

# Implementation of Village Development Policies: Building Indonesia from suburbans

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**Abstract**—Village development is a national development strategy that is in accordance with the vision of developing Indonesia from the suburbans to improve people welfare because a large poor population in Indonesia lives in the village. The Indonesian government in the reform era has been paying great attention to the development of the village through the provision of village Funds of around Rp.800 Million per year. The implementation of the village development policy through the use of village Funds in Indonesia has satisfying results of physical and non-physical development in order to improve the welfare of rural communities. Nevertheless, there are still many crucial problems in the planning, implementation and supervision of village development that cause the results of village development financed from village funds have not been optimal. These crucial problems have led to the low capacity of human resources and village institutions as well as the dispositions or tendencies of officials implementing policies in the field.

**Keywords**—*implementation of village development policy; develop village from suburbans; village Fund*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Village development in Indonesia is one of the most important developments in order to improve the welfare of the people because the large population of Indonesia is living in villages and in suburban areas (sub-urban areas)

In addition, the poor in Indonesia also mostly live in villages because of the low level of education and limited access of rural communities to various social services and economic facilities and infrastructure. The aim of village development according to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages is to improve the welfare of rural communities and the quality of human life as well as poverty alleviation through fulfillment, development of Village facilities and infrastructure, development of local potential, and sustainable use of natural and environmental resources.

This paper will discuss the implementation of village development policies, both in the stages of planning, implementation and supervision, and as a crucial problem that occurs in each implementation of the village development policy.

Village development policy in Indonesia is a public policy. Public policy is whatever the government's choice to do or not do [1]. While Anderson said that public policy is what the

government really does, and not what it intends to do [2]. Every government action can be called a public policy and every policy has predictable consequences. Public policy has a "coercive" nature that is potentially legitimate [3]. This coercive nature is not possessed by the policies taken by private organizations, this means that public policy demands broad stature from the community. This last characteristic distinguishes public policy from other policies.

Public policy according to Anderson has elements or elements, namely (1) Policy always has a purpose or oriented towards a specific goal, (2) Policy contains actions or patterns of actions of government officials, (3) Policy is what actually carried out by the government, and not what it intends to do, (4) Public policy is positive (is a government action on a particular problem) and negative (decision of government officials not to do something), and (5) Public policy (positive) always based on certain compulsory (authoritative) laws and regulations [4].

Anderson said the public policy process consists of five steps, namely: (1) Problem formulation (Problem formulation), (2) Policy formulation (Formulation), (3) Policy Determination (Adoption), (4) Implementation (implementation) and (5) evaluation. While Dunn (2006), views public policy in a broad and comprehensive sense which he calls policy analysis as a political process in policy making that has, (3) policy adoption, (4) policy implementation, and (5) policy evaluation [5].

Implementation or implementation of public policy is the most important thing in the public policy process. As Udoji said that the implementation of policy is the most important thing than policy making. Policies will be merely dreams or good plans that are neatly stored in the archive if they are not implemented or implemented [6].

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

This paper will discuss the implementation of village development policies, both in the stages of planning, implementation and supervision, and as a crucial problem that occurs in each implementation of the village development policy. This study uses the literature study method by studying written sources relating to the implementation of village development policies in Indonesia. Data analysis is carried out in a descriptive analytical way, which is a phenomenal

description that occurs in the implementation of the Village development policy, then analyzes why it happened.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In order to build Indonesia from the suburbans, the Government of Indonesia began in 2015 allocate a large Village Fund given to the Village. In 2015, the Village Fund was budgeted at Rp. 20.7 Trillion with an average of Rp. 280 million allocated for each Village. In 2016, the Village Fund increased to Rp. 46.98 Trillion with an average of Rp. 628 million per Village, and in 2017 it increased again to Rp. 60 Trillion with an average of Rp. 800 million in each Village [7].

According to Article 78 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Village Development Village aims to improve the welfare of the people of village and the quality of human life as well as poverty alleviation through the fulfillment of basic needs, development of village facilities and infrastructure, development of local economic potential, and utilization of natural and environmental resources continuously [8].

#### A. Village Development Planning

The first stage in the development of the village is village development planning. According to Article 97 of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning villages, the village government prepares the village development plan according to its authority by referring to the district / city development planning.

According to Article 80 of Law Number 6 of 2014, Village Development Planning is organized by involving the Village community. In preparing the Village Development planning, the Village Government is obliged to hold a Village Development planning meeting. Priorities, Programs, activities, and needs for Village Development are formulated based on an assessment of the needs of the village community which includes (1) Quality improvement and access to basic services, (2) Infrastructure and environmental development and maintenance based on available technical capabilities and local resources; (3) Development of the agricultural economy on a productive scale; (4) Development and utilization of appropriate technology for economic progress; and (5) improving the quality of order and the peace of the village community based on the needs of the village community.

Weaknesses that were found in planning in the Village Consultation forum were that BPDs and Village Communities often did not bother to prepare RPJDes, RKPDes, and APBDes, so they often handed over the formulation to the Village government.

#### B. Implementation of Village Development

The second stage in village development is the implementation of village development. According to Article 81 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages, village development is carried out in accordance with the village government's work plan. Village development is carried out by the village government by involving all village communities in a spirit of mutual cooperation.

The problem is that the implementation of village development is still found to be village management funds that are not yet professional, transparent and accountable.

Many of these problems are caused by the low quality of the village government in managing village funds. The data shows that there are many village officials with only junior high school education and elementary school. Even around 40% of village heads in Indonesia only have elementary and junior high school education [9].

The efforts made by the Government to overcome the problem of the low quality of the apparatus are by conducting mentoring programs carried out by village assistants.

#### C. Village Development Supervision

The third or final stage in village development is supervision of village development. According to article 82 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages, the village community has the right to obtain information regarding plans and implementation of village development. Village communities have the right to monitor the implementation of village development.

The problems found in the supervision of village development are that transparency and accountability have not been optimized in managing village funds. Not all villages have formally shared village fund users with the village community and other interested parties.

Another problem that was found was the weak supervision by the BPD on village fund managers carried out by the village government. The BPD is actually in line with the village head but often feels awkward and uncomfortable (*ewuhpakewuh*) in supervising the village head in use and village.

### IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The implementation of village development policies in order to develop Indonesia from the suburbans through the use of village funds so far has shown encouraging results in order to improve the welfare of rural communities Nevertheless, in the implementation of this village development policy, there are still a number of crucial problems, both in planning, implementation, and supervision, which have resulted in not optimal results of village development financed from village funds. Many of these problems lead to low capacity of human resources and village institutions.

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