Implementation of Village Development Policies: Building Indonesia from suburbs

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Abstract—Village development is a national development strategy that is in accordance with the vision of developing Indonesia from the suburbs 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 suburbs; 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
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 suburbs through the use of village funds so far has shown encouraging results in order to improve the welfare of rural communities. Nonetheless, 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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