

STRENGTHENING VILLAGE AND VILLAGE GOVERNMENT TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE FRAMEWORK OF INCREASING COMMUNITY WELFARE

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Abstract

The enactment of Law Number 6 Year 2014 in the course of government in Indonesia requires the Head of Sub-District, Village Head, Village Head and village / urban village apparatus as leaders, who deal directly with village / urban village communities to work together in an integrated and integrated manner to guard and implementing Law Number 6 Year 2014 and other laws and regulations in order to realize prosperity. This research is a type of research library using secondary data. This research is conducted by using qualitative methods and is done through an inductive approach, namely an approach that departs from things specifically for conclusions or general matters. The results of this study indicate that the Village Government is the administration of government affairs and interests of the local community in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The Village Authority is the implementation of the Village Government, the application of Village Development, Village community development, and community empowerment. Village income comes from the village's original income, the allocation of the State Revenues and Expenditures, part of the results of regional taxes and retribution from the Regency / City, Village fund allocation from the Regency / City balance fund, assistance finance from Regency / City and Province APBD, grants and donations, as well as other legitimate village income. They are building positive relationships between the sub-district head and the village head and village head in welcoming fiscal to village decentralisation and empowerment strategies and building public trust as an effort to strengthen village governance in improving community welfare.

Keywords: village government; sustainable development; Law Number 6 of 2014

A. Introduction

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages and Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Regulation of Implementation of Law Number 6 Year 2014 states that Villages are customary villages and villages or what is referred to by other names, hereinafter referred to as Villages, are unity legal communities has regional boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, origin rights, and/or traditional rights that

are recognized and respected in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Thus, in the Law and emphasised in government regulations acknowledging the existence of autonomy owned by the village. This means that Village Autonomy is allowed to grow and develop according to the development of its community. Thus Desa has a very strategic position so that it requires equal attention in the implementation of regional autonomy because the Village will strongly and directly influence the realisation of local self-government. If the village becomes stronger and more independent, then an area will also experience progress and independence in managing citizens.

The Village Government is the leading unit of service to the community and is a significant milestone for the success of all programs. Therefore, strengthening the village in total is a necessity that cannot be postponed and avoided to accelerate the realisation of village independence and the welfare of the community as a framework for the primary objectives of regional autonomy in each region. The progress and independence of the village, as well as the welfare of the village community to support the realization of regional autonomy, requires a policy that is oriented towards strengthening the town in meeting the needs of the village in favour of the community or villagers. Therefore increasing village empowerment has a very strategic meaning. The failure of the town to build and provide protection to the community that has happened so far is caused by:

1. Policies that are less oriented to villages and cities, this village tends to be used as an object of development;
2. Community helplessness resolves its own social and economic problems caused by limited facilities and infrastructure.
3. Limited resources in supporting village governance, including the village's best sons, tend to serve outside the town;
4. Limited ability to process and utilise the potential of available natural resources so that their utilisation has not been fully utilised for village welfare ;
5. The geographical location of the village which tends to be isolated by the centre of government, education, health and the economy, makes it difficult for the community to fulfil their needs so that the community cannot enjoy the welfare according to expectations in a minimal manner.

The above problems have been thought to be resolved comprehensively and consistently to support village independence through village governance in realising the welfare of the village community because the village government is directly dealing with the district. The presence of Law Number 6 Year 2014 concerning Villages and Government Regulation Number 43 concerning Implementation Regulations of Law

Number 6 Year 2014 as an effort of the Government to realise village independence in improving the welfare of society as a whole. This is reflected in the consideration of Law Number 6 of 2014, that the Village has the origin and traditional rights in regulating and managing the interests of the local community and has a role in realizing the ideals of independence based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and on the way the constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Village has developed in various forms so that it needs to be protected and empowered so that it becomes active, advanced, independent and democratic so that it can create a strong foundation in implementing government and development towards a just, prosperous, and prosperous society.

Head of Sub-District, Village Head, Village Head and village / urban village apparatus as leaders, who face directly with village / urban village communities in realising prosperity must work together in an integrated and integrated manner in overseeing Law Number 6 Year 2014 and other laws and regulations to be implemented thoughtfully. This review aims to find out the position, village authority, and village income according to Law Number 6 of 2014, the relationship between the sub-district head, village head and village head, and sustainable development to improve community welfare through community empowerment strategies based on Law Number 6 of 2014. Viewed from the research location is a type of research library using secondary data. This research was conducted using qualitative methods and was carried out through an inductive approach, namely an approach that departs from things specifically for conclusions or general matters.

B. Discussion

In general provisions 1 and 2 of Law Number 6 of 2014, it is stated that the Village Government is the administration of government affairs and the interests of the local community in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Whereas the Village Government is the Head of the Village or referred to by another name assisted by the Village apparatus as an element of Village Administration. Furthermore, in the implementation of Village Arrangements as an effort to strengthen governance related to welfare, they are aimed at:

1. encourage initiatives, movements, and participation of the Village community to develop the potential and Village Assets for mutual prosperity;
2. forming a professional, efficient and effective village government, open and responsible;
3. improve public services for citizens Village communities to accelerate the realisation of public welfare;

4. increasing the socio-cultural resilience of the village community to create a village community that can maintain social unity as part of national security;
5. advancing the economy of the village community and overcoming national development gaps; and
6. strengthen village communities as the subject of development.

The Village Authority, according to Article 18, includes authority in the fields of:

1. implementation of Village Government,
2. execution of Village Development,
3. Village community development, and
4. Village-based community empowerment

community initiatives, origin rights, and village customs. Then according to Article 19, the Village Authority referred to comes from:

1. authority based on origin rights;
2. village scale local authority;
3. authority assigned by the Government, Provincial Government, or Regency / City Government; and
4. other authorities assigned by the Government, the Provincial Regional Government, or Regency / City Regional Government by statutory provisions.

To carry out village authority, village governance is supported by village finance, so that the village eventually becomes strong, advanced, independent and democratic so that it can create a strong foundation in implementing government and development towards a just, prosperous, and prosperous society. Government policy on village finance, which in turn raises village income is regulated in Article 72 paragraph (1) which reads: Village Revenue comes from:

1. Village original income consists of results of business, assets, self-help and participation, cooperation, and other village income;
2. Allocation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget;
3. Part of the results of regional taxes and retributions of Regency / City area;
4. Village fund allocation which is part of the balance fund received by the Regency / City;
5. financial assistance from the Provincial Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget and Regency / City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget;
6. grants and non-binding donations from third parties; and
7. Legitimate village income.

Furthermore, in paragraph (2) it is stated that: The budget allocation as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b originates from the Central Expenditures by streamlining the Village-based program equally and equitably. The Government's policy on fiscal decentralisation in the form of Allocation of State Revenues and Expenditures earmarked for villages will have a significant impact on village government and village communities. The Village Government must be wise in using fiscal decentralisation for programs to strengthen village governance in improving community welfare. This policy will be a blessing if it is managed well, but it will be a disaster for the village as a whole if misuse occurs in its management.

Further provisions regarding Village Finance will be regulated in Government Regulations. To be the basis for organising for the village government to avoid misuse that has a further effect in the form of disaster, things that need to be considered are the Implementation of the Village Government must be based on the principle:

1. legal certainty;
2. the orderly administration of government;
3. Orderly public interest;
4. Openness;
5. proportionality;
6. professionalism;
7. Accountability;
8. Effectiveness and efficiency;
9. local wisdom;
10. diversity; and
11. Participatory.

The existence of this principle is regulated in Article, as a guideline for village government in the implementation of village governance, so that the misuse of governance, development, community and community empowerment is avoided, especially those related to village financial management. Organising village government Guided by these principles as an effort by the village government to fulfil its obligations to the community. The duties of the village run by the village administration to the village community include:

1. protect and maintain the unity, unity and harmony of the Village community in the context of national peace and the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Improve the quality of life of the village community;
3. Develop democratic life;
4. developing village community empowerment; and
5. provide and improve services to the village community.

People who have received the attention of the village government in fulfilling their needs in a participatory manner are expected to show concern and responsibility for the existence of the village through the obligations of the community. The duties of the Village Community include:

1. establish themselves and maintain the environment of the Village;
2. Encourage the creation of village government management activities, implementation of village development, development of village community welfare, and proper village community empowerment;
3. Encourage the creation of a safe, comfortable and peaceful situation in the village;
4. maintain and develop values per consultation, agreement, kinship, and cooperation in the Village; and
5. participate in various activities in the Village.

Village Governments and village communities respect each other in carrying out obligations is a form of integration and integrity among village members. This is expected as an awareness that arises without coercion and feeling burdened between the village government and the community so that that village independence can be realised. According to Article 126 of Law 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government that Camat who in carrying out his duties obtains a partial delegation of the authority of the regent or mayor to handle part of the affairs of regional autonomy. In addition to the delegation assignment from the district head, the district also held general government duties including:

1. coordinate community empowerment activities;
2. Coordinating efforts to provide peace and public order;
3. Coordinate the implementation and enforcement of laws and regulations;
4. Coordinate the maintenance of public service facilities and infrastructure;
5. coordinate the implementation of government activities at the sub-district level;
6. fostering the administration of village government and urban village;
7. Carry out community services that are the scope of their duties, and the village or urban village government cannot implement that;

The role of the Camat with the issuance of Law Number 6 Year 2014 concerning Villages, is increasingly needed even harder, this is done so that the village administration in its implementation does not make mistakes that can hurt the village government, especially the village head and the device. The sub-district head and the sub-district apparatus must always provide continuous guidance and direction to the village both requested and unsolicited.

This is by the Camat's task in fostering the administration of village government and urban village, including:

1. conduct training and orderly supervision of the administration of the village government and urban community;
2. Provide guidance, supervision, facilitation, and consultation on the implementation of village administration and urban village;
3. Conduct the guidance and supervision of the village head and head of a subdistrict
4. Conduct the guidance and supervision of the village apparatus and urban village;
5. evaluating the implementation of the village and urban village government at the sub-district level; and
6. report the implementation of supervision and supervision of the administration of the village and urban village government at the sub-district level to the regent/mayor.

Building a positive relationship between the sub-district head and the village head as well as the village head in welcoming fiscal decentralisation to the village is an appropriate step to anticipate the lack of understanding of village heads and village officials that hurt village governance. The sub-district head, village head, village head and other devices are integrated and integrated to build a secure communication system of relations as a form of caring for the government that aims to develop and improve community welfare. The presence of the Head of Sub-District, Village Head, Village Head is a gift to the community through the implementation of community-oriented government policy programs supported by adequate fiscal decentralisation policies. Do not let the presence of officials become disastrous for people who always ask for protection. The presence of Law Number 6 Year 2014 is a joint responsibility for the Camat, and the Village Head to realise the welfare of the community at the village level.

Development according to Korten (1993), is a process where members of a community increase the capacity of individuals and their institutions to produce Continuous and equitable improvements in quality of life following their aspirations. In the context of institutional strengthening, structural changes to local institutions are needed to improve living standards, productivity, creativity, knowledge and skills as well as institutional capacity so that they are always survival and able to adapt to the social changes that surround them. Such transformation, wherever possible, is carried out independently and for the needs of the community itself. Even if there is intervention from other parties, it is only facilitating.

In a development perspective based on local capabilities, as stated by Caverta and Valderrama in Suhirman (2003) that development success is measured by how much the community can utilise the local resources they have which categorically consist of:

1. Human resources, which includes the population, household scale, educational conditions and expertise and health conditions of the residents.
2. Natural capital, including land, water, forest, mining, biological resources and environmental sources.
3. Financial resources, including existing financial resources such as savings, loans, subsidies, and so on.
4. Physical resources, including necessary infrastructure, namely transportation, housing, clean water, energy sources, communication, production equipment and facilities that help humans to obtain livelihoods.
5. Social capital, namely kinship and cultural networks, as well as group membership, mutual trust, social institutions, social institutions and supporting traditions, and access to broader social institutions.

According to Article 78 paragraph (1) of Law 6 of 2014 that: Village Development aims to improve the welfare of the Village community and the quality of human life and poverty reduction through meeting basic needs, building village facilities and infrastructure, developing local economic potential, and utilising natural and environmental resources sustainably. Furthermore, it can be said that the Development of Regional Development promotes togetherness, kinship and cooperation to realise the mainstreaming of peace and social justice.

Furthermore, the link between development and community empowerment is that the essence of community empowerment places sustainable development as one of the critical issues in government policy lately. Sustainable development is a development that is unrelenting with the lives of future generations not to be worse or even better than the current generation (Suparmoko 2000: 13). The decline in environmental quality, the spread of disasters, and the increasing population density are challenges that must be faced by the government in determining future and future development plans. Sustainable and environmentally friendly development is necessary to anticipate the decline in natural resource reserves in the future.

Sustainable development requires plans and policies that have an advanced vision and are long-term in nature. This requires consistency and courage in implementing it in the field. Several strategies have the potential to inhibit sustainable development that needs to be understood together, so that the government as a policymaker is more wise, such as:

1. Too chasing investment goes into the area without taking into account the long-term environmental damage
2. Ignoring the development of cheap and convenient public transportation but allowing the development of cheap cars
3. Not internalising environmental damage costs into development planning
4. Development plans and implementation pay little attention to climate change factors that have an impact on food security and long-term quality of natural resources
5. Weak law enforcement for cases of environmental destruction.

Understanding these problems by village, urban and sub-district governments should be used as knowledge to improve the welfare of the village community, meaning that improving well-being through development needs to prioritise environmental insights and not just pursue processes that ignore the surrounding environment. The Solution for Sustainable Development and Environmental Insight that The complexity of the problems faced in development planning should be addressed by the government in an integrated and integrated manner from the government to the village by preparing a sustainable and more long-term development plan. The government should carefully consider the investment that enters with the long-term environmental risks that must be borne. Damage to road infrastructure and sanitation due to flooding is a cost that must be paid dearly by the government and citizens.

The internalisation of the costs of environmental damage should also be included in planning documents such as the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) or RPJMDes that are used as references so that the positive and negative impacts that arise as a result of development can be well anticipated. Incentives for contributing parties. Favourable for the preservation of natural resources needs to be improved. The most crucial step in all of these policies is law enforcement for perpetrators of environmental destruction by Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Management and Protection of the Environment so that people no longer share the consequences of ecological disasters.

Sustainable development that prioritises and cares for the environment is an effort to improve welfare. Everyone has the desire to prosper, a state of well-being, or a condition in which the people are prosperous, in a healthy and peaceful country. Social welfare is a system of life and material and spiritual social life which is filled with a sense of salvation, morality and inner and outer peace, which allows every citizen to make the best effort to fulfil their physical, spiritual and social needs, family and society by upholding human rights and human obligations in accordance with the Pancasila ".

The process of sustainable development as an effort to improve the welfare of rural communities is inseparable from the strategy of community empowerment because empowerment prioritises local independence by upholding the behaviour of people who have excellent abilities and skills. This is also in accordance with Law No. 6 of 2014 Article 1 number 12 that: Empowerment of Village Communities is an effort to develop the independence and welfare of the community by increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behaviors, abilities, awareness, and utilizing resources through the establishment of policies, programs, activities, and assistance in accordance with essence of the problem and priority of the needs of the village community.

Community empowerment is a process of structural change that must arise from the community, carried out by the community And the results are aimed at the welfare of the city. The process of transformation takes place naturally with the assumption that every member of the community as the social actors who participate in the process of change.

The essence of community empowerment places the community as the centre of attention while being viewed and positioned as the subject for itself in the development process. They are active whole human beings who can think, will and try. In the mean sheet, then like Jim Ife as quoted by Suharto (1997: 299) said that empowerment efforts must be directed at three things, namely:

1. Enabling, which is helping the community villages to be able to recognise the potential and capabilities they have, be prepared to formulate well the problems they face while encouraging them to have the ability to form essential agendas and implement them to develop their potential and overcome the difficulties they face.
2. Empowering, namely strengthening and power owned by rural communities with various kinds of inputs and opening up access to multiple opportunities. Strengthening here includes strengthening of human capital, natural capital, financial capital, physical capital, and social capital that they have.
3. Protecting, which encourages realisation structural order that can protect and prevent the weak from getting weaker. Protecting does not mean isolating and covering up from interactions. Because it will dwarf small ones, and weaken the weak. Protecting must be seen as an effort to prevent unbalanced competition and intense exploitation of the weak.

The community empowerment strategy that the village government must build in sustainable development to improve welfare is

1. Knowing the characteristics of the community to be empowered;
2. Collect information that is intended for the local community;
3. Requires support from the government and local leaders;

4. A persuasive approach by participating in solving the problems of the local community and helping to meet needs;
5. Building togetherness in participating in solving the land problems of the local community and helping meet needs;
6. Building community confidence in the government;
7. Prioritise problems that will be solved together;
8. Establish a village program carried out jointly with the community;
9. Awaken the community to understand the potential of resources that are owned and used for the utilisation of local communities;
10. Community empowerment is carried out continuously in its efforts to improve community welfare;
11. Build community independence to meet their own needs in a self-reliant manner;

Head of sub-district, a village head, village head and device as government officials have a strategic role in helping to realise community welfare through community empowerment strategies and building community trust in leading to fulfilling their needs independently. Build trust, is crucial to the organism and management in achieving goals. Trust is an important thing to understand by government officials, if they want work to be done correctly.

Camat, Head of Village, Lurah and Device as government officials make how the device has a great sense to have the willingness, to be honest, or empower employees to sow and reap honesty into commitment (commitment), involvement (involvement), identification (identification), loyalty (loyalty), motivation (motivation) and achievement (achievement).

Each Apparatus is required to treat his organisation (office/place of work) as a public trust, use office power and resources to develop public interests not to achieve personal benefits or pursue own interests by utilising resources, office infrastructure and facilities and pursuing public interest provisions as a fundamental principle of public service ethics. As a basic principle of government ethics, "the organisation/ place of work is as a matter of public trust. Federal employees must serve the public and avoid personal interests and do not allow to use the office of action for personal gain.

According to Michael Josephson (2005: 3), there are five (5) principles for building public trust, namely:

1. Safeguard the public interest (Building and protect public interests: use office interests for community development)
2. Use independent, Objective Judgment (making neutral and objective thinking: making decisions based on merit, impartial, not prejudiced negatively and reducing conflicts of interest);

3. Be Publicly Accountable (Responsible) towards the public: Open, efficient, fair and respectful government).
4. Lead with citizenship (Lead with Statesman: Honor and care for the public).
5. Show Respectability and Fitness for office. (Show concern and goodness of the office: building community confidence in government integrity).

Empowerment strategies and build public trust as an effort to strengthen village government in improving community welfare. on the principle of this can be realized by following a hard effort and always providing motivation, guidance and giving a good example to the community, so that the community can then fulfill their needs independently in order to improve welfare comprehensively.

C. Conclusion

The presence of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages and supported by Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementation Regulations of Law Number 6 Year 2014 is a Government policy to strengthen the Village in the framework of independence. Government policy regarding this village was followed by fiscal decentralization as the government's commitment to empower the role of the village government in order to be able to improve the welfare of the village community.

Government policies if managed in a safe and professional manner will create a strong, advanced, independent and democratic society so that it can create a strong foundation in implementing governance and development towards a just, prosperous, and prosperous society so that it becomes a blessing and a blessing for village government and society in the future, but on the contrary it will be a disaster and a source of problems for the village government and the community if managed by amateurs, carelessly and arbitrarily in the utilization of existing resources.

In the end the implementation of Law Number 6 Year 2014 cannot be just speeches, seminars and merely statements of opinion but concrete steps are needed to make it happen, placing competent leaders in the government, optimizing national government supervision and raising public awareness to supervise and give input so that the regional government and village government in which the sub-district head, village head and village head can optimally carry out a welfare mission through a good government presence.

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