



COPY

REGENT SUKOHARJO
PROVINCE OF CENTRAL JAVA
SUKOHARJO REGENCY REGULATIONS
NUMBER 72 OF 2020

ABOUT

DETERMINATION OF RURAL AREA AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
RURAL AREA BASED ON AGRICULTURE, TOURISM AND ARTS
CULTURE OF MOJOLABAN DISTRICT, SUKOHARJO DISTRICT
YEAR 2020-2024

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

REGENT SUKOHARJO,

Considering: that to implement the provisions of Article 6 paragraph (3) of the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 5 of 2016 concerning Development of Rural Areas, it is necessary to stipulate a Regent's Regulation concerning Rural Area Development Plan Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture Mojolaban District, Sukoharjo Regency 2020 – 2024;

Remember

1. Law Number 13 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of Regency Areas within the Province of Central Java;
2. Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 104, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4421);
3. Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislation (State Gazette of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234)

as amended by Law Number 15 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 6398);

4. Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 7, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5495);
5. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to the Law. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);
6. Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (Sheet Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 123, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5539) as amended several times, most recently by Government Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (2019 State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6321);
7. Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 199);
8. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 80 of 2015 concerning the Establishment of Regional Legal Products (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 2036) as amended by Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 120 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 80 of 2015 concerning the Formation of Regional Legal Products (Berita Republic of Indonesia Year 2015 Number 157);

9. Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 5 of 2016 concerning Development of Rural Areas (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2016 Number 359);

10. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2011 concerning Sukoharjo Regency Regional Spatial Plan for 2011-2031 (2011 Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 14, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 192) as amended by Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2011 2018 concerning Amendments to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2011 concerning Sukoharjo Regency Regional Spatial Planning for 2011-2031

(2018 Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 1, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 262);

11. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Medium Term Development Plan for Sukoharjo Regency for 2016-2021 (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette 2016 Number 234, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 234);

DECIDE:

To stipulate: REGENT'S REGULATION CONCERNING DESIGNATION OF RURAL AREA AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR RURAL AREA BASED ON AGRICULTURE, TOURISM AND ARTS AND CULTURE IN MOJOLABAN SUKOHARJO DISTRICT, 2020-2024.

PIG

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

article 1

In this Regent's Regulation what is meant by:

1. The region is Sukoharjo Regency.
2. Regional Government is the Regent as the organizing element of Regional Government which leads the implementation of government affairs which are the authority of the autonomous region.

3. The Regent is the Regent of Sukoharjo.
4. Regional Apparatus is an auxiliary element of the Regent and the Regional People's Representative Council within carrying out government affairs which fall under the authority of the Region.
5. The Regional Planning, Research and Development Agency, hereinafter abbreviated to Bappelbangda, is the Regional Planning, Research and Development Agency of Sukoharjo Regency.
6. A village is a general community unit that has territorial boundaries that has the authority to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, origin rights and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
7. Village Government is the Village Head assisted by Village officials as an element of Village Government administration.
8. Village Development is an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the greatest welfare of the Village community.
9. Rural areas are areas that have the main activity of agriculture, including the management of natural resources with the function of the area as a place for rural settlements, government services, social services and economic activities.
10. Development of Rural Areas is inter-village development carried out in an effort to accelerate and improve the quality of services and empower village communities through a participatory approach determined by the Regent.
11. The Village Medium Term Development Plan, hereinafter abbreviated as RPJM Village, is a village development plan document for a period of 6 (six) years.
12. Rural Area Development Coordination Team, hereinafter abbreviated as TKPKP, is an institution that carries out rural area development in accordance with its level of authority.
13. Reporting and Evaluation of Rural Area Development is an effort to realize an orderly Rural Area Development Plan.

PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

Section 2

- (1) Rural Area Development is carried out based on the principles:
 - a. participation;
 - b. holistic and comprehensive;
 - c. sustainable;
 - d. cohesiveness;
 - e. justice;
 - f. balance;
 - g. transparency; And
 - h. accountability.
- (2) Rural Area Development using participatory principles as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is the implementation of Rural Area Development which includes Village institutions and elements of the Village community.
- (3) Development of Rural Areas with holistic and comprehensive principles as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is Development of Rural Areas taking into account various aspects of life, namely physical, economic, social and environmental, and implemented by various components to achieve regional development goals.
- (4) Development of Rural Areas with sustainable principles as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c means that Development of Rural Areas is carried out continuously by paying attention to environmental sustainability so that the results of development can provide long-term benefits in a sustainable manner.
- (5) Development of Rural Areas with the principle of integration as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d is Development of Rural Areas from all elements that are directly or indirectly related to the management of rural areas, including integration between sectors and integration between levels of government.
- (6) Development of Rural Areas with the principle of justice as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e means that Development of Rural Areas provides equal opportunities to every element of development in an effort to improve and maintain the quality of life.

- (7) Development of Rural Areas with the principle of balance as referred to in paragraph (1) letter f means that Development of Rural Areas is carried out by taking into account the harmony between physical, economic, social and environmental development, between short-term and long-term interests and between Government and Government policies. Region, and the interests of the Village and/or community.
- (8) Rural Area Development with the principle of transparency as referred to in paragraph (1) letter g is Rural Area Development which guarantees access or freedom for every person to obtain information about the implementation of Rural Area Development, namely information about policies, the process of making and implementing them, as well as the results achieved.
- (9) Rural Area Development with the principle of accountability as referred to in paragraph (1) letter h means Rural Area Development in which every decision maker must be accountable to the public according to the type of decision, both internal and external.

Article 3

- (1) General Objectives of Rural Area Development to accelerate and improve the quality of services, economic development, and/or empowerment of Village communities through a participatory approach by integrating various policies, plans, programs and activities of the parties in the designated area.
- (2) Specific objectives for rural area development based on agriculture, tourism and arts and culture are:
- a. increasing agricultural added value;
 - b. increasing tourism competitiveness;
 - c. preserving arts and cultural values;
 - d. development and strengthening of village community institutions; And
 - e. increase people's income.

Article 4

The development of rural areas prioritizes developing the potential and/or solving problems of rural areas.

CHAPTER III

RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Article 5

- (1) The Rural Area Development Plan is a medium-term development plan which is valid for 5 (five) years and includes a development program.
- (2) The Rural Area Development Plan as intended in paragraph (1) can be changed to adapt to developments in regional needs.
- (3) The development program as intended in paragraph (1) consists of annual priority activities.

Article 6

- (1) Areas that can be designated as rural areas as intended in Article 5 are part of a district consisting of several bordering villages in an integrated planning area that have similar and/or related problems or development potential.
- (2) The determination of rural areas as intended in paragraph (1) takes into account:
 - a. agricultural activities;
 - b. management of natural resources and resources other;
 - c. rural residential areas;
 - d. places for rural government, social and economic services;
 - e. strategic value and regional priorities;
 - f. harmony of development between regions within district/city areas;
 - g. local wisdom and the existence of customary law communities; And
 - h. integration and sustainability of development.

Article 7

The Rural Area Development Plan as intended in Article 5 paragraph (1) is prepared systematically as follows:

- a. PIG : Introduction
- b. CHAPTER II : Strategic Issues in Rural Areas

- c. CHAPTER III : Development Goals and Targets
Rural Areas
- d. CHAPTER IV : Strategy and Policy Direction
Rural Areas
- e. CHAPTER V : Development Programs and Activities
Rural Areas
- f. CHAPTER VII : Funding Requirements
- g. CHAPTER VIII : Closing

Article 8

The Rural Area Development Plan Document as intended in Article 7 is contained in Attachments are an inseparable part of this Regent's Regulation.

Article 9

- (1) The location of the rural area development plan as intended in Article 5 is based on:
 - a. Agriculture;
 - b. Tour; and c. art and culture.
- (2) The location of the rural area development plan as intended in paragraph (1) is located at:
 - a. Wirun Village;
 - b. Laban Village;
 - c. Cangkol Village; And
 - d. Dukuh Village.
- (3) The location as intended in paragraph (2) is determined by a Regent's Decree.

CHAPTER IV

IMPLEMENTATION OF RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT

Article 10

Implementation of development in rural areas is a manifestation of annual development programs and activities in rural areas which constitute strengthening of community capacity and partnership relationships carried out by the government, private sector and/or communities in rural areas.

Article 11

- (1) Development of rural areas is carried out by regional officials appointed by the Regent based on input from the district TKPKP and/or Village Government.

- (2) The implementation of the Rural Area Development Activity Program is carried out by the relevant Regional Apparatus in terms of funding originating from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, provincial Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, and/or Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget.
- (3) Development of rural areas is carried out by the Village Government in terms of funding originating from the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

Article 12

- (1) In carrying out Rural Area Development activities, Regional Apparatus as intended in Article 11 paragraph (2) includes the Village Government and the Village community.
- (2) Participation of the Village Government and Village community as intended in paragraph (1), among other things:
 - a. provide information regarding program plans and rural area development activities; b. facilitate Village deliberations to discuss and agree on the utilization of Village assets and Village spatial planning; And
 - c. develop mechanisms of social disputes. handling

Article 13

Implementation of Rural Area Development is funded from:

- a. State budget;
- b. Provincial Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget;
- c. Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget;
- d. Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget; And
- e. other legitimate and non-binding sources.

CHAPTER V

REPORTING AND EVALUATION

Article 14

- (1) Reporting and evaluation of rural area development is carried out on a village basis and based on achievement performance indicators set out in the Rural Area Development Plan.
- (2) The Rural Area Development Implementer reports performance to the Regent through Bappelbangda.
- (3) The Performance Report as intended in paragraph (2) is submitted to Bappelbangda every 3 (three) months and evaluated every 1 (one) year from the start of development implementation.

Article 15

- (1) The results of the evaluation of the performance report as intended in Article 14 paragraph (3) become the basis for Bappelbangda in assessing the achievements of the Rural Area Development Plan.
- (2) The assessment of the achievements of the Rural Area Development Plan as intended in paragraph (1) becomes the basis for preparing the Rural Area Development Plan in the following period.
- (3) Bappelbangda reports the results of the evaluation as intended in Article 14 paragraph (3) to the Regent.

CHAPTER VI

CLOSING

Article 16

This Regent's Regulation comes into force on the date of promulgation.

So that everyone is aware, this Regent's Regulation is ordered to be promulgated by placing it in the Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency.

Set in Sukoharjo
on November 27, 2020

REGENT SUKOHARJO

signed.

WARDOYO WIJAYA

Promulgated in Sukoharjo
on November 27, 2020

PIh. REGIONAL SECRETARY
SUKOHARJO DISTRICT
ECONOMIC ASSISTANT
AND DEVELOPMENT,

signed.

WIDODO

REGIONAL NEWS SUKOHARJO DISTRICT
YEAR 2020 NUMBER 72

ATTACHMENT
REGENT REGULATION
NUMBER 72 OF 2020
CONCERNING
DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR RURAL AREA BASED
ON AGRICULTURE, TOURISM AND ARTS AND
CULTURE, MOJOLABAN DISTRICT, SUKOHARJO
DISTRICT, 2020-2024.

PIG

INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

Based on Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages as amended several times, most recently with Government Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Regulations Implementing Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the Central Government through the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration launched a Rural Area Development program.

Rural Area Development is one of the mandates Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages along with Government Regulation Number 47 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. The aim is to accelerate village development, both from a physical and socio-economic perspective, which makes it considered a strategic effort because the development of rural areas must have a participatory dimension inherent in the entire implementation process, and play a role in unifying all development programs/activities from the government in to build a village.

Rural areas are areas that have the main activity of agriculture, including the management of natural resources with the function of the area as a place for rural settlements, government services, social services and economic activities.

Rural Area Development is inter-village development carried out in an effort to accelerate and improve the quality of services and empower village communities through a participatory approach implemented in rural areas.

certain conditions determined by the Regent.

The criteria that can be designated as a rural area are as follows:

1. Part of a district;
2. Consists of several villages in an integrated planning area;
And
3. Have similarities and/or related problems or potential development.

Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning states that rural areas are areas that have agricultural main activities, including resource management.

natural resources with a composition of regional functions as a place for rural settlements, government services, social services and economic activities, the development of which is directed at:

1. Empowerment of rural communities;
2. Defense of the quality of the local and regional environment supported;
3. Conservation of natural resources;
4. Preservation of local cultural heritage;
5. Defense of eternal land areas for food agriculture for resilience food; And
6. Maintaining balance in development.

Sukoharjo Regency as one of the agricultural buffers in Central Java Province, contributes agricultural potential from 12 sub-districts (Weru District, Tawang Sari District, Bulu District, Nguter District, Sukoharjo District, Bendosari District, Polokarto District, Mojolaban District, Grogol District, Baki District, Gatak and Kartasura Districts).

Meanwhile, one of the agricultural buffers in Sukoharjo Regency is in Mojolaban District, which consists of 15 (fifteen)

Almost all villages have the potential for agriculture, however, despite its strategic location, Wirun Village is a village

those with more potential include agriculture, gamelan industry, non-machine looms (ATBM), paper puppets, roof tile craftsmen and others, tourism (there is a bridal pond), Sahasra, a place for meditation, Bule Village, so that the Rural Area Development Plan is based on agriculture. , tourism and arts and culture in Mojolaban District, Sukoharjo Regency are centered in Wirun Village with the support of the surrounding buffer villages, namely Dukuh Village, Laban Village and Cangkol Village called "**PUSAKA WINDU LANANG**".

With the Rural Area Development Plan, it is hoped that it will be able to answer future challenges, especially in the sector

Agriculture contributes to GRDP from year to year decrease.

B. LEGAL BASIS

As a basis for the activities of Preparing Rural Area Development Plans Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture are as follows:

1. Law Number 13 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of Regency Areas within the Province of Central Java;
2. Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 104, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4421);
3. Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislative Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234) as amended by Law Number 15 of 2019 concerning Amendments to the Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 6398);

4. Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 7, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5495); 5. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as has been done several times most recently with Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to the Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);
6. Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 123, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5539) as amended several times, most recently by Government Regulation Number 11 of the Year 2019 concerning the Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6321);
7. Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislative Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 199);
8. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 80 of 2015 concerning the Establishment of Regional Legal Products (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 2036) as amended by Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 120 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 80 of 2015 concerning the Formation of Regional Legal Products (Berita Republic of Indonesia Year 2015 Number 157);
9. Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 5 of 2016 concerning Development of Rural Areas (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 359);
10. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2011 concerning Sukoharjo Regency Regional Spatial Plan for 2011-2031 (2011 Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 14, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 192) as amended by Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2011 2018 concerning Amendments to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2011 concerning Sukoharjo Regency Regional Spatial Planning for 2011-2031

(2018 Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 1, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 262);
11. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2016 concerning Medium Term Development Plan for Sukoharjo Regency for 2016-2021 (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2016 Number 234, Supplement to Regency Regional Gazette Sukoharjo Number 234).

STRATEGIC ISSUES IN RURAL AREA

A. BASIC PHYSICAL AND AGRARIAN

The basic physical conditions of the area include the area and physical boundaries area, topography and soil types of the area, as well as regional climatology. The following is an explanation of the basic physical condition analysis Industrial, tourism, agricultural and arts and culture areas.

1. Area and Physical Boundaries of the Area

Administratively, the Rural Area Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Cultural Arts, Sukoharjo Regency is located in Mojolaban District in four villages, namely Wirun Village, Cangkol Village, Laban Village and Dukuh Village. Meanwhile, the area of the Rural Area Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture in Sukoharjo Regency is 889 ha.

2. Topography and Soil Type of the Area

Topographic forms including hills, valleys, coastal plains, ravines and the like are also included in topographic forms such as volcanoes, lava flows, fault lines (*Scarf Faults*). Topographic conditions in rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and arts and culture in Sukoharjo Regency

tends to be flat. The topography in Mojolaban District has

The average height is 104 meters above sea level, so the topography of this area is flat.

3. Regional Climatology

Climatology is a natural phenomenon related to climate and air quality.

Average rainfall in Sukoharjo Regency

based on data from the Regency Central Statistics Agency (BPS).

Sukoharjo is 7,231.4mm/year with average rainy days

around 115 days/year (2015). The highest rainfall is during February and April

and the lowest rainfall is in August and September. Rural areas based on

agriculture, tourism and cultural arts in Sukoharjo Regency have a rainfall range of between 2,000-3,500 mm per year.

4. Agricultural Potential and Governance of Mojolaban District

National economic development is an effort to ensure the provision of sustainable food plots as a source of work and a decent living for the Indonesian people.

This effort is based on the principles of togetherness, efficiency and justice, sustainability, independence and maintaining balance through environmentally sound implementation.

The livelihoods of the population of Mojolaban District are 1,159 male plantation farmers, 801 female plantation farmers, 11 male service/trading farmers, 12 female service/trading workers, 13,016 male private employees, private employees 11,341 women. The potential in the agricultural sector in Mojolaban District is as follows:

a. Area of irrigated rice fields: 2,161 Ha, rainfed rice fields: 11 ha

Rice	:	220,584 tons
Corn	:	12,379 tons
Soya bean	:	3,674 tons
Peanuts	:	6,343 tonnes
Cassava	:	20,201 tons
Vegetable	:	609 tons
Fruits	:	33,790 tons

b. Total Population Consumption of Material Groups

Food:

Rice	:	89.6 kg
Corn	:	0.4kg
Wheat	:	1.3kg
Tubers	:	
1) Cassava	:	21.5 kg
2) Sweet Potatoes	:	6.5 kg
3) Potatoes	:	2.6kg
4) Vegetables	:	81.2 kg
5) Fruit	:	46.7 kg

c. Total Production of Animal Food Commodities:

Beef	1,975 tons	:
Chicken Meat	6,081 tons	:
Eggs	9,281 tons	:
Fish	123,694 tons	:

d. Livestock Population:

Cows	:	1,432 head
Buffalo	:	10 heads
Horses	:	19 heads
Goats	:	1,342 heads
Sheep	:	2,390 head
Small Livestock	:	1,382 heads
	:	90,498 head
Chickens Ducks	:	16,085 head

e. Population Number of

male residents: 45,613 people

Number of Female Population: 45,601 people

Number of Age Population :

0 – 4 Years	:	6,223	Person
5 – 9 Years	:	7,070	Person
10 – 14 Years	:	6,936	Person
15 – 19 Years	:	7,438	Person
20 – 24 Years	:	6,514	Person
25 – 29 Years	:	6,482	Person
30 – 34 Years	:	6,490	Person
35 – 39 Years	:	7,750	Person

40 – 44 Years	:	7,141	Person
45 – 49 Years	:	6,858	Person
50 – 54 Years	:	6,189	Person
55 – 59 Years	:	5,343	Person
60 – 64 Years	:	3,839	Person
65 – 69 Years	:	2,697	Person
70 – 75 Years	:	1,688	Person
>75 Years	:	2,556	Person

Poor households in villages have a higher level of dependence on agriculture because economic sectors that do not originate from agriculture cannot develop. Diversification in this case is important, as are various policies that stimulate the growth of livestock businesses, intercropping of vegetables, the quality of harvests in the village

with woody plants of high value, as well as diversification of cashew nuts or fruit. All of these businesses can contribute to achieving a more stable income and reducing poverty levels in the village. On the other hand, per capita consumption of low-value foodstuffs has actually decreased. This change has been encouraging

The rapid development of supermarkets has influenced the structure of agricultural production, preparation, handling and marketing.

There are various opportunities to support growth in villages in rural development areas, such as the livestock products, fruit, vegetables and fish sectors. This development shows the need to form collaboration with the private sector, both local and national, which creates opportunities to reduce the burden on traditional farmers in rural development areas, especially in the villages of Wirun, Cangkol, Laban, Dukuh.

An important aspect for agriculture in these villages is the increasing focus on cash-generating agricultural enterprises and the eventual interest of the private sector to finance this development. This requires quality production, better government regulatory mechanisms and also easier access to develop the agricultural sector.

The rural area development locations located in the villages of Wirun, Cangkol, Laban and Dukuh have very large agricultural potential. This can be seen in the area of agricultural land, farmer group institutions, ease of access for village government collaboration.

B. POTENTIAL AND STRATEGIC ISSUES IN RURAL AREAS

1. POTENTIAL IN RURAL AREA

Rural areas are the main pillar in supporting the rural economy as well as a medium for accelerating integrated area-based development and there are many ways that can be done to optimize the development of rural areas, such as the Rural Area Featured Program

(Prukades) and Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) Together. Economic development using a regional approach like this will be more effective in accelerating village economic growth.

The development of rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and cultural arts in Sukoharjo Regency in the villages of Wirun, Cangkol, Laban, Dukuh has potential in these village locations, this can be seen in the commodity and supporting clusters in rural area development.

Rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and cultural arts in Sukoharjo Regency have morphological capabilities less and moderate, indicating that the area has The condition is quite flat, which means that the morphological conditions of the area are not complex, so it is easy to develop for cultivation, both for agriculture and settlements.

Development of regional development in Mojolaban District, Sukoharjo Regency using Land Capability Unit (SKL) analysis, which is an analytical method for determining the value of land capability which then produces a Land Capability Map. The land capability analysis technique is carried out by entering data from the results of the land capability unit analysis which is then carried out using an overlay technique.

a. Land Capability Unit (SKL) Ease of Work

The SKL Ease of Work assessment is used to determine the level of ease of land in rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and cultural arts in the district

Sukoharjo to be explored/developed in the development/regional development process. Rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and cultural arts in Sukoharjo Regency have sufficient and medium ease of work, which indicates that the area has a level of land ease in the area and/or area that is capable of being explored/developed in the development/development process of the area, for example in terms of building facilities and infrastructure. .

b. Land Capability Unit (SKL) for Slope Stability

The Slope Stability SKL analysis was carried out to determine the level of slope stability in the Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture Based Rural Areas of Sukoharjo Regency in accepting loads. The rural area based on agriculture, tourism and cultural arts in Sukoharjo Regency has moderate slope stability, which indicates that the condition of the area is stable, that is, it is not prone to landslides, so it is safe to develop as a cultivation area, especially agriculture.

c. Foundation Stability Land Capability Unit (SKL).

This Foundation Stability SKL is needed to determine the level of land capability to support heavy internal buildings development of rural areas, as well as types of foundations

appropriate for each level. The rural area based on agriculture, tourism and cultural arts in Sukoharjo Regency has a medium-high supporting capacity and foundation stability, meaning the area is stable, so all buildings can be built, only certain types of buildings may be less stable, so buildings need to use chicken claw foundations.

d. Land Capability Unit (SKL) Water Availability

Water Availability SKL Analysis is carried out to determine the level of water availability and water supply capacity at each level, for regional development.

Rural Areas Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture
Sukoharjo Regency has moderate to high water availability, which indicates that the area has quite a lot of deep and shallow groundwater that can be used to support the residential and agricultural functions of the area.

e. Drainage Land Capability Unit (SKL).

Drainage SKL analysis is carried out to determine the level of land's ability to drain rainwater naturally, so that the possibility of local or widespread flooding can be avoided. Rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and cultural arts in Sukoharjo Regency have low, sufficient and high SKL drainage. SKL drainage is low, which means that water flow in the area is difficult and easily flooded, and in the rainy season it can cause flooding in the entire rural area based on agriculture, tourism and cultural arts in Sukoharjo Regency. This is partly influenced by the flat physiography of the area.

f. Land Capability Unit (SKL) against Erosion

SKL analysis of erosion is to identify areas experiencing soil erosion, so that the level of land resistance to erosion can be determined and the impact anticipated on downstream areas. District-Based Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture Rural Areas

Sukoharjo has an SKL against moderate erosion which indicates.

The soil layer in this area is quite good, making it possible to develop rural infrastructure to support the function of the area as a rural area based on agriculture, tourism and cultural arts in Sukoharjo Regency.

g. Land Capability Unit (SKL) against Natural Disasters

SKL analysis of Natural Disasters is carried out to determine the level of land's ability to accept natural disasters, especially from a geological perspective, to avoid/

reduce losses and casualties resulting from the disaster.

Rural Areas Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture

Sukoharjo Regency has an SKL for disasters

quite safe in the whole area. Early recognition of natural disasters will be useful in anticipating or avoiding use of land that has the potential for natural disasters to occur.

From the total calculation of the SKL value in the Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture Based Rural Areas of Sukoharjo Regency, it can be concluded that this area has a land capacity of between 96.2 to 104.5 which is included in Class C which can be utilized as an area development with development capacity. Meanwhile, this is a potential location for rural area development based on agriculture, tourism and arts and culture in Sukoharjo Regency.

Development of Rural Areas Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture in Sukoharjo Regency in the tourism sector still needs a policy and strategy to increase tourism potential in this area. There are four main dimensions of tourism, namely attractions, facilities, transportation and friendliness

extra. Attractions are closely related to someone's reason for coming to a tourist area. The source of attractions usually comes from nature, culture, ethnicity or entertainment. Attractions make visitors come to tourist destinations, it is the facilities that serve them while they are there. Facilities support is not starting, but growing a tourist destination. Transportation is identical to how people or groups of people travel to different places (destinations).

This will increase the need for better transportation. The hospitality of an area is recognized as a feeling that arises from the good reception that tourists receive when visiting an area.

This concept means that tourist destinations do not recognize administrative regional restrictions, because objects can be located in two or more administrative regions, so that destination governance must use a functional approach by looking at the benefits and added value that an object provides to economic and social life, and the culture of the local community.

Wirun, Cangkol, Laban and Dukuh villages are locations that have extraordinary synergy with tourism potential. Wirun village has a bridal pond, sahasra, gamelan arts industry, roof tile industry, culinary delights. Cangkol Village has a batik industry, village park, kuniler area.

Laban Village has agriculture, gamelan and *banana* industries garden, rainbow embankment. Dukuh Village has a karak and agricultural industry. This still requires a lot of development, both in terms of infrastructure and non-infrastructure.

The potential in the regional development area involving the villages of Wirun, Cangkol, Dukuh and Laban has not been maximally touched so it has not provided economic value to either the community or the Village Government as Village Original Income.

This cultural potential includes ketoprak, reog, karawitan and dance performances, in this case the cultural industry actors have not yet increased their capacity so as to increase their professionalism and maximum attractiveness.

2. STRATEGIC ISSUES IN RURAL AREA

There are strategic issues for the development of rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and arts and culture in Sukoharjo Regency in the agricultural sector as follows:

- a. The majority of agriculture is still processed conventionally. So that the product results are less than optimal;
- b. Results Post-harvest products have not been cultivated optimally processing and packaging;
- c. Fruits are harvested only during the season, but fruit cultivation is not carried out continuously without seasonality;
- d. Agricultural product prices are still quite low because they still depend on middlemen or the bonded debt system; And
- e. Agricultural land is decreasing due to the development of residential areas.

The government admits that there are still several fundamental problems that must be resolved regarding the dichotomy of economic development which has not been balanced with a strong cultural strategy. As a result, a cultural crisis is still hitting Indonesia. This cultural crisis weakens national identity, cultural and national resilience. Another problem is that the current ability to manage cultural diversity is not yet optimal.

This is characterized by the increasingly frequent occurrence of SARA discrimination in society, the lack of a high level of tolerance, the disorientation of values, and the increasing conversion of public spaces into private spaces, resulting in limited space for people to express their culture.

In tourism management at the Mojolaban District Development Area, Sukoharjo Regency, there are the following strategic issues:

- a. There is no management of potential tourist attractions;
- b. Regeneration and regeneration has not yet been carried out in making gamelan and paper puppets;
- c. Lack of capital in the gamelan making industry;
- d. Difficulty in getting raw materials for manufacturing gamelan;
- e. There has been no collaboration and minimal marketing with third parties;

- f. There is still a lack of supporting infrastructure development of tourist attractions; And
- g. There is still a lack of internal human resource development tourist attraction manager.

Population analysis functions as a description of demographic conditions which include size, composition, distribution and dynamics population due to birth, death, migration, and socio-cultural conditions of society. This analysis can refer to society as a whole or certain groups such as based on certain levels of education, livelihood, religion or ethnicity. Meanwhile, socio-cultural analysis focuses on local social and cultural uniqueness in the form of local values and wisdom as well as cultural products of residents in a rural area.

The strategic issues that must be developed in the development of the Mojolaban District Area, Sukoharjo Regency are as follows:

- a. Lack of guidance and attention from the Regional Government;
- b. The lack of adequate facilities and infrastructure for creativity and innovation;
- c. Lack of public awareness in preserving cultural arts values; And
- d. Lack of local government commitment to preserving cultural values.

3. FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

a. Means

The facilities available in the Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture-Based Rural Areas of Sukoharjo Regency include educational, health, government, economic, production and socio-cultural facilities.

1) Educational Facilities

Elementary and junior high school educational facilities have met the needs of the population in the planning area.

Kindergarten facilities with a total of 8 are included in the category of insufficient to meet the needs of the population, while high school facilities are available one unit so as to meet the needs of the population in the planning area.

The results of the analysis of educational infrastructure needs show that by 2024 elementary and middle schools in the Sukoharjo Rural Area will have met their needs.

2) Health Facilities

Adequate health facilities include community health centers and supporting community health centers (pustu) and polyclinics. Other health facilities with a small range of services, such as doctor's practices and medical centers, are still inadequate, but both can be overcome by the existence of community health centers which are sufficient to meet the needs of the population of the Sukoharjo Rural Area.

For needs until 2024, health facilities
Community health centers and puskesmas have met the needs of the population.
Increasing the number of medical facilities, medical practices and medical
centers, still needs to be increased to meet needs
population until 2024.

3) Government Facilities

Government facilities in rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and
arts and culture in Sukoharjo Regency as a whole are sufficient to existing
standards. Each sub-district and village has a sub-district office and village
hall and both are equipped with community meeting halls.

4) Economic Means

The results of the analysis show that economic means, namely
markets and stalls/shops have availability that falls into the more than
adequate category. Markets and stalls/shops themselves are a means of
distributing agricultural products in rural areas based on agriculture, tourism
and arts and culture
Sukoharjo Regency.

To meet the needs of the population until 2024, economic facilities in
rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and arts and culture in Sukoharjo
Regency have been met both in terms of markets and existing stalls/shops.

5) Production Facilities

Agricultural production activities include: planting, maintenance and
harvesting processes. Technology used by farmers in rural areas based on
agriculture, tourism and arts and culture
Sukoharjo Regency in this activity includes hand tractors, machine tractors,
rice thresher machines, *ricemills* and *tlisers*.

Subsidized fertilizer shops are one of the facilities
economic support in rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and arts and
culture in Sukoharjo Regency. Subsidized fertilizer shops in rural areas
based on agriculture, tourism and cultural arts in Sukoharjo Regency
function as
a place to distribute fertilizer originating from the government, in this case
the company appointed to fulfill the fertilizer needs of the Agriculture,
Tourism and Arts and Culture Based Rural Areas of Sukoharjo Regency to
the people who need it, in this case the farmers.

Based on the data, it can be seen that the fertilizer shop
The most subsidies are in Wirun village, Mojolaban district. Agricultural
equipment shops are one of the facilities
economic support in rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and arts and
culture in Sukoharjo Regency. Shop
agricultural equipment functions as a place to provide agricultural tools,
such as: seeds, fertilizer, plant medicines, agricultural tools, and
etc., to meet the needs for tools to support agricultural activities.

Processing agricultural products is a process carried out in order to increase the use value of agricultural products that have been produced so that they are more attractive to buyers. Which Included in agricultural product processing activities are: processing raw materials into ready-to-eat food.

Production facilities in rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and cultural arts in Sukoharjo Regency are not evenly distributed in all villages. Wirun Village, Laban Village, Cangkol Village and Dukuh Village still need to add complete production facilities and processing. Apart from that, there aren't any accessories yet spread evenly. Selepan in the Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture-Based Rural Area of Sukoharjo Regency is still used for organic and non-organic rice.

b. Infrastructure

1) Road Network

The road network system in rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and arts and culture in Sukoharjo Regency consists of main roads (primary collectors) which are the main roads in the area. This road is in Wirun Village, Laban Village, Cangkol Village. Next, Local Village Roads are local rural roads that are used as links between villages and roads to agricultural places such as rice fields and gardens, and the last one is footpaths.

Connecting roads between villages in the Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture-Based Rural Areas of Sukoharjo Regency are still lacking so they need to be improved to support tourism promotion, agricultural production and distribution.

2) Electricity and Telecommunications Networks

Rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and cultural arts in Sukoharjo Regency have received electricity and telecommunications network services. Telecommunication network in the form of landlines and cell phones. The supporting facilities for cellular telephones are in the form of a BTS tower.

3) Drainage Network

Drainage channels in the Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture-Based Rural Areas of Sukoharjo Regency are available along the main road and several local roads. Drainage in the city center area is a permanent channel with relatively small dimensions.

Meanwhile, drainage channels in residential areas varies between those that are permanent and those that are channeled still made of earth. The drainage channel leads to the river, with a gravity system. The condition of many existing drainage channels is poorly maintained because they are clogged with rubbish so they do not function optimally in the rainy season.

4) Waste Network

Disposal of waste water in rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and arts and culture in Sukoharjo Regency can be divided into human waste and household waste disposal. Disposal of human waste uses facilities such as

family latrine, plural latrine/MCK or other forms of facilities.

Meanwhile, household waste is still channeled into drainage channels, open areas (rice fields, gardens).

Rural Areas Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture

Sukoharjo Regency does not yet receive waste services, waste is handled by each household themselves.

5) Clean Water and Drinking Water Network

In rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and arts and culture, Sukoharjo Regency is already served by a network

PDAM pipes, namely Wirun Village, Laban Village and Cangkol because of their location on the side of the main road, but not all households are served by PDAM. Source of clean water for

some other communities source from dug wells or drilled wells in each household which is cultivated independently by the community.

6) Irrigation Network

Irrigation channels in rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and arts and culture in Sukoharjo Regency are primary and secondary technical irrigation channels.

Based on existing data, the length of irrigation in rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and cultural arts in Sukoharjo Regency is 99,610 meters long with a land area served by irrigation of 5153.02m².

Irrigation sources in rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and arts and culture in Sukoharjo Regency are still not evenly distributed in every village.

4. INSTITUTIONS

From institutions located in rural areas

Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture in Sukoharjo Regency

It is known that there are three main actors in the management of this area, namely:

a. Village and District Government

One effort to realize good governance is to carry out fundamental reforms and changes to the government administration system through the implementation of bureaucratic reform. Bureaucratic reform is a strategic step to build the State Apparatus to be more efficient and successful in carrying out government tasks and national development.

In the institutional sector, strategies are carried out to support the implementation of targeted bureaucratic reform realizing proportional, effective and efficient government institutions in accordance with policy directions in the field of utilization of State apparatus. It is hoped that the institutional structuring policy is an initial step in the bureaucratic reform process in order to support the realization of good governance. Apart from that, the structuring policy steps are based on the vision, mission, targets, strategies, policy agenda, programs and performance of planned activities, and are directed at building a bureaucracy that is rightsizing, efficient, effective, accountable and clearly intertwined with each other. as a unified national bureaucracy.

In addition, institutional restructuring efforts are carried out to create good public governance by improving and restructuring the tasks, functions and structure of the organization based on the interests of the nation and state and through careful consideration, not based on short-term political interests.

Wirun Village Government, Laban Village Government, Cangkol Village Government and Dukuh Village Government, Sukoharjo Regency Regional Government represented by the Community and Village Empowerment Service (DPMD), and Sukoharjo Regency Bappelbangda which has been involved in the process of proposing and preparing the Rural Area Development Plan (RPKP)
Based on Agriculture, Industry and Arts and Culture in Sukoharjo Regency.

b. Community and Business Actors

The implementation of rural area development based on Agriculture, Industry and Cultural Arts in Sukoharjo Regency is inclusive, synergistic with pre-existing rural area development patterns, and oversees the realization of a participatory spirit as mandated by Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

The helplessness of rural communities can be caused by economic and non-economic factors. The low sustainability of development in villages is due, among other things, to the low level of community independence. Indigenous communities and traditional villages are also not yet optimally recognized and there is low integration of the culture and customs of indigenous communities in development. This is mainly due to a lack of assistance to the community in village management and development implementation.

Community leaders, and those who care or like volunteers, Pokdarwis and small and medium business actors as well as business or private actors, namely business actors in the agricultural sector, cultural figures and artists, industry, SMEs really have a big role in the Development of Agricultural-Based Rural Areas , Tourism and Arts and Culture in Sukoharjo Regency.

In this way, development in villages is encouraged from a regional perspective so that development acceleration can be faster, considering that village potential and problems can be mapped and resolved from a more comprehensive perspective.

CHAPTER III

GOALS AND TARGETS OF RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT**A. RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

The general objective of rural area development aims to accelerate and improve the quality of services, economic development, and/or empowerment of village communities through a participatory approach by integrating various policies, plans, programs and activities of the parties in the designated area.

Specific Objectives for Rural Area Development based on agriculture, tourism and arts and culture:

1. increase added value for farmers
2. increase tourism competitiveness;
3. preserving arts and cultural values; And
4. development and strengthening of village community institutions.

Comprehensive development of villages and rural areas is an important factor for regional development, poverty alleviation and reducing disparities between regions.

Rural areas as part of district/city areas generally become natural resources that provide energy for regional and even national development.

However, the development process that has been implemented so far has given rise to various problems related to the unequal level of welfare between regions. This can especially be seen from the interaction between rural and urban areas which empirically often shows a mutually weakening relationship.

The development of rural areas as intended is prioritized on developing potential and/or solving problems in rural areas. As a form of spatial structure for rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and arts and culture in the district

Sukoharjo created regional centers consisting of centers main areas and activity centers.

B. RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT TARGETS:

1. Use and utilization of village areas in the context of determining inter-village development areas in accordance with the district spatial plan.
2. Development and empowerment of village communities to increase access to welfare services and economic activities.
3. Preparation of rural area spatial plans in a participatory manner, strengthening institutional capacity and community partnerships.

4. Development of growth centers and infrastructure development between villages in an integrated manner.
5. Strengthening Joint Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES Bersama) as village economic institutions based on inter-village cooperation; And
6. Organizing village economic actors (farmers, craftsmen, traders and others) who have similar interests and goals.

STRATEGIES AND POLICY DIRECTIONS IN RURAL AREA

A. RURAL AREA STRATEGY

The Rural Area Development Plan Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture in Sukoharjo Regency is a form of manifestation in order to utilize existing rural potentials for the benefit of local rural communities. Potentials which include natural resources can be identified from

base (commodity) level, so that the main commodity can be developed or cultivated more widely. Commodities or superior products can describe a village's ability to produce products, create value, provide employment opportunities and generate income for the community and government.

In the Rural Area Development Plan Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture in Sukoharjo Regency, superior commodities are determined based on regional themes, RT/RW, the existence of great opportunities and community aspirations. The formulation of superior commodities is also an effort to verify superior commodities that have been determined at the area determination stage.

The following is the formulation of superior commodities and supporting commodities based on cluster analysis and cluster targets.

1. Commodity and Supporting Clusters

Cluster targets are measurable cluster performance targets and will be achieved within five years. In order to realize a sustainable Rural Area Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Cultural Arts in Sukoharjo Regency, it is necessary to have integrated spatial planning through planning the main and supporting facilities and infrastructure for a Rural Area Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture.

The formation of space through the provision of supporting facilities and infrastructure for rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and arts and culture needs to show its spatial form as one step to change people's mindset so that it is easier to get access to facilities and infrastructure adequate organic farming.

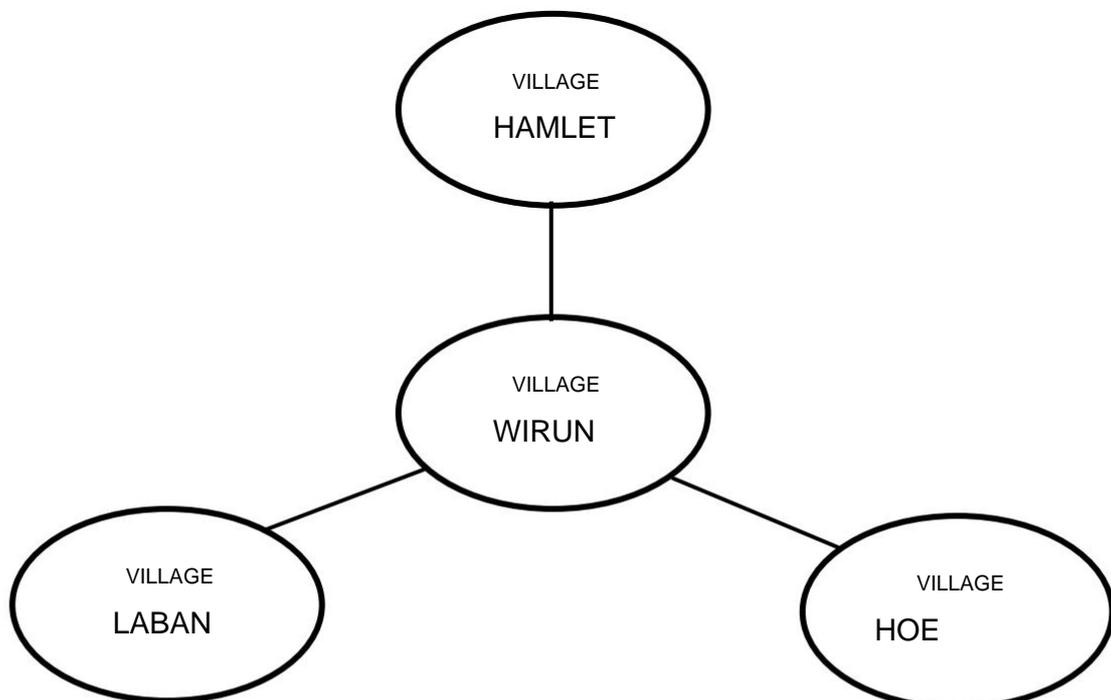
The potential of the four villages in developing rural areas includes:

- a. Agriculture, livestock and fisheries;
- b. Tourism development;
- c. Empowerment of SMEs;
- d. Environmental preservation.

An overview of the potential of the Main and Village Villages Supporters, Mojolaban District include:

VILLAGE	SECTOR	POTENCY
Wirun	Agriculture	rice, bananas, kale, rambutan,
	Farm	goat and catfish
	Industry	gamelan, paper puppets and handloom;
	Tour	Bridal Embung
	Art and culture	ketoprak and film works
Hamlet	Agriculture	paddy
	Industry	karak juice, woven and processed foods
Laban	Agriculture	rice, citrus fruits
	Tour	Rainbow Dyke
Hoe	Agriculture	paddy
	Farm	cows and pigs
	Tour	Education on ethanol production, culinary arts, batik.

Composition of Regional Functions, Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture Mojolaban District:



Information :
 Wirun Village : As a Core Village that functions as rural center, a service center that serves the surrounding villages

Dukuh Village:
 Laban Village:
 Cangkol Village:



as the main supporting village, Cluster as supporting the core village

The existing supporting facilities and infrastructure also function to shape the image of the Rural Area Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture of Sukoharjo Regency. Cluster supporting Rural Areas Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture

aims to accommodate processing, marketing and community empowerment in rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and cultural arts in Sukoharjo Regency. The results of organic rice production in the organic rice cluster will be processed and distributed in supporting clusters.

2. Cluster Analysis

Cluster analysis is intended to identify strategic issues, needs and regional development components that will play a role in the sub-system chain network. Commodity cluster sub-system from tourism facilities, production, processing, to marketing.

Cluster analysis was carried out through FGD at regional level with the following stages:

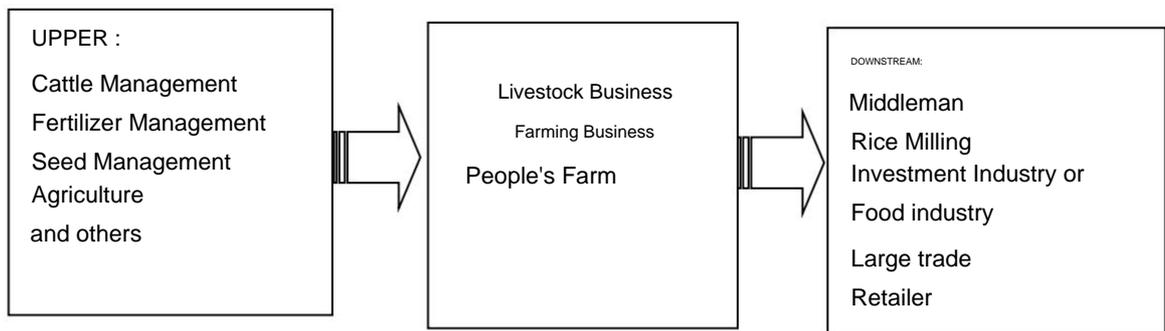
- a. identify activities that have been carried out by each component in each cluster subsystem;
- b. identify strategic issues (problems) faced and activities required in each sub-system;
And
- c. Identify the components that will carry out the required activities.

From the results of the FGD agreement, superiority was obtained in rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and cultural arts in the district Integrated Sukoharjo is an Agricultural Tourism Gamelan art industry.

Agribusiness is an agricultural business system in the broadest sense to be implemented sectorally but intersectorally or carried out not only as a sub-system but within one system, and agribusiness is a commercially oriented farming business or an agricultural business with a profit orientation.

One effort that can be taken to increase farmers' income is by implementing the concept of Integrated Agribusiness System Development, namely if an agribusiness system that does not have production facilities sub-systems, cultivation sub-systems, processing and marketing sub-systems is developed through good agribusiness management and in one system. complete and related.

Example of Management from Upstream to Downstream:



B. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY DIRECTIONS

The development of rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and arts and culture, the Village Government cannot be separated from the policies that previously existed in Sukoharjo Regency, both in the form of spatial plans and development plans. Some policies that used as material for analysis is the Regional Spatial Planning (RT/RW) Sukoharjo Regency 2011-2031, Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) Sukoharjo Regency 2016-2021.

Policy Direction and Strategy for Development of Rural Areas Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture in Sukoharjo Regency, namely: 1. Fulfillment of

Minimum Village Service Standards in accordance with geographical conditions of the Village, through strategies:

- a. increasing the availability of housing facilities and infrastructure and settlement facilities;
- b. increasing the availability of teaching staff and facilities and educational infrastructure;
- c. increasing the availability of medical personnel and facilities and health infrastructure;
- d. increasing the availability of transportation infrastructure between settlements to educational service centers, health service centers and economic activity centers; and e. increasing the availability of water, electricity and infrastructure

telecommunication.

2. Poverty reduction and economic business development village community, through strategies:

- a. facilitating the management of Village BUMs and increasing the availability of production infrastructure, especially seeds, fertilizer, post-harvest, processing of agricultural and fishery products at the village household scale;
- b. facilitation, coaching and assistance in business development, capital/credit assistance, business opportunities, marketing and entrepreneurship; And

- c. increase the capacity of village communities in the use and development of Appropriate Science and Technology.
3. Development of human resources, increasing empowerment, and forming socio-cultural capital in village communities through strategies:
- a. develop skills-based education and entrepreneurship;
 - b. develop the capacity and assistance of village community institutions and traditional institutions in a sustainable manner; c. increasing community capacity and participation including women, children, youth and people with disabilities through facilitation, training and assistance in planning, implementing and monitoring village development;
 - d. strengthening the capacity of village communities and indigenous communities in managing and utilizing natural land and water resources, as well as the village environment, including coastal villages, in a sustainable manner; And
 - e. increase participation and capacity of the workforce (TKI/TKW) in the village.
4. To encourage economic development in rural areas rural-urban linkages through strategies:
- a. realizing and developing production centers, industrial centers for processing agricultural and fishery products, culture and tourism destinations;
 - b. increasing village transportation access to centers local/regional economic growth;
 - c. developing inter-village, inter-regional and inter-government-private collaboration including collaboration in the management of BUMDesa;
 - d. build business facilities/business centers in rural areas;
 - e. developing an information and communication technology community for farmers to interact with other economic actors in harvest production, sales, distribution, etc.
5. Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment, as well as spatial planning of rural areas through strategies:
- a. guarantee the implementation of land distribution to villages and distribution of land rights to farmers and land workers;
 - b. arranging rural area space to protect agricultural land and suppress conversion of productive land and conservation land, as well as efforts to accelerate and improve the quality of services, development and empowerment of village communities; c. prepare policies regarding village access and rights to manage natural resources on a local scale and with a disaster mitigation perspective to increase food production and achieve food security;

- d. prepare and implement new regulatory policies regarding *shareholding* between the government, investors, villages and village residents in the management of natural resources;
- e. carrying out rural development investment programs with a shareholding pattern involving villages and village residents as shareholders;
- f. rehabilitate polluted and disaster-affected rural areas, especially in river basins.

CHAPTER V

RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Based on the results of strategic issue analysis, formulation of objectives and target, then the next stage in the preparation process is elaboration of strategies to realize RPKP based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture, Mojolaban District, Sukoharjo Regency. (*Matrix Rural Area Development Plan attached*).

ACTIVITY ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS

Rural area development is carried out with principles including participatory, holistic and comprehensive, integrated and sustainable. This means that development of rural areas must be carried out through synergy between various components. Synergism is a process of collaboration or cooperation between two or more committed entities, forming a system that influences each other to achieve common goals, and provides changes that are better or different from each other's effects. To ensure synergism occurs, a system must be prepared which is represented in the synergism model.

A. SYNERGISM MODEL

Rural Area Development Synergy Model (PKP)

Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture is a framework or formation that presents a synergistic system in the form of a series of PKP components structured in clusters and between commodity clusters that work together regularly from upstream to downstream to achieve regional development goals, namely realizing Agriculture, Tourism and Culture Based. Sustainable Cultural Arts and realizing equitable development of rural areas based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture in Sukoharjo Regency.

The synergism model contains several things, namely:

1. Systematic implementation of activities from upstream to downstream;
 2. Regional development goals and targets for each cluster;
 3. Collaboration leader; and 4.
- Collaboration coordinator.

Each cluster is coordinated by a competent regional apparatus. The preparation of the synergism model was carried out through analysis of the Comprehensive Synergism System, with the stages of formulating regional development goals and targets in accordance with the agreement, determining superior commodities, preparing the model framework, model agreement.

B. DETERMINING THE LOCATION OF RURAL AREAS

Rural Area Development is further regulated in Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

Furthermore, Government Regulation Number 47 of 2005 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages has been issued.

Some regulations related to Rural Areas are:

1. Development of rural areas is a combination of development between villages carried out in efforts

accelerate and improve the quality of services, development and empowerment of village communities through a participatory development approach.

2. Rural area development consists of: a. Preparation of rural area spatial plans participative; b. Development of integrated inter-Village growth centers; c. Strengthening community capacity; d. Institutions and economic partnerships; and e. Inter-rural infrastructure development.
3. Development of rural areas takes into account authority based on original rights and local village-scale authority as well as mainstreaming peace and social justice through preventing social and environmental impacts that are detrimental to some and/or all villages in rural areas.
4. Rural area development is carried out in designated locations determined by the regent.
5. Determination of locations for development of rural areas is carried out using the following mechanisms:
 - a. The Village Government carries out an inventory and identification of the area, economic potential, population mobility, as well as Village facilities and infrastructure as a proposal for determining the Village as a location for rural area development;
 - b. The proposal to determine the Village as a location for rural area development is submitted by the Village Head to the Regent;
 - c. The Regent conducts a study of the proposal to adapt it to the district's development plans and programs; And
 - d. Based on the results of the study of the proposal, the Regent determines the location for development of the rural area with a Regent's Decree.
6. The Regent can propose a rural area development program in the location he has determined to the Governor and to the Government through the Governor.
7. Rural area development programs originating from Ministries/Non-Ministerial Government Institutions and Provincial Regional Governments are discussed with Regency Regional Governments to be designated as Rural Area Development Programs.

Determining the location of rural areas based on agriculture, tourism and arts and culture in Mojolaban District was agreed upon in an FGD with representatives of village delegations, village heads and related regional officials, namely Wirun Village supported by Dukuh Village, Laban Village and Cangkol Village.

The Rural Area Development Synergistic Model (PKP) is a framework or formulation that represents a Synergism System in the form of a series of PKP components structured in clusters and between commodity clusters that collaborate regularly from upstream to downstream to achieve regional development goals.

CHAPTER VII

FUNDING NEEDS

The need for funding for rural area development comes from:

- a. State budget;
- b. Provincial Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget;
- c. Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget;
- d. Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget; And
- e. other legitimate and non-binding sources.

More detailed funding needs can be seen in the Program and Activity Matrix table for the Rural Area Development Plan Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture for Mojolaban District, Sukoharjo Regency for 2020-2024.

CHAPTER VIII**CLOSING**

This is the Rural Area Development Program Plan Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture for 4 (four) villages, namely Wirun Village, Dukuh Village, Laban and Cangkol Villages in Mojolaban District.

We convey this so that it can be used as input and addition to the repertoire for the Sukoharjo Regency Government in preparing Rural Area Development activities.

The Strategic Plan for the Development of Rural Areas Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture for 2020 to 2024 is a planning document for a period of 5 years which contains general conditions, potential and problems, goals and strategic policy directions which are an elaboration of the Rural Area Development plan document.

The Rural Development Plan document for 2020 to 2024 is a guide for village institutional stakeholders and the community to implement programs and activities that are consistent with the targets that have been set.

With the preparation of the strategic plan document, it is hoped that it can be used as a reference in preparing work plans at village and district levels so that the elaboration of work plans each year will be easier to implement.

Implementation of the Rural Area Development Plan Document Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture from 2020 to 2024, it is still possible to make adjustments based on needs due to changes in policy, problems and evaluation results of the implementation of the Rural Area Development Program Based on Agriculture, Tourism and Arts and Culture.

Realizing that achieving development in rural areas is not easy, only with the determination and integrity of the community, Village Government, Regency Government, Provincial Government and Central Government accompanied by intensive cross-sectoral coordination, then development goals and targets can be achieved.

REGENT SUKOHARJO,

signed.

WARDOYO WIJAYA

**PROGRAM MATRIX AND ACTIVITIES FOR RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PLAN BASED ON AGRICULTURE, TOURISM AND ARTS AND CULTURE
MOJOLABAN DISTRICT, SUKOHARJO DISTRICT, 2020-2024**

No	Program		Location (Village)	Volume (***) 20th Year					Unit	Amount of Funds for the Year (Million Rupiah)					Source of Funds *4)	Performance Achievements		Year Performance Targets					Performance Conditions End of Period RPKP *6)
	Component *)	Activity **)		1						1						Indicator Programs *5)	Performance Conditions First period RPKP	1					
				2	3	4	5	2		3	4	5	2	3				4	5				
A Planning for Rural Area Development Commodity Activities																							
a Building a Cluster																							
1		Cluster socialization to relevant stakeholders	4 Villages	2	2				Package	10	10				APBDes								
2		Identify various cluster products	4 Villages	2	2				Package	15	10				APBDes								
3		Conduct field surveys for validation purposes	4 Villages	2	2				Package	5	5				APBDes								
4		Evaluation to determine the feasibility of superior products	4 Villages	2	2				Package	12	13				APBDes								
5		Determine the cluster's superior product	4 Villages	2	2				Package	4	4				APBDes								
6		Establish cluster management	4 Villages	2	2				Package	10	10				APBDes								
7		Prepare cluster AD/ART	4 Villages	2	2				Package	5	5				APBDes								
8		Drawing up a business plan	4 Villages	2	2				Package	13	13				APBDes								
9		Implementation of cluster coaching	4 Villages		2	2			Package		15	15			APBDes								
10		Strengthening POKTAN and POKDARWIS	4 Villages		2	2			Package		10	10			APBDes								
11		Development of Industrial Groups	4 Villages		2	2			Package		10	10			APBDes								
B HR Improvement Program																							
a Capacity Increase Farmers/craftsmen and Processors Featured Commodities																							
1		Training in good cultivation of superior commodities.	4 Villages	2	1	1			Package	20	10	10			PROV APBD and REGENCY APBD								
2		Training on processing superior commodities	4 Villages	1	2	1			Package	10	20	10			PROV APBD and REGENCY APBD								
3		Increasing the capacity of industrial educational tourism	4 Villages																				
	a	Training on branding batik, goyor weaving and beach cloth	4 Villages	1	1	1	1		Package	50	50	50	50		PROV APBD and REGENCY APBD								
	b	Healthy character branding training	4 Villages	1	1	1	1		Package	50	50	50	50		PROV APBD and REGENCY APBD								
	c	Home stay management training	4 Villages	1	1	1	1		Package	50	50	50	50		PROV APBD and REGENCY APBD								
	d	Culinary training	4 Villages	1	1	1	1		Package	50	50	50	50		PROV APBD and REGENCY APBD								
	e	business management training	4 Villages	1	1	1	1		Package	50	50	50	50		PROV APBD and REGENCY APBD								

No	Program		Location (Village)	Volume ***) 20th Year					Unit	Amount of Funds for the Year (Million Rupiah)					Source of Funds *4)	Performance Achievements		Year Performance Targets					Performance Conditions
	Component *)	Activity **)		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		Indicator Programs *5)	First period RPKP	1	2	3	4	5	End of Period RPKP *6)
12		Cabak River Tourism	Dukuh Village																				
	a	Pier Construction	Dukuh Village			1	1		Units			150	150	State Budget									
	b	Cleaning and arrangement of branch rivers	Dukuh Village			1	1		Package			200	200	State Budget									
	c	Procurement of boats and gethek	Dukuh Village			1	1		Units			60	60	State Budget									
	d	Providing clean water sources	Dukuh Village			1			Units			200		State Budget									
	e	Procurement of toilets	Dukuh Village				1		Units				100	State Budget									
	f	Culinary Arrangement	Dukuh Village				1		Units				200	State Budget									
	g	Parking lot arrangement	Dukuh Village			1			Units			100		State Budget									
	h	Selfie spot	Dukuh Village			1			Units			50		State Budget									
	i	Gazebo Procurement	Dukuh Village				1		Units				100	State Budget									
	j	Provision of landfill	Dukuh Village				1		Units				50	State Budget									
	k	Provision of river health rooms	Dukuh Village				1		Units				100	State Budget									
13		Swimming pool	Dukuh Village																				
	a	Procurement of swimming pool building	Dukuh Village				1		Units				500	State Budget									
	b	Provision of changing rooms (MCK)	Dukuh Village				1		Units				100	State Budget									
	c	Procurement of clean water sources (deep wells)	Dukuh Village				1		Units				150	State Budget									
	d	Food Cort Area	Dukuh Village					1	Units					200 APBN									
	e	Parking area	Dukuh Village					1	Units					100 APBN									
	f	Procurement of swimming pool infrastructure	Dukuh Village				1	1	Units				50	50 APBN									
	g	Gazebo Procurement	Dukuh Village					1	Units					75 APBN									
	h	Selfie Spot	Dukuh Village					1	Units					50 APBN									
	i	Provision of landfill	Dukuh Village					1	Units					30 APBN									
	j	Procurement of Information Space and communication	Dukuh Village					1	Units					100 APBN									
14		Development and development of Sendang Want	Dukuh Village				1	1	Package				400	400 APBN									