VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

Andhika Rafi Sunggoro
Faculty of Economy and Business, Brawijaya University, Indonesia
arafisunggoro01@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this article is to get to know villages and village development, the status of village progress in village funds, challenges and inhibiting factors for village development, as well as, what is the current condition of village development in Indonesia. The research material uses secondary data sourced from the Village Information System issued by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia in 2019-2021, and uses qualitative analysis methods. The results of the study show that the condition of villages in Indonesia today is mostly developing villages. There are quite a lot of villages that are very underdeveloped or underdeveloped, while villages with independent or developed status are still very few if you look at it in comparison with all villages in Indonesia.

Keywords: development; village; progress

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as an independent country and independence was achieved by the grace of God Almighty and through the struggle of all Indonesian people. National development is essentially the complete human development and the development of society as a whole with Pancasila as the basis of the State and its guidelines (Solin et al., 2021). National development is carried out evenly throughout the country for the improvement of socially equitable living standards that became the ideal of Indonesian independence contained in the opening of the 1945 Constitution Alenia Fourth (Marthalina, 2018).

The village is an area that attracts a lot of attention from many parties, especially us as students because various problems can be studied and even some interesting problems to be solved. At the village level, the economic strength of the village is not so strong against the market mechanisms, and the village is always found in conditions not so strong in the face of relations with the city, even found in some areas there is a high disparity with the city of the area. Quoted from data obtained from the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (BPS), regarding Indonesia's open unemployment and poverty rate in 2021 shows that Indonesia's open unemployment rate in the last 3 quarters, found that the unemployment rate in the village is much lower than in the city with a figure of 4.11% for villages and 8.00% for cities, but the percentage of poverty in the village is higher than in the city, with figures of 15.37% for villages, and 12.18% for urban areas (Statistics of Indonesia, 2022).

The Village Law has placed the village at the cutting edge of development and improvement of community welfare. The village is given adequate authority and funding in order to manage its potential to improve the economy and welfare of the community (Susanto & Iqbal, 2019). Law
No. 6 of 2014 or better known as the Village Law that has been passed and promulgated on January 15, 2014, is the embodiment of the recognition and respect of the State for the village with its diversity. In the Village Law regarding village development, there are two main keys, namely the so-called Membangun Village and Building Village. *Desa Membangun* means the village has full authority in managing its own village (Yusuf & Suryani, 2021).

Today, villages in Indonesia, in general, are threatened with lag even some are also found injustice in development (Kurniullah et al., 2021). As is also known, there are several dilemmas in the case of villages, namely the inclusion of poverty and low knowledge which then causes some problems in the utilization of resources, such as many resources that are not yet utilized and developed optimally, because most rural communities are still underdeveloped, as well as low productivity levels due to lack of capital, which ultimately has an impact on low-income levels (Sofianto, 2017).

Although the development of the village often takes quite a lot of time, until now there are still some problems that must be faced by the village, even the problem requires a quick solution. The government has held programs to help the village, but in fact, these programs are more indicative of high-end standardized government policies (Komariah & Subekti, 2016). This is because most of these programs arise from the ideas of officials or parties outside the village who ignore the local context of the village and the government often makes the community only the object of government policy so that what happens is not the growth and increasing competitiveness of a village, but the dependence of a village on these programs (Ardianto, 2011).

The success of village development lies not only in the ability of the village government but also related to the extent of community participation in running development programs. Community participation in development is needed starting from the planning stage, implementation stage, utilization stage, and evaluation stage. Therefore, community participation and elements of village government are important things to do including in the process of preparing village RKP (Rudiadi et al., 2021).

The government has always sought to reduce the gap between rural and urban, the government's current effort is to accelerate the development of independent and prosperous villages. The development of a rural village is often misinterpreted as the village community is positioned as a supporter of development that has been designed and carried out by the government without being asked for an opinion. In fact, the opinion of the village community is very important in the success of village development, because the villagers themselves understand how the conditions and everything in the village (Andika et al., 2021).

Based on the problems that have been explained, the author has the purpose of making this article is to discuss how village development in Indonesia. Because the development of a village is very important because most Indonesian citizens live in rural areas, which on the other hand, the number of villages in Indonesia is quite a lot affected at the poverty level which is also quite high. So, it is important for us as part of the future of Indonesian citizens to expand rural areas in order to be more advanced by trying to explore the capabilities possessed by devices and village communities in order to be developed and useful to increase the original income of the area.
METHOD

This research uses qualitative descriptive methods. This research is a literature study that uses secondary data obtained through scientific articles and other relevant documents. The purpose of this study is to discuss how village development in Indonesia. The selection of this type of research aims to reveal a variety of qualitative information with careful and nuanced description to carefully describe the properties of a thing, circumstance, symptom, or phenomenon, not limited to just data collection but includes analysis and interpretation of the data (Saddhono, 2012).

Qualitative descriptive research interprets and tells data or documents that serve as reference sources (Ardillah et al., 2018). Data is collected through text studies and relevant research results. Data analysis is done by steps: First, the collected data is classified based on the formulation of the problem studied. Second, the qualitatively studied data is analyzed using content analysis. Third, based on the results of analysis and interpretation of data, the collection of conclusions is completed with suggestions. The data will be used to get to know village and village development, the status of village progress village funds, challenges and factors hampered village development, as well as, how the condition of village development in Indonesia today.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Village dan Village Development

The village is a unitary legal community that has the task to regulate also take care of the interests of the local community on the basis of the origin or customs of the local. Because the village has a muscular government and original economy, therefore the village has advantages over the village or others. This is seen in Law No. 6 of 2014 which has been established by the government on January 15, 2014, regarding villages, which mention that indigenous villages or villages or similar are the unity of legal communities that have competent territorial boundaries to regulate and take care of the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, government affairs, origin rights, and traditional rights recognized and respected in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, the village has the right of autonomy to regulate also take care of its own household. The village can choose its own government through the election of the village head, which is one form of village autonomy. In addition, villages are also authorized to make their own regulations contained in the Village Regulations.

Village Development is an effort to improve the quality of life and life of the village community as much as possible for the benefit of the welfare of the village community itself. Village development has the goal to improve the quality of human resources (HR). As an object of development and at the same time as a subject of development, the rural population is a potential human resource that has a role in development. First seen from the object of development, seen from the aspect of quality still needs to be empowered for some residents in the countryside. Second, which is the opposite, judging from the subject of development, rural populations have a very important role as the decisive spearhead of the process of rural development and even national
development. So village development is a way also an approach to development carried out by the state by exerting all the capabilities of the village to build communities in the countryside.

The construction of a village is arranged by a village chief and assisted by the village community. Village development consists of local-scale development of villages and sectoral and regional development that goes into the village. This development is carried out on a local scale managed through village self-managed units, namely through cooperation between villages or third parties. The village head arranged preparations for the construction to begin since the Village APB was established.

Sectoral programs or regional programs are the source of the development of a village, carried out in accordance with the provisions of the district government, provincial government, or central government. If the decree states that the implementation of this sector program or regional program, can be integrated into village development, then the sector program or regional program in this village will be recorded in the Village APB. If the decree states that the implementation of sector programs or regional programs can be delegated to the village, then the village has a duty to take care of it.

Status of Village Progress

The status of progress and independence of a village is determined by IDM (Building Village Index), which we can call the classification of the status of a village. The Building Village Index is also a composite index formed from 3 indices, including the Social Resilience Index, including health, social capital, education, and settlements, Both Economic Resilience Index including banking and credit access and regional openness, logistic access, access to trade and market centers, and diversity of community production. And the last is the third is the Ecological / Environmental Resilience Index covering natural disasters, disaster response, and environmental quality.

Development of disadvantaged areas and transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 of 2016 concerning IDM (Building Village Index), which is derived from the regulation of the Minister of Villages, classification of the status of a village, including:

1) *Sembada* Village or what we often know as Mandiri Village, is an advanced village that has the ability to carry out a village development to improve the quality of life of the community as well as life as much as possible, as well as with economic resilience, social resilience, and ecological resilience in a sustainable manner that will maximize the welfare of the village community. This Sembada village is a village that has a Building Village Index number greater than 0.8155;

2) *Pra-Sembada* village or what we often know as Advanced Village is a village that has the ability to social, ecological, and economic resources, and the potential in managing it to improve the quality of human life, welfare of rural communities, and overcome poverty. *Pre-Madya* Village is a village that has a figure of Village Index Building less and equal to 0.8155 and greater than 0.7072;
3) **Madya** Village or we know as The Developing Village, is a village that has the ability to become an Advanced Village, which is also able in terms of economic, social, and ecological resources, but not so right in managing properly to improve the quality of human life, the welfare of rural communities, and overcome poverty. Madya Village is a village that has a figure of Village Building Index less and equal to 0.7072 and greater than 0.5989;

4) **Pre-Madya** Village or what we know with The Village Left Behind, which is a Village that has the ability to economic, social, and ecological resources but has not been so maximal in managing it, in an effort to improve the quality of human life, the welfare of rural communities, and experiencing poverty in various forms. Pre-Madya Village is a village that has a number of Village Building Index less and equal to 0.5989 and greater than 0.4907; and

5) **Pratama** Village or we usually call it The Village That is Very Left Behind, is a village that is experiencing difficulties due to economic problems, natural disasters, and also social conflicts, as a result, they are unable to manage the potential of economic, social, and ecological resources, even experiencing poverty in various forms. Pratama Village is a village that has a Building Village Index numberless and smaller than 0.4907.

The division of village classification above was formed to show the various characters of each village and detail the status of village development for future policy recommendations. This village classification is also useful to show various characters of villages in the range of scores 0.27 - 0.92.

**Village Fund**

Village Funds, according to the Village Law are interpreted as funds derived from the State Budget given to villages that are transferred from district/city APBD and used to finance development, community, government administration, development implementation, and community empowerment. Village funds make the source of income in each village will continue to increase. So in order to improve village service facilities to the community in the form of village institutional development, fulfillment of basic needs, as well as other activities needed by the village community, with the increase in income in the village given by the government is very helpful for the village. However, with the village fund, which often raises some new problems, some people worry about how this village fund is managed. Because these things are often related to the state of the village community that looks still not the maximal quality of human resources, and also not yet maximal also the criticality of the community on how to manage the village income and spending budget (APBD) so that it is seen in the supervision carried out by the village community has not been so maximal.

Before the policy regarding village funds was established, there was one policy there to finance the field of development, government, and village community, such as village fund allocation (ADD). This Village Fund Allocation Program was previously out since the issuance of Law No. 32 of 2004, where the Allocation of Village Funds was allocated from the Regional Revenue and Spending Budget (APBD). And also before the Village Fund Allocation program
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exists, there is also a Village Assistance Fund program issued since 1969 created by the central government in the framework of the Village Development Inpres. Thus, the Village Fund policy is a fairly new policy, the result of the development of policies that have emerged before, aimed at improving the welfare of rural communities, the quality of human life, and poverty reduction.

The purpose of the village fund, as stated in Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning villages, is a form of state commitment to protection and empowerment of villages so that in the future it becomes independent, advanced, strong, and democratic. So with the village fund, the village can realize the empowerment and development of the village so that later the village device can be fair, prosperous, and prosperous.

The purpose of the allocation of Village Funds includes, Helping the development of village infrastructure based on local justice; In order to realize improving mutual welfare, the Village Fund will promote the practice of social, cultural, and religious values; Maximize government service to the village community; Improving the quality of rural development budgets and empowerment of rural communities; Help increase gotong royong as well as the help of the village community; Help reduce poverty and poverty, and Maximize the number of villagers as well as the village itself through BUMDes (Village Owned Enterprises).

Utilization of the allocation of village funds received by the village government is divided into two, the first of which is 30% used for the operation of village government implementation to finance village operations, BPD, and the village fund allocation organizing team. While the second amount of 70% of village funds is used for community empowerment to build the village economy, empowerment in the field of health and education, and economic empowerment of the community, especially to help reduce poverty in the form of financial assistance to the head of village community institutions, consisting of Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), as well as business institutions in accordance with the economic sustainability of other village communities, as well as financial assistance to institutions found to be deficient in the village community. villages such as RT, RW, PKK, LPMD, Linmas, Karang Taruna, etc.

Village Funds are prioritized to finance the implementation of local village programs or activities in the hope of raising and maximizing the welfare of village communities as well as the quality of life of the community, especially in poverty reduction, as well as to finance the community empowerment part that is sourced from the condition and ability of the village, in line with the expectation of achieving the target of RKPDes and RPJMDes every year, through:

1) Village Funds are prioritized to meet basic needs, including, Management and construction of Posyandu; Development of village health posts; and the Development and Management of Early Childhood Education;
2) Village Funds are prioritized for the construction of village facilities and infrastructure which are then expected to boost the village economy, including the development and maintenance of agricultural business facilities and infrastructure, village roads, and village convex; Development of new and renewable energy; Development and management of clean water local scope of the village; Development and maintenance of environmental sanitation; and the construction and maintenance of tertiary irrigation; and
3) Village Funds are prioritized for the development of local economic potential to increase the ability of village communities in the development of local village entrepreneurs, increase local village income, and expand the economies of scale of village communities.

Based on the principles of village fund management that has been known, there are several parts that are inseparable and also important from the financial management of the village in the APBD, namely all activities whose financing is paid by the Village Fund must be planned, implemented also evaluated openly with the village community, with the involvement of all local village communities, for which all activities must be legally accounted for, Technical, and administrative. Village funds must also be utilized economically, efficiently, effectively, purposefully, controlled, and equitable.

Challenges in The Hampering Factors of Village Development

There are several challenges in building a village, including, often we still meet the maximum independence of the village community, including the role of village women in managing local village capabilities in accordance with local potential; second is still found not maximal productivity of a rural area against the preservation of natural resources as well as the environment; the weak relationship between urban areas and rural areas, there is even a high dispersity; and not yet the maximum government in managing well at the village level.

Beyond the challenges found, there are several obstacles facing the village, especially, the limited availability and access to facilities and infrastructure; lack of use of technology to maximize development due to low levels of knowledge of local communities as well as skills; due to the increasing use of productive agricultural land especially in Java Island, resulting in reduced land resources; due to uncontrolled and even excessive use, resulting in a decrease in the availability of natural resources and the quality of the environment; in the agricultural sector alternative employment is found to be very limited; in supporting the agribusiness network system in the countryside, there is a weak relationship between urban areas and rural areas; and also not maximal and not yet effective implementation of village government, both in facilitating community participation also channeling the aspirations of the community.

In addition to the challenges and obstacles in village development, there are also several factors that hampered village development in Indonesia including, weak relations with outside communities, especially urban, the development of science and the late use of technology, very traditional community behavior, and the many prejudices of local village communities against new or foreign things.

Village Development Conditions in Indonesia

As we know that the status of progress and independence of a village is determined by IDM (Building Village Index), which we can call the classification of the status of a village. Sourced from the Village Information System issued by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia in 2019-2021.
Based on the status of the Building Village Index, in 2019 there were 3,536 villages that are still very lagging (5.14%), 17,626 villages left behind (25.61%), 38,185 villages that have developed (55.47%), 8,647 villages that have advanced (12.56%) and only as many as 840 villages that have been independent (1.22%). Then in 2020, there is an increase in the status of the Building Village Index, where there are as many as 2,437 villages that are still very behind (3.49%), as many as 13,900 villages left behind (19.91%), as many as 39,847 villages that have developed (57.07%), as many as 11,900 villages that have advanced (17.04%) and as many as 1,742 villages that have been independent (2.49%). Then in 2021, there is an increase in the status of the Building Village Index, where there are as many as 4,980 villages that are still very behind (6.75%), as many as 12,166 villages left behind (16.48%), as many as 38,075 villages that have developed (51.58%), as many as 15,9323 villages that have advanced (20.76%) and as many as 3,278 villages that have been independent (4.44%) (idm.kemendesa.go.id., 2021).

From these data, we can see and know that the condition of villages in Indonesia today is mostly developing villages. There are quite a number of villages that are very left behind or left behind, while villages with independent or advanced status are still very few if you look at the comparison with all villages in Indonesia.

So why are there still many villages that have not advanced and are not even independent? Because the village has many and complex problems, ranging from the capacity of village government, the capacity of residents and village community institutions, the village planning and budgeting system, the village potential to the economic institutions of the village.

CONCLUSION

Development in villages is very important because most Indonesian citizens live in rural areas, which on the other hand, the number of villages in Indonesia is quite a lot affected at the poverty level which is also quite high. However, beyond that, there are all Village Funds, which have been regulated in village law No. 6 of 2014 through the allocation of village funds that are given periodically every year using the state budget with the priority of its utilization to realize improving the welfare of rural communities, meeting the quality of life, improving public services, and reducing poverty reduction. The emergence of policies regarding village funds is expected to make the village community more enthusiastic about innovating.

Development in the village is very important because from this development the direction of village development in the future can be determined. So the aspirations of the community in the village development process are needed, therefore the author provides advice for the village government to be able to accommodate the aspirations of the community in the development process in this village as much as possible, especially with the Village Consultative Agency (BPD), of course, this will be very easy. Also in terms of increasing capabilities by issuing local potential of both physical and non-physical communities, through community empowerment, which is expected to improve the socio-economic life of the community in the future if it can be maximized.
REFERENCES


