

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

AGRICULTURE CENSUS 1993

VILLAGE POTENTIALS/KELURAHAN

ATTENTION

1. The objective of the 1993 Agriculture Census is:
 - a. To obtain statistic data on the agriculture sector from households that conduct agriculture activities
 - b. To obtain statistic data on the distribution of land ownership, pattern of work, usage of land
 - c. To obtain statistic data on government or private agriculture establishments
2. ST-93 PODES is a part of the 1993 Agriculture Census activity that aims to obtain detailed data on the medium and infrastructure that are in the village/kelurahan also the agriculture potentials, education, health and social-economic potentials
3. The obligation to give information and the confidentiality of the data gathered in this Census shall be observed in accordance to Law no. 6/1960 on Census

BLOCK I. IDENTIFICATION OF LOCATION

Question 1 to 5: Write the name of province, regency/municipality, administrative city, sub-regency and village/kelurahan. Fill in the code based on the 1990 Village Master File that has been updated based on the dating of village/kelurahan in 1992. The village/kelurahan code is written inside the 3 first boxes and the last box is filled in with the number 0 (zero). The village/kelurahan that is enumerated are all villages/kelurahan based on the condition during enumeration. The village/kelurahan that was found during enumeration is still enumerated as long as it has a separate administration and has received a SK (Surat Keputusan = Letter of Sentence) from the Governor.

Question 6: A Village/kelurahan is classified as an urban or rural area based on the Village Master File that has been defined by the 1990 Village Master File that has been updated in 1992. If there is hesitation on the enumerated village/kelurahan ask for assistance from the sub-regency staff.

BLOCK II. IDENTIFICATION OF ENUMERATION

Question 1 to 4: Write the name of enumerator, NIP/NMS (Official Number), date of filling in/checking and the signature of enumerator/investigator. Fill in the duration of enumeration in hour units. Before signing and adding the stamp, the head of the village/lurah should examine whether the contents in the list of *Podes* ST-93 have visualized the actual condition of the village/kelurahan.

BLOCK III. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS ON THE VILLAGE/KELURAHAN

Question 1: Village Status/kelurahan

A village is an area occupied by a number of people as a community. Also included is a legal community that has the lowest governing organization under a Camat (sub-district head) and has the right to organize their own household in the bonding of the country of Republic of Indonesia including UPT/PMST, whereas the kelurahan has no right to conduct their own household.

Question 2:

The formation of a village/ kelurahan is generally based on the SK (Surat Keputusan = Sentence Letter) Ministry of Internal Affairs or a SK of the Government, UPT/SPT and PMST village.

Question 3:

The classification of villages that are Swadaya = self-achievement (traditional), Swakarya = self assignment (transitional) and Swasembada = self-sufficient (developing) are based on:

1. The ability on conducting the village/kelurahan household affairs
2. The level of administration progress
3. The ability of LKMD function in organizing the village development

Question 4:

A seashore village/kelurahan is a village/kelurahan that has the boundary of a sea or a village/kelurahan that has seashore.

A non-seashore village/kelurahan is a village/kelurahan that has no sea boundary or has no seashore.

Question 5:

If uncertain on the altitude of the village/kelurahan it does not have to be filled in by the enumerator but may be filled in by the sub-regency staff/KSK.

Question 6:

A supervised HPH (Hak Pengusahaan Hutan = Logging Concession) village (outside the Java island) or Perhutani = Perusahaan Hutan Indonesia = Indonesian Forest Establishment (in the Java island) is the village surrounding the forest area. The community that obtains aid from the nearest forestry establishment

(either government or private) in conducting the social functions of the establishment, that intends to increase the community welfare/improve the village and prevent damage to the forest.

Question 7: The dimension of the village/kelurahan is in hectares (1 km² = 100 ha)

Question 8: Distance is the length of the nearest road that is usually used by public, either by land or water. If the village/kelurahan does not have an office, the distance is calculated from the house of the head of the village/Lurah.

Question 10: Village/kelurahan government officials.

Each Head Official is a person who is responsible in this matter. If there is a person that functions as more than one occupation then choose the main one.

Question 11a: LKMD (Lembaga Ketahanan Desa = Village Defense Institute) is a community institution in a village that originates from, by and for the community. It is also a mode of the community participation in development, that combines various government activities and the pioneer of swadaya mutual community help in all life aspects in developing the National defense that covers ideology, politics, economy, social, culture, religion and security defense.

Prepared LKMD is in the process of preparing the development of a LKMD.

LKMD Category 1, is a LKMD that has the awareness and has grown the understanding of LKMD and has conducted a meeting on the development of an LKMD. The organizational structure is based on the Ministry of Internal Affairs Decree no.25, 1980, has a stamp and a LKMD sign and still needs directions and aid from the government.

LKMD Category 2, is able to develop and conduct a work program, PKK program, use the funding of village aid and can initiate the swadaya mutual help

LKMD Category 3, is able to develop the planning of village development based on the local potentials, a permanent funding source, the administration and the reporting is in good order and the sections functions well (minimum 3 sections).

Question 11b and c:

Swadaya (Self achievement) value: is the sum of money spent by the village as a result from the community's contribution in the form of material (cash/goods) or the work force to add the project's expenditures spent by the Village Presidential Instruction (11.b); or aside the Presidential Instruction (11.c) of 1992/1993 budget year. For the project that does not have budget records, the project value is estimated based on the funding from the community.

Question 13a:

Agriculture Potentials, if most of the community's income source depends on the agriculture potentials either on self-owned land, rented land, shared profit, free of rent, mortgaged, *bengkok*, productive land and others.

Mining and Quarrying Potentials if most of the community's income source depends on undertaking the preparation of mining and quarrying such as the mining of stones, clay, sand and others.

Industrial Potentials if most of the community's income source depends on the large, medium, small/household industry.

Construction Potentials if most of the community's income source depends on the construction/repairation/renovation of buildings/houses, well/pumps, WC, water gutter, sports fields, etc.

Trade Potentials, if most of the community's income source depends on undertaking trade including undertaking a restaurant, catering, and a restaurant in a train, cafeteria, food stall, and accommodations (hotel, motel, and lodgings).

Transportation Potentials are if the community's income source depends on undertaking transportation, either cargo or passengers on land, sea and air.

Financial institution, Real Estate, Undertaking Rent and Establishment Services Potentials if most of the community's income source depends on a Bank, Mortgaging Company, Insurance and others.

Question 14:

Disaster is a natural disaster that causes suffering, disaster, loss and the misery of the people. Not included here are disaster caused by plant diseases or an epidemic. Other disasters are forest fire, hurricane and others.

BLOCK IV. POPULATION, ENVIRONMENT AND HOUSING

A. POPULATION

Question 1: Population registration is the registration of the population based on the number, birth, death or moving in order. If there are no population registration then to answer the next question is by conducting an interview.

Question 2: The condition of the population during the past year.

Birth/death: the number of actual reported birth/death that occurred in the village.

Death of a baby (aged 0 till less than 1 year) is the number of death of babies that occurred during the past year starting from the date of enumeration including death of babies that died at a certain time after was born.

Question 3a till 3d: The condition of the population on June 30th, 1993.

Illiterate population is the population that has the ability to read and write a letter/simple sentences in Roman letters, also included are the blind that are able to read and write in Braille, a handicapped that previously could read and write.

The number of population aged 7-15 years old that are working are people aged 7-15 years old that conducts work or, helps conduct work to obtain income or profit at least during an hour continuously during the past week.

B. ENVIRONMENT AND HOUSING

Question 1:

Gas is LPG gas and city gas from a gas company. If most of the people cooks with 2 types of fuel or more with the same percentage then choose the smallest code.

Question 3:

Toilet is a disposal place that is made under the health requirements such as uses a septic tank.

Question 4:

Presidential Instruction Public Toilet (*Jamban Umum Inpres*) is a public toilet that is made with funding from the Presidential Instruction

Other Public Toilet is a public toilet that is usually made by the community's self-initiative or from other funding sources.

Question 5:

Wastewater disposal gutter is a gutter made specifically to run wastewater from households and others.

Question 6:

Undertaking stone mining covers river stones, mountain stones, coral and others such as gold, clay, gypsum and pumice.

Question 7:

Dam Control/Dam to Prevent Erosion is a small dam constructed from stones or concrete made on a valley's channel or a small river that is a soil and conservation that supports the rehabilitation of land and land conservation

Question 8:

Remote farmer is a farmer that undertakes the cultivation of seasonal crops (rice, second crops, and horticulture) in a plantation that is not owned by the farmer located in a forest and works mobile.

Question 9:

Household that undertakes Honey Bees is a household that cultivates bees for their honey.

Household that cultivates Mulberry is an agriculture household that plant Mulberries for the food of silkworms.

Household that cultivates Silkworms is an agriculture household that cultivates Silkworms to obtain income or increase income.

Question 10a, 10b, 10c and 10d:

Environment Pollution is the disturbance towards the environment caused by factory/market waste, and others, that ruins the purity of water, air, soil and others that disturbs the life of people, animals, other microorganism also plants.

Other pollution is such as noises caused by factory machines or around an airport.

Question 11: Housing

Permanent house is a house where the walls are made out of bricks or wood, the roof is made from aluminum sheets or wooden slates and the floor is made from floor tiles or ceramic.

Semi permanent house: is a house where half of the wall is made out of bricks or made out of wood (concrete bricks and wood or concrete bricks and bamboo) the floor is made out of tiles or stones. The roof consists of roof tiles, aluminum sheets, wooden slates or asbestos.

Simple house is a house made out of simple materials (leaves) the floor is soil and the roof is made out of leaves.

A Leveled house with a good quality (good and healthy) is included in a semi permanent category, but if it is made from good materials is categorized as a permanent house and an average house is made out of average quality materials.

BLOCK V. EDUCATION

Question 1:

Column 2 and 3: write into the boxes the number of school buildings based on its level of education and type of schools

Column 4 and 5: write into the boxes the number of schools based on its level of education and type of schools

Column 6 and 7: write into the boxes the number of teachers based on the education level and type of schools

Column 8 and 9: write into the boxes the number of students based on its level of education and type of schools

School building is a building unit that is built and used for school, has been or not yet used for school activities, usually consists of classrooms and an office.

A School is a formal educational institution starting from elementary, secondary and high education. Specifically for *Podes*, Kindergarten School is also included as an educational institution

Teachers and students are teachers and students from the schools in the village.

Public School teacher is a teacher whose main job is teaching in a public school. A person has only one status either as a public or a private school teacher.

Question 2:

Write the distance (in kilometers) that is made by a student from this village to the school that is located outside this village.

Question 3a till 3c:

Islamic Boarding School (*Pondok Pesantren*) is an Islamic institution that usually provides lodgings for the students inside the educational complex.

Special Schools is an educational institution for the handicapped (blind, deaf, mute and other handicaps)

Seminary/Convent/Theology is an educational institution based on the religion of Christian/Protestant/Catholic and usually provides lodgings for its students inside the educational complex.

Question 4a till 4c:

Public library/public reading place is an institution/library unit or a reading place that supports the activities of learning for the community, not including a place for reading comics.

Remote Library is not included as a public library, except if the remote library is owned by the village/kelurahan

School Library is not included as a public library except if it provides services to the community.

Skill Courses: is a non-formal educational institution that teaches a certain skill that is specific and the time is relatively short and is aimed for the people in general. Usually it origins from the community, although it could also origin from the government or private.

Mechanical courses such as courses on repairing a radio, TV, air conditioner, refrigerator, motorcycle and automobiles.

Small/Household Industry Courses such as courses on making coconut oil, course on Batik or weaving.

Other courses such as music courses, karate, swimming, football and gymnastics. If there are more than one institute/skill courses, circle all appropriate codes and write the number of circled codes into the provided boxes.

BLOCK VI. SOCIAL CULTURE

A. The Number of Places of Worship

Question 1 till 6:

Mosque is an Islamic place of worship that is used for Friday prayers. A *Surau/Langgar* is also used for Friday Prayers but is not considered as a Mosque. A personal *Surau/Langgar/Chapel* or a *Pura* is not counted here. A *Vihara* is a place for praying for the Buddhist/Confucius.

B. Social Activities

Social activities are activities that are still actively conducted if in a village/kelurahan the group exists but is not active then it is considered as does not exist.

Question 1 till 23:

The Organization of Water Using Farmers (P3A = *Perkumpulan Petani Pemakai Air*) is a group of farmers that organize the distribution of water for irrigating the rice fields of their members. A similar organization of water users is *Subak* in Bali or *Mitra Cai* in West Java.

Dependable Fishermen Contact (KTNA = *Kontak Tani Nelayan Andalan*) is a fisherman that is dependable and selected periodically by the Fishermen Contact in a village. The number of *KTNA* in a village could be more than one person.

Other advisor officials are advisor officials other than mentioned above such as Family Planning advisors, Health advisors and Nutrition advisors.

Village Development Cadre is a person that has the capability of voluntary work for the needs of the development of the village that has a pioneer spirit, innovative and motivates the development movement in the village. Usually consists of community leader, retired, religious leaders and others.

Agriculture Advisory Hall is a place to conduct activities of agriculture advice in order to fulfill the needs of farmers/fishermen also the family, local and National needs.

Social Welfare Group is a social organization that is formed by the community as a mode of community participation in conducting the social welfare efforts such as loan and savings, funeral organization

Communal Group (KUB = *Kelompok Usaha Bersama*) is an economy activity group for the needs of its members that originates from a community that does not have a legal body, it is usually the roots of a Village Cooperative (*KUD = Koperasi Usaha Desa*).

The Group of Natural Source Preservation (KPSA = *Kelompok Pelestari Sumber Daya Alam*) is a group of farmers that live in the upper river/mountain. These farmers work on the land of 10 hectares with the support of the package of technology support on land conservation in the form of courses/training of plant/livestock seedlings, production tool and expenses.

Team on Controlling Disturbing Organisms (Regu Pengendali Jasad Pengganggu) is a group of farmers that moves collectively in the field of controlling disturbing organisms (pests, diseases and weeds).

Cooperative Services Post (TPK = *Tempat Pelayanan Koperasi*) is a place to support the farmers for the needs of their production needs that is conducted by a group of farmers as an integrated group of farmer groups and the *KUD (Koperasi Unit Desa= Village Cooperative Unit)*.

The number of Letter of Poverty (SKM = *Surat Keterangan Tidak Mampu*) is the number of letters issued by the head of the village/lurah for its community that can be used to obtain reduction on hospital fees (Private/Government Hospital) or to reduce the school expenses during the past year.

C. SPORTS

Question 1 till 10:

Sports facilities/field is a place to conduct sports in a village/kelurahan based on the relating sports requirements.

Sports activities group is a group of village/kelurahan people that conducts sports disregarding whether the sports are conducted in this village/kelurahan or in another place.

Example:

In a village there is a group of tennis players but because there is no tennis court in the village this group plays tennis and holds a tournament in another village then column 2 question 6 is coded 6 and column 3 question 6 is coded 7.

D. RECREATION AND ARTS

Question 1 till 8:

A place for performance is a permanent place that is specifically used for art performances.

An art organization is an organization that conducts routine practice is ready to perform in their own place or fulfill orders.

Amusement/Recreational Park is a place for recreation that are usually visited by people because it has natural or man made attraction either by paying admission tickets or not such as an amusement park (*Taman Ria*) camping ground, Botanical Garden, Zoo or an Orchid garden.

Others such as a place for fishing, breeding crocodiles for recreation, museum, massage parlor and other traditional arts.

BLOCK VII. HEALTH

Question 1a till 1m:

Maternity Hospital/BKIA (*Balai Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak = Maternal and Child Health Center*) is a hospital with facilities for giving birth, pregnancy examination, maternal and child examination under the supervision of a doctor and midwife/medical officials.

Maternity Home is a house with facilities for giving birth pregnancy examination, maternal and child examination under the supervision of a midwife/medical official.

Policlinic is a place to consult health under the supervision of a doctor/medical official. Not including a clinic that is located in a Community Health Center (*Puskesmas*)/Hospital.

Supporting Puskesmas (*Puskesmas Pembantu*) is a place to consult health at the sub-regency level or in a village/kelurahan that is usually headed by a doctor/medical officials. A doctor is not available every day at a Supporting *Puskesmas*. Not included here is the Remote *Puskesmas*.

A doctor's practice is a specific place where a doctor conducts a practice individually/together for the service of community members.

Integrated Health Posts (*Posyandu*) is integrated services for under-five children with the activities such as vaccination, weighing babies and examination of children's health.

Family Planning Post (*Pos KB*) is a place for Family Planning examination/services under the supervision of a doctor/midwife, not including a remote Family Planning Post.

If the health facilities occur in the village then column (2) is coded 1, the total number is asked in column (3) and column (4) is filled in with a dash (-). If the health facilities occur outside the village then column (2) is coded 2, column (3) is filled in with a dash (-) and ask the distance for column (4).

Question 2a till 2f:

Paramedics are a health official/nurse/midwife and similar that can give medication either has a practice or not.

Traditional Birth Attendants is a person that attends women giving birth, either as a part time job or as a main job. Example: *Paraji* (in West Java).

Masseur is a person that works giving massage using his/her hands or uses an obstacle that covers the massage of nerve/reflection, finger acupressure and others.

Traditional Circumcision Attendant is a person that circumcises a person either in a traditional or a medical method that covers a Traditional Circumcision Attendant (in Java: *Bong*) or a paramedic.

Question 3:

An Epidemic Disease is a contagious disease that spreads rapidly and attacks a large number of community members during the past year.

Question 4a and 4b:

Drinking Water Company (PAM = Perusahaan Air Minum), Drinking Water Services (DAS = Dinas Air Minum), Local Drinking Water Company (PDAM = Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum) and the Drinking Water Distribution (SAM = Saluran Air Minum) are companies that distribute drinking water after going through a purification process.

BLOCK VIII. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Question 1a till 1c:

The main road is a road that connects a village/kelurahan with another village/kelurahan. In this matter it covers public transportation between each village.

Other main road is a road that is made out of wood/planks and is placed on swamps

Question 2a:

Public transportation covers public transportation that is used by the people in the village/kelurahan or between villages/kelurahan. Also included is public transportation between villages.

A wagon/cart is usually used for transporting commodities/goods that is pulled by a water buffalo/cow.

Delman/Dokar/Bendi (carriage) is usually used for people's transportation that is pulled by horsepower.

Motorboat is a boat that uses a motor for the power and is permanently installed on a boat.

Others such as a horse

If in the village/kelurahan there are no transportation between the villages and the people usually walk then in question 2a1 till 2a12 is coded even and question 2b is coded:

0	0
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Question 2b:

The main transportation mode is the most frequently transportation used by the people of the village/kelurahan. The code of main transportation is the serial number of transportation mode in question 2a.

Example:

The main transportation mode used in the village/kelurahan is the motor cycle taxi (ojek). The serial number is 5, so filling in the boxes is as follows:

Motor cycle taxi (ojek)

0	5
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Question 2c:

The access to public transportation is the place inside a village to public transportation between villages.

B. COMMUNICATION

Post House functions as a post office/supporting post office that is usually located in a secluded area.

Remote Post Office is a vehicle or a transportation mode that function the same as a Post Office/Supporting Post Office.

C. FACILITIES FOR RECEIVING INFORMATION

Receiving information facilities is an information tool that is disseminated to the people through television, radio, newspaper and magazines.

Public television is a television that is watched by every village member also other people. Not included here are a television that is located at a pharmacy, stall/restaurant.

BLOCK IX.A DIMENSION OF FIELD AND ITS USAGE

Question 1:

Technically watered rice field is a rice field that obtains irrigation from a technical irrigation that is an irrigation system where the flow of water is separated from the incoming canal and the outgoing canal. Usually this kind of irrigation method consists of a main, secondary and a tertiary canal, where the main and secondary canal also its building is built and maintained by the water services/government.

Semi-technically watered rice field is a rice field that obtains irrigation from a semi-technical irrigation that is similar to the technical irrigation system. In this matter the water services/government only take charge of the building that organizes and measures the water input, in the continuing method is not organized and is not under the water services/government.

Public Services simple technically watered rice field is a rice field that obtains irrigation from an irrigation where the water distribution is not yet in order but the government (Public Services Dept) has built part of the irrigation canal (such as the expenses of building the irrigation canal).

Non-Public Services simple technically watered rice field is a rice field that obtains irrigation from a self organized irrigation system by the community or village irrigation without the interference of Public Services.

A temporary rice field that is not used for farming covers a rice field that is more than a year ago and less than 2 years ago was not used for farming.

Question 2:

Dry field are all fields aside a rice field that is usually planted with secondary crops/*gogo* rice, such as garden plants, a plantation, a field, pond, dam, swamp or others that are not included in a state forest.

Plantation field is a dry field that is specifically to cultivate yearly plantation plants that are planted in a single, mixed or *tumpangsari* system.

Community forest field is a dry field aside from that is mentioned above specifically for cultivating forest plants either planted single, combined or *tumpangsari* such as a bamboo forest or a forest owned by the village. Including seashore swamp that is grown by *bakau/api-api* (mangrove trees) that is usually used for cultivating shrimp.

Land for building and the yard surrounding it is the land that surrounds the building and usually has a fence or a house as a boundary. If the boundary of the yard with the field is not clear then it is classified as a field.

Others: are land that is not included in the questions above such as roads, water canal, sports field, a lake and a cemetery.

Question 4: a certified land is based on the UUPA that is a land that has status as:

- Right to Own
- Right for Undertaking
- Right to Use Building
- Right for Manufacturing
- Right to Use

Question 5:

Bengkok/Pelungguh Land is a land owned by the village/kelurahan where the village administrator is given the authority as salary or to a formal village administrator as pension.

Village/Kelurahan Cash Land is land owned by the village/kelurahan where the income is used as funding source for the village/kelurahan.

Village/Kelurahan Cash Land that is written in question 5 is a Bengkok or Village Cash Land that is located in the related village.

Question 7:

Critical Land is where the condition of the land endangers the stability and the performance of the water system also the natural environment and is a part of the land that is temporarily not used. Example: empty space land, land grown with coarse grass or polluted land.

BLOCK IX.B. THE CHANGE OF LAND STATUS DURING 3 YEARS

Question 1: Write in hectares with one figure behind the comma the dimension of rice field that has changed into dry agriculture land, housing, industry, establishment/offices, services and others

Question 2: Write in hectares with one figure behind the comma the dimension of a field/plantation that has changed into a rice field housing, industry, establishment/offices, services and others

Question 3: Write in hectares with one figure behind the comma the dimension of a fishpond that has changed into a rice field housing, industry, establishment/offices, services and others

Question 4: Write in hectares with one figure behind the comma a forest that has changed into a rice field housing, industry, establishment/offices, services and others

BLOCK X. SOURCE OF ENERGY IN THE AGRICULTURE FIELD

Question 1 and 2: Windmill for irrigation is an instrument that generates the flow of water/wind for watering by raising the water from a low location to a higher location.

The number of windmills and water pumps for irrigation is the number of windmills either water/wind or others and water pump for irrigation that occurs in the village/kelurahan area.

Question 5a: Demplot is a piece of land that is used for a personal demonstration for a farmer by applying agriculture technology to a small agriculture enterprise with a certain commodity (the size of each unit is between 0.1hectare till <1 hectare). There are several types of *Demplot*: agriculture, fishery, agriculture and forestry. The forestry *Demplot* is namely UPSDA/UPM (UPSDA = Usaha Pelestarian Sumber Daya Alam = Undertaking Preserving of Natural Source of Energy, UPM = Usaha Pertanian Menetap = Undertaking Permanent Agriculture).

Question 5b: Village Seedlings Field is a field in the village that is used for seeds/grow seedlings, *stek* (cutting a branch of a plant) or *okulasi* (a seedling technique) before it is planted in the productive field.

Balai Benih (Seedling Hall) is a research place that conducts research on seeds/seedlings.

Question 5c:

Cultivating seeds/seedlings is a person that has an expertise on producing seeds/seedlings where most of the production is sold to another party.

BLOCK XI. AGRICULTURE

A. FOOD CROP AGRICULTURE

Question 1: An agriculture food crop household is a household that undertakes rice, second crop, horticulture plants (vegetables, fruits and decorative plants), either undertake their own land or not; based on their own risk where a part or the whole production is sold.

Question 2: Food crop potentials is the widest land in the village planted with a type of food crop. If there are two types of crops that is planted in the same size of land then the potential sequence are based on which household is most involved. Fill in the potential of rice, second crop, vegetables and decorative plants that are in the village/kelurahan. Not included is the agriculture household that undertakes outside the village although it fulfills the minimal requirement

B. COMMUNITY PLANTATION

Question 1:

The number of Community Plantation households that are in the village area/kelurahan. The contents has to be less or the same as the household in the village/kelurahan.

A Community Plantation household is a household that cultivates plantation crops and aims to sell a part or all of the products to obtain income.

Question 2a till 2e: The potential of plantation crops is the types of plantation crops that have the widest land in the village. If there are crops that are planted in the same size of land then the potential sequence are based on which household is most involved.

Write down five types of plantation/commodity crops that is undertaken and owned by the household in the village/kelurahan. If the code of the crop is unknown then write down the name of the crop.

C. LIVESTOCK AND FISHERY

Question 1a and 1b: A household that raises livestock is a household that raises livestock/poultry disregarding whether the livestock/poultry is self-owned or not.

Question 2: The potential of livestock/poultry is based on the sequence of the number of livestock/poultry that is undertaken and raised by the household in the village/kelurahan.

Question 3: Freshwater fisherman household is a household that aims to cultivate seedlings and raises fish for sale either a part/the whole product or to obtain income/profit at their own risk (not included as a hobby).

Question 4: Salty water pond fisherman household is a household that raises fish, shrimp or others in a salty water pond and aims to sell a part/the whole product to obtain income/profit at their own risk.

Question 5: Keramba is an obstacle to raise fish put inside a river shaped as a box made out of woven bamboo. The fishes raised in a Keramba usually have grown to a full size.

Question 6a and 6b: A household undertaking fishery is a household that takes their own risk to conduct catching fish/water plants in the public waters or in the sea with an aim to sell a part/all products or to obtain income/profit.

D. FORESTRY

A forestry household is a household that undertakes the planting, raising, replanting/mutation of wooden plants, collecting products, timber and processing coal also other forest products in the forest.

E. AGRICULTURE BUSINESS

Agriculture business is an undertaking unit in a legal form either as a large establishment or a small establishment that moves in the agriculture field.

BLOCK XII. AGRICULTURE EQUIPMENT

Mobile agriculture equipment is recorded in the village that owns the equipment (such as a tractor) but the immobile equipment is recorded where the equipment is located.

Question 2a: Sprayer is equipment that is operated by hand or motor to spray liquid pesticide.

Question 2b: Duster is equipment to spray powdered pesticide.

Question 2c: Emposan is a blowing equipment to blow poisoned gas into rat holes.

Question 3e: Penyosoh beras is an equipment that is generated with a machine to clean rice grain with broken husks into *sosoh* rice.

Question 3g: RMU is a rice grinder that consists of a husker and a polisher assembled as one. The process of moving materials from one equipment to another uses an elevator.

Question 4a: Pemipil jagung is a mechanical device made out of wood, stone or iron generated by hand or machine to pick out corn from the cob.

Question 4b: Pemberas jagung is a mechanical device operated by hand or machine made out of iron/wood that is used to change corn grain into rice corn.

Question 5b: Chip maker is a mechanical device generated by machine/diesel made out of iron to change dried cassava (small dried cassava in the size of 1 – 2 cm) into chips.

Question 5c: Pellet maker is a mechanical device generated by machine/diesel to change dried cassava, *onggok*, tapioca and others into the form of pellets (livestock food).

Question 6a: Rubber mill: is a mechanical device to grind rubber generated with kerosene fuel/ electricity/diesel.

Question 6b: Smoke house: is a house installed with a device to smoke/dry rubber

Question 6c: Remilling: is a machine to roll out rubber and produces rubber in the form of sheets (fine rubber sheets) and crepe (wrinkled rubber sheets).

Question 6d: Crumb rubber maker: is a machine to produce rubber in the form of crumbs, including sponge.

BLOCK XIII. ECONOMY

Question A.a. 1 till 10: Agriculture household covers food crop agriculture, plantation, livestock, fishery and forestry.

Industrial/handicraft household is a household where one of the members or more has an activity to change raw/half made commodity into ready made that increases the value of the commodity.

Construction households such as the development/repairing/renovation/demolition of a building/house, road, bridge, railroad and train bridge, dam, water canal, airplane runway, dock construction, vehicle parking place, building communication network, including installing water pump, digging water well/W.C and others.

Household services are services such as educational services, health, sanitary, entertainment, culture, social welfare, individual/household service.

Question A.b: Manual/daily labor household is if one of the household member that works as a worker obtains a reward service/non-routine wages (nonpermanent worker). Household members that work as an office worker, farm helper and others are not included as manual labor.

B. MARKETING TOOLS

Question 1 till 9:

A market with a permanent or semi permanent building is a market with a concrete floor or tiled, iron or wooden pillars, aluminum sheet roof, roof tiles or wooden tiles, either has walls or not disregarding it is busy or not.

A market without a permanent building (not including sidewalk vendors) is a market that has a non-permanent building such as a building from bamboo, leaves and others.

A group of shops is a number of shops that consists of at least 10 shops. In one group of shop the physical building could be more than one. Example a group of shops in Pasar Baru or Senen area.

Production tools kiosk is a place to sell fertilizer, seedlings and others for the needs of food crop, plantation, livestock and fishery. If a kiosk sells more than one type of production tool, then each production tool is calculated separately and filled in based on the ownership (KUD or non-KUD).

KUD Warehouse is a building owned by KUD and functions as a storage for agriculture products that can be used for public.

Other public warehouse is a building owned by an individual/government that functions as a place to store the agriculture products that can be used by the public.

Drying floor/concrete is a place used for drying agriculture products. The drying floor is permanent and is usually made of cement.

C. CREDIT

Question 1b:

Community Credit Bank (BPR = Bank Perkreditan Rakyat) is a bank that collects funding and receives savings only in the form of savings and a time period deposit also by distributing funds to the less fortunate economic community and needy rural community.

New Style Community Bank Credit (Pakto 27) is a *BPR* that obtains a business permit based on the Decree of the Ministry of Finance No.1064/KMK.00/1988.

Old Style Community Bank Credit is a *BPR* established before October 27, 1988.

Village Bank is an enterprise owned by the village where the area only covers the related village area and usually gives credit in cash only for the related community of the village.

Question 2b:

Non KUD Cooperative is a community economic organization that has a social character that gathers members and non-rural community members, to operate a joined establishment based on family principles. Non-KUD Cooperatives are such as the Civil Servant Cooperative, Small and Moderate Traders Cooperative, Market Cooperative, Small Industry and Community Handicraft Cooperative, Various Business Cooperative, Women Cooperative and Soya Bean Cake/Tofu Cooperative.

Question 4b:

Intensification of Sugar Cane Community Credit (TRI = Tebu Rakyat Intensifikasi) is a credit given to undertaking the cultivation of the community's sugar cane plantation in producing sugar cane and granulated sugar in applying technology that is proposed to increase the farmer's income and production.

Question 4d:

Other credit is credit other than mentioned above such as insurance credit, individual credit not from a creditor, credit from a legal form foundation.

D. OTHERS

Question 1b:

Non PLN (Perusahaan Listrik Negara = State Electricity Company) is a household that has electricity source not from State Electricity Company such as from a diesel/generator that is communal established. Not included here is lighting using kerosene.

Question 3: fill in the number of people that origins from the village or outside the village that attends a college/university outside the village and paid by the household in the village.

BLOCK XIV. CHARACTERISTICS OF HEAD OF THE VILLAGE

Question 3:

Highest education attained by head of the village/lurah is the education followed and has completed the subjects in the class/highest level and obtained a certificate. Example a head of the village that went to college till the 3rd year then the code that is circled is 5.

Question 4:

The duration of occupying the position is until a month and the last year with rounding it downwards. If head of the village is temporarily not available and is filled in by another village official due to waiting for the next election of head of the village, then fill in Block XVI Head of Village Characteristics with the contents of the temporary head of the village.

