

Village Development Strategy Towards Good Village Governance

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Abstract

In order to develop the role at the village level and the realization of the implementation of the principles of good governance, then Act No. 6 of 2014 was legalized. The village has a role in achieving development goals. The village is the lowest level of government and is part of a sub-system of government in an area that is expected to be in direct contact with village. The village has the authority to regulate the interests of the community in accordance with the conditions and socio-culture of local village. It is intended that the village has autonomy to regulate and manage the interests of their village origins and customs. The role of the village began to change from that previously acted as the object. It is now changing as an actor or a determinant in the welfare of society.

The existence of Act No. 6 of 2014 on the Village provides a firm basis on the implementation of good governance at the level of village government. In the operational village administration, it was implemented by adhering the principle of legal certainty, orderly governance, orderly public interest, transparency, proportionality, professionalism, accountability, effectiveness and efficiency, local knowledge, diversity, and participatory. Governance implies synergistic and constructive relationship between the state, private sectors and public. Implementation of good governance gives confidence to achieve the welfare of the Indonesian people. In the implementation of the village community welfare and as part of good governance, strategy is needed in the village development. Basically, village development involving all levels of village communities can be said as village development of, by and for all villages.

Good governance requires the rule of law, justice, equality, transparency, participation, decentralization, togetherness, good coordination, responsiveness, effectiveness, efficiency, competitiveness, professional integrity, work ethic and high morale, accountability that will ultimately be realized in excellent service. Implementation of good governance at the level of village government officials demanded the village administration to make the appropriate strategy for village

development. Strategies in achieving village development objectives are: (1) Growth Strategy. Village development through the growth strategy aims to increase economic value appropriately. This can be seen by per capita income, production and productivity of agricultural sector, capital, and employment opportunities and the increasing capacity of rural community participation. Next is (2) Welfare Strategy. The improvement of living standard and rural community become the purpose of welfare strategy. It is done through service and the increasing of large and national scale of social development programs. The expected changes include educational improvement, settlements, the construction of transport facilities, and other social infrastructure provision. The next is (3) Responsive Strategy to community needs. Village development uses responsive strategy. It is a response in responding the needs of society and development that is formulated for the common welfare, either with the community itself or with the outside help (self need and assistance), the availability of those resources is according to the needs in rural areas. The next is (4) Integrated and Comprehensive Strategy. It is an integrated and comprehensive strategy intended to achieve the goals relating to continued growth, equality, prosperity and simultaneously active community participation in the process of rural development.

The village administration is expected to achieve prosperity for village communities and is part of good governance. Implementation of good governance at the level of village government officials demanded the village administration to make the appropriate strategy for village development. Village development strategy aimed at the establishment of the village government that is democratic, transparent and accountable and to create community through a public good, public regulation and empowerment that are not releasing the local conditions of an area.

I. INTRODUCTION

Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945 article 22D (3) mandates that the local government authorities regulate and manage their own affairs in accordance with the principle of local autonomy. It aims to accelerate the realization of public welfare in the region through the improvement of service, empowerment, and society participation. Besides, it also aims to increase regional competitiveness regarding to principles of democracy, equity, justice, privilege and regional specificity the Republic of Indonesia.

In the era of regional autonomy, public services become the attention of the entire community. It was seen on the contents of Act No. 32 of 2004 on Regional Governance. Act No. 32 of 2004 on Regional Governance, article 1, section (5), states that by the rationale rights, powers and obligations of autonomous regions set up and manage their own affairs and interests of local communities in accordance with the legislation. Implementation of the Act

affects the structuring of governance activity. Wide autonomy in the region requires local government to organize the format of governance organization and its activities, including the activities of public services.

Legally, in the context of regional autonomy, local governments have an obligation as mentioned in Article 22 of Act No. 32 of 2004, among others

- a. Protecting the public, maintaining unity, integrity and national harmony also unity of the Republic of Indonesia.
- b. Improving the quality of life of the society.
- c. Developing democracy.
- d. Realizing Justice and equity.
- e. Improving basic education services.
- f. Providing health care facilities.
- g. Providing social facilities and decent public facilities.
- h. Developing social security system.
- i. Planning and layout of the area

- j. Developing productive resources in the area.
- k. Preserving the environment.
- l. Managing population administration.
- m. Preserving social and cultural values
- n. Establishing and defining legislation in accordance with its authority, and.
- o. Other obligations stipulated in the legislation.

The implementation of regional autonomy, obviously brings change and innovation systems of village governance. Village governance is the one that deals directly with the public that serves as protector, supervisor, and servant. It also drives community participation and sub-systems within national systems of governance. The village governance has the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the community by local customs. Therefore, the most important thing of village autonomy as an autonomous region is the service of the village population in order to meet the needs of the society or the public interest. It is the right of village communities that have validity to be met and a duty that must be done by village government in order to fight a common interest with the effective, efficient and transparent way (Secretariat General of the Ministry of Home Affairs, 2001: 4).

The village has a role in achieving development goals. The village is the lowest level of governance and is part of a subsystem of governance in an area that is expected to be in direct contact with villagers. The village governance subsystem which is part of the implementation of the local government has broad authority to regulate and manage the interests of the region and also the interests of their own people. In this case, the role of the village began to change from the previous one as an extra or objects only. Now, the role of the village is an actor or a determinant in the welfare of society.

In order to develop the role at the village level and also the realization of the implementation of the principles of good governance, then the rule is regulated in Act No. 6 of 2014 about the village. The passing of the Act brings new hopes about the implementation of good governance at the level of village governance. In the Act of the village among others are the material on the principle of setting, the position and the type of village, village settlement, village authority, the organization of village governance, the rights and obligations of the village and the villagers, village regulations, village finance and asset, village development and rural development, village-owned enterprises, the cooperation of the village, the village community organizations and traditional institutions as well as the guidance and supervision.

In achieving welfare of the villager, development strategy is needed in the village. Basically, village development involving all levels of villager can be said village development of, by and for all the villagers. According to Sumpeno (2011), village development strategy aimed at the establishment of the village governance that is democratic, transparent and accountable and to create community through a public good, public regulation and empowerment are not releasing the local conditions of an area.

According to Sedamayanti (2003), good governance is

intended as a process of the state power in implementing the provision of public goods and service. Good governance requires the rule of law, justice, equality, transparency, participation, decentralization, togetherness, good coordination, responsiveness, effectiveness, efficiency, competitiveness, professional integrity, work ethic and high morality, and accountability that will ultimately be realized by excellent service.

II. DISCUSSION

A. Village Governance

1. Definition of Village

The definition of village by Widjaja is a legal community unit which has the original order based on rights origins that are special. Rationale thought about village governance is diversity, participation, genuine autonomy, democratization and empowerment (2003). Based on the Act No. 6 of 2014 about the village, village can be interpreted as a legal community unit which has borders with the authority to regulate and manage the affairs of government, the interests of the local community based community initiatives, the right of origin, or traditional rights recognized and respected in the governance system of the Republic Indonesia.

Based on the above definition, the village is a self community that governs itself. The village has the authority to regulate the interests of the community in accordance with the condition and socio-culture of local villages. It is intended that the village has autonomy to regulate and manage the interests of their village origins and customs. Autonomy based on the origin and customs are a long-standing autonomy and become habits or customs that are applied by the villagers concerned (Prabawati and Meirinawati, 2014). It can be said that villagers have genuine strategic autonomy, thus it requires serious attention to the implementation of regional autonomy.

According to Government Regulation No. 72 of 2005, the village authority is as follows:

- a. Carrying out the existing government affairs based on village origins rights.
- b. Carrying out government affairs that are under the authority of districts/municipal submitted to the settings to the Headman, the government functions that can directly improve public services.
- c. Co-administration of government, provincial government and regency/municipal governments.
- d. Other Government affairs that is submitted to the headman by legislative.

Village governance has fundamental duties:

- a. Implementing village household affairs, public governance affairs, community development and founding.
- b. Running the co-administration of the central government, provincial governance and regency/municipal government (Nurcholish, 2011).

In carrying out its mission, the village government has functions:

- a. Implementating village household affairs.
- b. Executing the tasks in the field of development and social development as responsibility.
- c. Implementating the village economy development.
- d. Implementating founding participation and self mutual aid society.
- e. Implementating founding tranquillity and public order.
- f. Implementation of dispute settlement consultations of villagers.
- g. Preparing, submitting village draft regulation.
- h. Implementating the tasks delegated to the Headman (Nurcholis, 2011).

2. Village Governance

The village governance under **Act No. 6 of 2014** about **the village**, “the implementation of government affairs and public interests in the governance system of the Republic of Indonesia ... The village governance consists of a Headman and village officials consists of a village secretariat, regional implementer and technical implementer”. According to Nurcholis (2011: 5:30), the village governance is headed by a village chief and is assisted by village officials. The village officials consist of the village chiefs of affairs, executive affairs, and headman. The household is affair that is regulated and managed by the village government. Village regulations are made by the Headman and Village Consultative Institution (BPD). Village regulations are implemented by the Headman and are accounted to the people through BPD.

Another opinion by Widjaja, village governance connotes a process that needs efforts of village communities combined with government efforts to improve people's lives (2003).

B. Rural Development Strategy

The purpose of rural development by Adisasmita (2006) is divided into two objectives: first; long-term objectives of rural development which is improving the welfare of the rural population directly through improved employment opportunities, business development and human development. Indirectly, it creates and implements solid foundations for national development. While the second goal; Short-term rural development objectives aims at improving the Effectiveness and efficiency in economic activity and utilization of human resources and natural resources.

According to Adisasmita (2006) rural development targets are:

1. Improvement of production and productivity
2. Acceleration of the growth of the village
3. Improvement the production skills with the development of productive business field
4. Institutional strengthening

Still according to Adisasmita (2006), he outlines the principles in the implementation of village development, namely:

1. Transparency (transparency)
2. Participative
3. Being able to be enjoyed by the public
4. Accountability (accountability)
5. Sustainability (sustainable)

Strategy for achieving rural development objectives by Adisasmita (2006) are:

1. Growth Strategy

Village development through the growth strategy aims to appropriately improve economic value. This can be seen by per capita income, production and productivity of agricultural sector, capital, and job opportunity, also the upgrading of the rural community participation.

2. Welfare Strategy.

Improvement of living standard and welfare of the **rural population** become **the purpose of the** welfare strategy through service and improvement of large-scale social development programs or nationwide. Changes are expected to include improvement of education, settlements, construction of transport facilities, provision of facilities and other social infrastructure.

3. Responsive Strategy to Community Needs

Village development uses responsive strategy to respond the needs of society and the formulated development by society for the common welfare, either the community itself or with the help of outside parties (self need and assistance) the availability of those resources are needed in rural areas.

4. Integrated and Comprehensive Strategy

An integrated and comprehensive strategy are intended to achieve the goals relating to continued growth, equality, prosperity and simultaneously active community participation in the process of rural development. Conceptually, there are three principles that distinguish it from other strategies, namely

- a. Equality, fairness, equity and community participation is an explicit goal of an integrated strategy. Therefore, the authorities village government should:
 - 1) Understand the social dynamic of local community.
 - 2) Solve problems
 - 3) Strengthen capability of village government officers in conducting social interventions
- b. The need for a fundamental change in the deal as well as the style and way of working. Hence the village governance should have a strong commitment to:
 - 1) Determine the direction, strategy and process towards the realization of goals and objectives
 - 2) Maintain the integrity of the rural population that is supported by the local leadership (local

- leadership)
- c. Fulfill the need for the involvement of village governance and social organization in an integrated manner to improve the link between formal organizations and informal organizations.

In the opinion of Adisasmita (2006), a comprehensive and integrated strategy of village development approaches:

1. The main objective: growth, equality, welfare and villagers active participation.
2. The goal: to build and strengthen capability to carry out development with the government.
3. The scope: a diverse and complex community.
4. Coordination: the diverse coordination both permanent and temporary at all levels, functions, needs and mechanisms.
5. The current two-way communication that is done formally, informally, horizontally, diagonally, and is sustained through various channels and forms of communication facilities persuasively and educationally.
6. The initiative: community groups of local governments and villages through information collection, determination and decision-making, policy implementation and monitoring activities in an integrated, interrelated and continuous way.
7. Achievement Indicators that are based on problem solving strategic aspects of rural population and the various activities undertaken that is directed to the improvement of the equation, equity, justice, welfare and participation of communities associated with its purpose.

According to Sumpeno (2011) village development strategies are directed to consolidate matters as follows:

1. Consolidation of the regulations by accelerating the completion of village regulations through government regulations, presidential decrees, ministerial decrees, regional regulations and village regulations.
2. Development of the institutional independence of the village government, traditional institutions and other institutions.
3. Strengthening of the role of traditional institutions and development of customary rights.
4. Increasing of cooperation between villages.
5. Improvement of the pattern of rural development, the level of development and the establishment of new villages.
6. Institutional strengthening of rural communities by managing the organizational structure and management of the village governance, BPD, BUMDes, BPD associations, Pemdes Association, customary institutions and LKD.
7. Village financial through the development of a source of income and wealth of the village as well as the management of the financial balance of the village.

8. Establishment of information system and villages governance that easy, fast, cheap.
9. Standardization of criteria, norms, and procedures to improve resource of headman, BPD, customary institution, LKD, BUMDes administrators, and P3D.

C. GOOD VILLAGE GOVERNANCE

1. Good Governance

According to Sinambela (2007), theoretically, good governance can be defined as a process that orient government on the distribution of power and authority that are evenly distributed in all elements of society to be able to influence decisions and policies related to public life and all development of political, economic, social and cultural efforts. They are in the governance system.

Governance according to Sedarmayanti (2009) is defined as the quality of the relationship between government and the community that is served and protected. Governance has three pillars, namely the state (government), private sector (business community) and the community. The three pillars are doing a synergic cooperation to realize good administration or good governance. More details Governance (governance) according to Adisasmita (2011) includes three elements, namely: 1). State (State, government, and local government), 2). Private sector (private sector or the business), and 3). Society (society) that interacts with each other and carries out respective functions. Governance institution plays a role in creating conducive political and legal environment, the private sector provides jobs and generate income, and the public participates in any productive activities and community empowerment.

Santoso (2008) further explains that good governance is governance that develops and applies the principles of professionalism, accountability, transparency, excellent service, democracy, efficiency, effectiveness, rule of law, and can be accepted by the whole society. Based on the World Conference on Governance (UNDP), good governance of public sector is defined as a good process of governance, with the involvement of stakeholders, the various economic activities, social, political and utilization of various resources, such as natural resources, finance, and human beings for the people interest executed by embracing the principles of justice, equity, equality, efficiency, transparency and accountability.

2. Good Village Governance

The passing of Act No. 6 of 2014 about the village support is the implementation of village autonomy in the development of the village through the cooperation between the village government, private and public, which can be applied to the activities of policy formulation, policy implementation and policy evaluation. In the operation of the village administration, according to Law No. 6 in 2014 on the village of article 24, it is implemented by adhering to the principle of legal certainty, orderly governance, orderly public interest, transparency, proportionality, profession-

alism, accountability, effectiveness and efficiency, local knowledge, diversity, and participatory.

According to Koroh, the Act indicates strongly that the village government such as headman and Village Consultative Institution (BPD) will not appear as a 'dominant actor' in determining the policies, programs and activities of governance in the village, but more as a 'mediator and facilitator' who present it and they are equal with other actors in the village. The other actors are public figures, businessmen, village community organizations, Non Governmental Organizations, communities, and of course the other villagers.

In the opinion of Adisasnita (2011), function of good governance can be viewed from the implementation of:

1. The effectively and efficiently regional governments.
2. The equally regional development.

3. The quick, inexpensive, convenient, and qualified community service.

D. CONCLUSION

When good governance is well applied, then the broad regional autonomy and responsibility will also be well created. The same thing happens when it is applied to the village governance. The village governance is expected to achieve prosperity for villagers and is part of good governance. Implementation of good governance at the level of village governance demanded the village governance officials to make the proper strategy for village development. Village development strategy aimed at the establishment of the village government that is democratic, transparent and accountable and to create community through a public good, public regulation and empowerment which are not releasing the local conditions of an area.

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