
AUTHORITY OF THE BUNDER VILLAGE GOVERNMENT IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF VILLAGE EDUCATION

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Abstract

Education is the guidance or help given by adults to the development of the child to reach his maturity with the aim that the child is quite capable of carrying out his life tasks not with the help of others. And planned to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious, spiritual power, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and the necessary skills for themselves and society. Conceptually, the term authority or Authority is a very important part of Governance Law (Administrative Law), because the new government can carry out its functions based on the authority it obtains.

Keywords: *Education, Government, Authority, Village bunder.*

Introduction

Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world, consisting of 13,466 islands that stretch wide. Indonesia is currently de facto based on the Minister of Home Affairs Number 56 Regulation of 2015 concerning Codes and Data of Indonesian Government Administration Areas. It consists of 34 provinces. The province is divided into 416 districts and 98 cities 7160 sub-district-level areas, 8,430 sub-districts and 74,754 villages. The vast Indonesian state with a geographical location divided into islands makes Indonesia implement its government take authority by carrying out a decentralized system, namely the handover of government affairs by the central government to autonomous regions based on the principle of autonomy.¹

¹ St. Ika Noerwulan Fraja, "The Responsibility of the Surabaya City Government Towards People with Mental Disorders," *Trunojoyo Law Review* 2, no. 1 (2020): 12-25, <https://doi.org/10.21107/tlr.v2i1.9480>.

Decentralization is intended to prevent the accumulation of power on one side only, it is considered an act of democracy to attract the people to participate in government and train themselves in exercising democratic rights. To achieve an efficient government, attention can be fully shed to the specificity of something regional, and also decentralization is necessary because local governments can directly help the development of development in the regions. In its embodiment, namely with the existence of regional autonomy. Regional autonomy is the right, authority, and obligation of autonomous regions to regulate and take care of their own government affairs and the interests of local communities in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Regional autonomy makes it easier for the central government to control regions, and the community can feel more optimal services from the government, policies that are more targeted are more targeted, and development can reach all regions.²

Under the concept of regional autonomy, the government and communities in a region have an important role in improving the quality of development in their respective regions. This is mainly because in regional autonomy, there is a transition of authority. Authority, which was originally organized by the central government, now becomes the business of each regional government and then from the regional level down to the villages.³

In Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Article 1 Paragraph 1 states that: Villages are villages and customary villages or referred to by other names, hereinafter referred to as Villages, are legal community units that have territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, rights of origin,

² Dadang Sufianto, "Pasang Surut Otonomi Daerah Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Academia Praja* 3, no. 2 (August 1, 2020): 271-88, <https://doi.org/10.36859/jap.v3i2.185>.

³ Ni'matul Huda and Despan Heryansyah, "Kompleksitas Otonomi Daerah Dan Gagasan Negara Federal Dalam Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia," *Jurnal Hukum Ius Quia Iustum* 26, no. 2 (August 22, 2019), <https://doi.org/10.20885/iustum.vol26.iss2.art2>.

and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.⁴

In a village, the holder of authority is the village government itself. The government, in terms of economic management and also from the management of government education, has high authority, as explained in Government Regulation on Amendments to Government Regulation Number 17 of 2010 concerning The Management and Implementation of Education. In this regulation, the government has an important role in the management of education.⁵

The world of education must be able to play an active role in preparing educated human resources who can face various challenges in life, both locally, regionally, nationally and internationally. It is not enough for him to master only theories but also to be willing and able to apply them in social life. He is not only able to use the knowledge gained in school/college but also able to solve various problems faced in everyday life.

Human resources with character as expressed above can be achieved through education that is oriented towards the formation of an entrepreneurial spirit, namely the spirit of courage and willingness to face the problems of life and life reasonably, a creative spirit to find solutions and overcome these problems, and an independent spirit and not dependent on others. One of the entrepreneurial spirits that needs to be developed through education is character derived from the nation's culture.⁶

Bunder village is the capital of Pademawu subdistrict, Pamekasan district. Its location is very strategic because it is the centre of sub-district government, which is supported by the existence of other offices such as Sektor police, military district

⁴ Ketut Dewi Martha Erli Handayeni and Fajrii Audrina Majida, "Tipologi Ketertinggalan Wilayah Pada Kabupaten Sampang," *Jurnal Penataan Ruang* 14, no. 1 (2019): 24, <https://doi.org/10.12962/j2716179x.v14i1.7150>.

⁵ Danetta Leoni Andrea, "Penyelenggaraan Otonomi Daerah Bidang Pendidikan Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah," *JHK* 1, no. 2 (January 30, 2020): 157-65, <https://doi.org/10.46924/jihk.v1i2.128>.

⁶ Yanwar Pribadi, "Religious Networks in Madura: Pesantren, Nahdlatul Ulama, and Kiai as the Core of Santri Culture," *Al-Jami'ah* 51, no. 1 (2013): 3.

command, PT. POS and others. Several villages bound bunder village as a unitary area of territory. To the north it borders Dasok village of Pademawu district, the east borders Capak village of Galis district, the south borders Pademawu East village of Pademawu district, and the west borders Pademawu village West of Pademawu district. Bunder village is located between 113 o 31' BT and -7 o 11' LS in the lowlands with an average air temperature of 39° C and a ground height of 250 m above sea level (DPL).

Based on the presentation described above, there are several focuses of study, namely the problem of education in Bunder Village Pamekasan district and the legal role of the government in developing the quality of education in Bunder Village Pamekasan district.

Methods

This research uses a normative juridical approach. Namely, research focused on examining the application of rules or norms in positive law. In its application, this concept views the law as synonymous with written norms created and promulgated by authorized institutions or officials.⁷ Also, this research uses descriptive qualitative methods and data collection techniques using field research from library research on local and central government policies; this study aims to determine the legal basis that runs and develops in East Java Islamic boarding schools. Data collection techniques by obtaining data from various references in the form of books, journals, and copies of policy documents prepared by the government. After the data has been collected, it is then analyzed related to the data that has been obtained. Normative judicial analysis is a method used to analyze the data obtained by interpreting and discussing a legal understanding, legal norms, legal principles, legal theory, and existing legal doctrines related to the research object, so that conclusions will be obtained.

⁷ Johny Ibrahim, *Teori Dan Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif* (Malang: Bayumedia Publishing, 2006).

Discussion

Education

Education is the guidance or help given by adults to the development of the child to reach maturity with the aim that the child is quite capable of carrying out his life tasks without the help of others. I planned to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious and spiritual power, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and the necessary skills for themselves and society. According to Ki Hajar Dewantara (Father of Indonesian National Education) explained the meaning of education.⁸

According to Law No. 20 of 2003, education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have the spiritual power of religion, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, as well as the skills needed for themselves, society, nation, and state.⁹

Regarding terminology, Samsul Nizar concluded from some scientists' thoughts that education is a conscious effort carried out gradually and simultaneously (process), planned by people with certain requirements as educators. Later in Indonesian, the term education comes from the word "educate" by giving it the prefix "pe" and the suffix "an", meaning "deed" (thing, way or so on). The term education originally came from the Greek "pedagogies", which means the guidance given to the child. The term was later translated into English "education" which means development or guidance.¹⁰

⁸ Zainuddin Zainuddin, "Konsep Pendidikan Budi Pekerti Perspektif Ki Hadjar Dewantara," *KABILAH: Journal of Social Community* 6, no. 1 (June 27, 2021): 8–25, <https://doi.org/10.35127/kbl.v6i1.4651>.

⁹ Rahmat Hidayat, "Paradigma Pendidikan Profetik Dalam Konsep Pendidikan Ki Hajar Dewantara Dan Aktualisasinya Di Era Disrupsi," *Jurnal Intelektual: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Studi Keislaman* 11, no. 1 (April 25, 2021): 60–73, <https://doi.org/10.33367/ji.v11i1.1610>.

¹⁰ Samsul Nizar, *Introduction Basis-Basis Thought Islamic Education* (Jakarta: Media Style Primary, 2001), 87.

Then the village government in bunder village has an eduwisata program through the head of Bumdes there making salt management as tourism education, the education is a program from the bunder village government to provide training education related to tourism. There is a salt development tour because the potential there is a salt manager. Then it is used as a material for upbringing to the community as there manages salt which is a type of crystal salt so that the management is different from salt which usually takes how many stages, therefore according to the village head and bumdes head in the bunder village, it is necessary to use it as training or upbringing material so that there is regeneration and the community can make the village grow in terms of its economy and the village can rise and provide welfare to the bunder village community.

According to the village head, bunder Eduwisata Garam was born because of the support of various parties. The achievement of Bunder Village as the first best in the Village Innovation Competition (SINODES) at the East Java provincial level in 2019 is the main trigger. With this achievement, the *stakeholders* agreed to initiate salt tourism to improve the village economy. The krosok salt recrystallization innovation developed in Bunder village needs to be downstream from the product produced, namely iodized consumption salt. The resulting consumption salt requires legality in its marketing. The management of legality requires adequate competence and a long enough time. While completing the legality affairs, the recrystallized salt is used as an entrance ticket souvenir for salt tourism. By being used as an entrance ticket souvenir, the production of recrystallized salt can continue to run and become unique for tourists who visit salt tourism.¹¹

Thus, the government there cares about education there with the existence of a program called Education not only about schools whose participants are young

¹¹ Iskandar Dzulkarnain et al., "Nyadar: Religious and Cultural Resistance of Madurese Salt Farming Community," *Sodality: Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan* 8, no. 2 (November 20, 2020): 53–68, <https://doi.org/10.22500/8202031832>.

people but also elderly people can also participate in the program so that education there is rapidly accelerating through the village government program.

Authority of the Government

Conceptually, the term authority or Authority is a very important part of Governance Law (Administrative Law), because the new government can carry out its functions on the basis of the authority it obtains. The definition of authority in the General Dictionary Indonesian interpreted as the same as authority, namely the right and power to do something.

Authority in general is the sphere of power that a person or group has to rule, regulate, and carry out duties in their respective fields. Authority is an element of the power that a person has. In power usually a power holder has the authority to exercise his power in accordance with the authority granted to him. According to Kaplan "authority is a Formal power that has the right to issue orders and make regulations and has the right to expect compliance with regulations".

The definition of authority according to Budiardjo is institutionalized power, the ability to carry out certain legal actions intended to cause legal consequences, and the right that contains the freedom to do or not to perform certain actions or demand other parties to perform certain actions.

Some expert opinions on authority and sources of authority are very diverse. Some associate authority with power and distinguish it between attribution, delegation, and mandate. Philipus M. Hadjon said that every act of government is required to rest on legitimate authority. Authority is obtained through three sources: attribution, delegation, and mandate. The authority of attribution is usually outlined through the division of state power by the constitution, while the authority of delegation and mandate is the authority derived from delegation.¹²

¹² Philipus M. Hadjon, *Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Rakyat* (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2015).

Community leaders encouraged not only for the benefit of the related contestation but also as a preservation to maintain salt ponds and also from their education to the long term so that salt farmers have land that is protected and facilitated by the government directly for further salt cultivation and is also not only distributed to the community around Bunder Village but also to other communities, especially the Pamekasan community and others.

In an interview with the village government to the head of bundles in Bunder village, the author got the answer that salt tourism village is a way to develop education besides that so that it only does not focus on schools. Still, the community gets an education in Bunder village is very prospective. This will have a positive impact on the village;¹³

- a) environmentally friendly and renewable,
- b) able to lift the potential and added value of local commodities,
- c) involves high community participation.

Based on the above considerations, Bunder Village chose the field of tourism as a thematic village under the name Eduwisata Garam. Salt tourism it is hoped that a salt tourism village can cover various sectors. Starting from the tourism sector, MSMEs (culinary), agriculture (salt ponds and mangrove cultivation), education and culture and fisheries. The salt theme was chosen as a characteristic because Bunder village is one of the national salt centres in Pamekasan. With this thematic village in the field of tourism, Bunder Village can become an independent village that can improve the welfare of its citizens.¹⁴

¹³ Endang Tri Wahyurini and Emmy Hamidah, "Pengembangan Ekonomi Desa Melalui Kampung Garam (Studi Kasus Desa Bunder Kecamatan Pademawu Kabupaten Pamekasan Madura)," *Jurnal Agrinika: Jurnal Agroteknologi Dan Agribisnis* 4, no. 2 (September 29, 2020): 155, <https://doi.org/10.30737/agrinika.v4i2.1064>.

¹⁴ Aprilina Susandini and Darul Islam, "Konsep Pengembangan Wisata Garam Madura Dengan Analisis SWOT," *MBR (Management and Business Review)* 6, no. 1 (June 30, 2022): 59–68, <https://doi.org/10.21067/mbr.v6i1.6648>.

Conclusion

The village government in bunder village has an eduwisata program through the head of bumdes there making salt management as tourism education, the education is a program from the bunder village government to provide training education related to tourism. Then it is used as a material for educating the community there so that there is regeneration and the community can make the village grow in terms of its economy and the village is able to rise and provide welfare to the bunder village community.

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