 of 1964. Historically, Lampung Province was still a residency incorporated in the Province of South Sumatra . Lampung Province can grow rapidly as today because it is influenced by its leaders who can understand the weaknesses and the strengths of the region and can work with the community.

One example of developments in Lampung Province due to the influence of a leader is the development of the government agency on Sribhawono Village located in East Lampung Regency. The development of the current Sribhawono village government institution cannot be separated from the role of a leader in it. These developments are influenced by several factors of leadership style and the success of previous leader. The leadership style that must be possessed by a leader is charismatization , democratic and transactional (in Ndraha Taliziduhu, 1987: 224).

In addition, one of the leader success factor in developing a village can be seen from the development of customs, language and community participation. These developments can occur because each leader has different ways and programs in advancing a village, while in one village can experience several times the change of leader. According to Dwiwibawa Rudy, there are five types of leadership that are known today. The five types include: 1) autocratic or authoritarian type (type of arrogant person), 2) paternalistic type (fatherly type, protect and patronize), 3) charismatic type (awesome type), 4) laissez faize type (the type which rely more on the organization he leads) and 5) the democratic type (the most respected and coveted type), (Dwiwibawa

Rudy, 2008: 14). While according to Alimandan, the term of development is closely related to the term of growth and change. In this case the development term explains growth in the sense of change and further explains change in the sense of growth (Alimandan, 1995: 6).

Based on this thing, the development of Sribhawono Village from 1952 to 2017 can be seen from the results of the old leadership performance up to the new leadership. Each period the leader chosen by the community will change according to the applicable laws and regulations. So that every change of leader also changes policy, but with the same aim which is advancing Sribhawono Village. The effectiveness of the village government is also influenced by government officials. As an agency, the capacity needed by village government officials is knowledge of structure and causality in accordance with Law 6/2014 about villages. Village government officials also need to be able to use their experiences in daily interactions in government activities in order to match to the structure of village legislation, (in Irawan Nata, 2017: 103).

According to Patrice Levang, Sribhawono Village is one of the villages chosen in the urgent postwar problem program in 1949 (Levang, Patrice 2003: 8). Sribhawono village was chosen because it was believed to be able to help in improving the lives of some people who took part in fighting for Indonesia's independence. Some of the post-war people who were placed in Sribhawono Village were initially just ordinary people who opened land for their survival. Official explanation of article 1, Law 1947/22 states that a village is an area consisting of one or more than one which is combined to become an area that has sufficient conditions to stand as an autonomous region that has the right to regulate and manage its own household (in Bintarto, 1984: 13).

The history of the establishment of Sribhawono Village should motivate the current Sribhawono village community to be able in advancing the Sribhawono Village so it is not leave far behind to the neighboring villages. However, the current situation of the Sribhawono Village with several changes in the leader / village head made the development of Sribhawono Village experience ups and downs in accordance with his leadership period. According to Miftha Thoha, a leader is someone who has the ability to lead, meaning having the ability to influence other people or groups regardless of the reason (Thoha, 1983: 255). In addition, as a position, leadership is a complex of rights and obligations that can be owned by a person or a body. As a social process, leadership encompasses all actions taken by a person or body, which causes the movement of the community (Soekanto, 1985: 285).

As a result of Sribhawono Village government institution development from 1952 to 2017 experiencing ups and downs due to the change of village head, Sribhawono Village currently experiences economic and educational problem compared to neighboring villages such as Way Jepara Village. Based on this, the researcher is interested in examining the development of government institutions of Sribhawono Village, Bandar Sribhawono District, East Lampung Regency based on the level of leadership from 1952 - 2017.

2. Research methods

The researcher used the interview technique as the main tool in collecting data. On this occasion the researcher interviewed 8 (eight) informants with structured interviews, namely interviews using guidelines in the form of questions that have been prepared in advance plus unstructured interviews to search more data, moreover to unstructured interviews at the time of preliminary research.

This research is a descriptive study using a qualitative approach. This study aims to make a systematic, factual and accurate description about the facts and the relationship between the phenomena studied. The research location is on Bandar Sribhawono Village, Bandar Sribhawono District, East Lampung regency. This research is more focused on village government institutions based on the influence of status and role of a leader / village head on groups and community agencies regarding the development of government institutions in Sribhawono Village, Bandar Sribhawono District based on the level of leadership from 1952-2017.

3. Discussion result

Research in the field obtained data that the Sribhawono Village was opened on September 3, 1952 by several opening figures of Sribhawono Village which included: Mr. ILYAS as the protector of the district head at that time, Mr. Suro Winoto as general chairman, Mr. Ruslim Mangku Projo as chairman I, Mr. Dulsyayid as chairman II, Mr. Damiri as secretary, Mr. Sarman as treasurer, Mr. Diran who handles the field of supplies and Mr. Ibrahim who handles the security of Sribhawono Village.

Based on the results of interviews conducted with Mbah Karto as the elder of Sribhawono Village who witnessed the opening of the Sribhawono Village revealed, before Sribhawono Village became a definitive village in 1954, this village was the worst village because not all of its people could develop the land they owned. At that time, many people still had difficulties in earning a living and supporting their families. At that time, the community was feel grateful only due to able to fulfill their daily food needs, different from the current Sribhawono Village community. However, even though there are still many Sribhawono Villages currently having difficulties in supporting their families, they do not have an unyielding soul, their spirit of development is always there .

After being released from the leadership of the founding figures, Sribhawono Village have held village head elections 6 (six) times starting from 1956 until 2017. Each village head who was chosen as the leader of the Sribhawono Village had different characteristics both from the pattern, type and during his leadership period. The differences in leadership of the Sribhawono Village began in 1952-2017 as follows:

1) 1956-1970 Period (Mr. Ibrahim)

At this time, Sribhawono Village has begun to be conducted in a structured. The structure could be exemplified by the formation of heads in Sribhawono Village. The type of leadership imposed by Mr Ibrahim was democratic leadership type. Where in this type, Mr. Ibrahim was able to blend in with his community and wants to work together in advancing the village. The condition of the customs of the Sribhawono Village community was still thick with the culture of their respective tribes. The tradition of gotongroyong was also well implemented. But at that time, the education sector was still undeveloped.

2) 1971-1977 Period (Mr. Siswanto)

During Mr Siswanto's leadership, his leadership pattern was directly chosen by the community without having to be tested to become a village head. The selection was assessed through several performances in advancing Sribhawono Village during the previous leadership period. The leadership period of Mr Siswanto was personal leadership type, where all actions in advancing and handling village problems weredone independently without the help of others. The development of people's interest in achieving education was better than the previous ones who were more concerned with farming.

3) 1978-1998 Period (Mr. Muslim Noto Sudarmo)

His leadership pattern was done informally, where Mr. Muslim Noto Sudarmo was elected as a village head through several stages of selection requirements as the village head. During his leadership, Mr. Muslim Noto Sudarmo used paternalistic type and democratic leadership. When Sribhawono Village was led by Mr. Noto Sudarmo, the life of the people was peaceful. The leadership of Mr. Muslim Noto Sudarmo also obtained many rapid developments in the interest of the community to continue their education to higher education.

4) 1999-2007 Period (Mr. Sujarwo)

Mr. Sujarwo's leadership in advancing a village was initially began and done through formal leadership type. Where in the formal leadership type, Mr. Sujarwo must be able to pass and follow several selections before becoming a village head. During the leadership period, Mr. Sujarwo applied democratic leadership type, where everything related to the development and progress of the Sribhawono Village was always discussed with the

community members to find the best way. During his leadership the small roads was built evenly in order to swit the trip of Sribhawono Village people and around.

5) 2008-2009 Period (Mr Bambang Purwo Saputro)

During the leadership of Mr. Bambang Purwo Saputro, the type of leadership used was formal leadership type. Where the type was done with several selections and tests before becoming a village head. Mr. Bambang Purwo Saputro applied a non-personal leadership type. With this type of leadership, in carrying out the duties as a village leader, Mr Bambang always relied on and carried out his subordinates. Moreover during the leadership of Mr. Bambang Purwo Saputro, PKK and Karang Taruna activities had been going on. However the development of the village compared from the previous leadership had not been seen.

6) 2010-2017 Period (Mr Sujarwo)

Mr. Sujarwo was able to become the village head in 2010 based on informal leadership patterns. Where in the type of leadership, Mr. Sujarwo did several stages of selection and testing. In addition, citizens of Sribhawono village used his leadership in 1999-2007 as a material consideration to choose him as the village head in the next period. During the two terms of office from 1999-2007 and 2010-2017, Mr Sujarwo applied democratic leadership type. Then Mr. Sujarwo always include the citizens to get involved in the affairs and problem of village.

Mr. Sujarwo also prioritizes consensus meetings with representatives of his citizens every time they will take action to advance the village. Mr. Sujarwo's leadership period in 2010-2017 obtained the developments and advances of tourist place known as Kemuning Lake. With the existence of the lake, Sribhawono Village was known by other villagers and able to add money to the village treasury by the sale of lake entry tickets.

The Development of Sribhawono Village in Every Leader Change from 1952-2017 .

The leadership most admired by the citizens of Sribhawono Village was the leadership of Bapak Muslim. Where during the period of his leadership, the development, the community activities (PKK and Karang Taruna), the pam water flow for residents, the roads construction and the agricultural products of the residents had grown rapidly .

The Condition of Sribhawono Village in 2017.

Sribhawono village was currently experiencing progress and advances compared to the situation in Sribhawono Village in 1952. In addition to the developments that occur in the condition of the village, the views and motivations of the Sribhawono Village community in improving their lives were increasing. This development was seen since the first leader of village of Sribhawono that was Mr Ibrahim. In 1956, Sribhawono village had begun to develop such as road construction, several educational buildings and independent field improvements. Then during the leadership of Bapak Muslim, Sribhawono Village began to have pam drains that were used by the community for daily activities. The field of community organizations such as the PKK (Family Welfare Program), Karang Taruna and Risma developed during the leadership of Mr. Bambang in 2008-2009. Finally, in 2010-2017 the village of Sribhawono experienced developments in tourist place (Lake Kemuning).

The Development of Government Institutions in Sribhawono Village, Bandar Sribhawono District, East Lampung Regency from 1952-2017 .

Every change of leadership from 1952-2017, Sribhawono village experienced development. Although at the time, the first village head leadership in 1956 still continued the developments obtained by the village opening figures. Sribhawono Village during 1956-1970 leadership did not experience decline. Sribhawono village experienced development during the leadership of Mr. Muslim Noto Sudarmo in 1978-1998 which was seen from the process of village roads building and pam water flowing.

Subsequent leadership in 1999-2007, Sribhawono village experienced progress in Mr Sujarwo's period where

the progress of development and the quality of schools both public and private schools began to materialize. This was shown in the number of private schools built during his leadership. Then in 2008-2009 the village of Sribhawono was led by Mr. Bambang Purwo Saputro. During his leadership, Sribhawono Village experienced development in the field of community organizations such as mobilizing woman in the PKK (Family Welfare Program) association and establishing Karang Taruna.

Furthermore, in 2010-2017 Sribhawono Village was also led by Mr. Sujarwo, where during the second leadership, Sribhawono Village experienced developments in the tourism sector. This could be seen by the construction of the Lake Kemuning built in 2016 which became a place of recreation for residents from inside and outside the Sribhawono Village.

Conclusion

The development of government institutions of Sribhawono village, Bandar Sribhawono District, East Lampung Regency from 1952-2017 year has been accomplished although not achieved by all leaders/village heads who officiate. Sribhawono Village in 1952-1955, was still in the leadership of the opening figures of Sribhawono Village which consisted of: Mr. ILYAS, Mr. Suro Winoto, Mr. Ruslim Mangku Projo, Mr. Dulsayid, Mr. Damiri, Mr. Sarman, Mr. Diran and Mr Ibrahim.

The developments which was done in Sribhawono Village after the change of village opening figures leadership in 1956 began to be seen during the leadership of Mr. Muslim Noto Sudarmo in 1978 who had built village roads and pam drainage. Subsequent developments were in the leadership of Mr. Bambang Purwo Sudarmo who mobilized woman organization called PKK (Family Welfare Program) and Karang Taruna in 2008. However, the development of Sribhawono Village which still could be seen and implemented after several times change of leaders from 1956-2017 were the development of education and tourism quality. These developments began to be done during the leadership of Mr Sujarwo for two periods that was in 1999-2007 and 2010-2017.

References

- Ndraha, Taliziduhu. 1987. *Pembangunan Masyarakat (Mempersiapkan Masyarakat Tinggal Landas)*. Jakarta. Bina Aksara. 325 hal.
- Dwiwibawa Rudy, dkk. 2008. *Latihan Dasar Kepemimpinan*. Yogyakarta. Kanisius. 121 hal.
- Alimandan. 1995. *Sosiologi Masyarakat Sedang Berkembang*. Jakarta. PT Raja Grafindo Persada. 285 hal.
- Irawan, Nata. 2017. *Tata Kelola Pemerintahan Desa Era UU Desa*. Jakarta. Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia. 382 hal.
- Levang, Patrice. 1997. *Ayo Ke Tanah Sebrang*. Jakarta. PT Gramedia. 362 hal.
- Bintarto. 1984. *Interaksi Desa-Kota*. Jakarta. Ghalia Indonesia. 124 hal.
- Thoha, Mifta. 1983. *Prilaku Organisasi Konsep Dasar dan Aplikasinya*. Jakarta: CV Rajawali. 376 hal.
- Soekanto, Soerjono. 1985. *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta. CV Rajawali. 404 hal.