

Preparation of Village Government Personnel Implement Village Autonomy

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Abstract.

This research raises problems regarding the readiness of village government officials in implementing village autonomy, to find out what obstacles they face in its implementation and solutions in dealing with problems faced. This study used a sociological juridical research method with descriptive research specifications. This research was conducted by direct research in Galih Village. With data sources derived from primary data and secondary data, and data analysis used is descriptive qualitative data collection techniques by means of interviews and document study. This study conducted interviews at the Galih Village Hall Office. From this research, it was found that the village government apparatus of Galih played a role as maker and implementer of autonomy in Galih Village, including making work programs that were taken from the aspirations of the village community. In implementing autonomy in the village, the problems of human resources and operational funds are obstacles experienced by the Galih Village government apparatus, with these problems the Galih Village government apparatus conducts training to add insight to village officials and manage village finances for unexpected events. From this research it can be concluded that the implementation of autonomy in Galih Village has been running according to Act No. 6 of 2014.

Keywords: Village; Apparatus; Autonomy; Finance.

1. Introduction

The rules adopted and applied in Indonesia are guided by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. As regulated in Article 18 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which reads "The Unitary Republic of Indonesia is divided into regions. Provinces and provinces are divided into regencies and cities, each of which has a regional government, which is regulated by law. Article 18 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which reads "Provincial, regency, and municipal governments shall regulate and manage their own government affairs on the principle of autonomy and assistance tasks".¹

With the existence of regional autonomy, every region in Indonesia has the authority to regulate and manage its own household affairs. Within one province, the province is divided into several regencies within a district, there are areas that are given the authority to regulate and manage the interests of their own communities, namely villages.²

¹Hanif Nurcholis. 2011. *Pertumbuhan dan Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Desa*, Penerbit Erlangga: Jakarta, p.31

²R. Bintaro. 2010. *Dalam Interaksi Desa-Kota dan Permasalahannya*, Ghalia Indonesia: Jakarta.p.24

Village system is the most basic form of government in Indonesia in the sense that the village is the embryo or precursor of the formation of a broad state. It is also from the village that the formation of political society and government in Indonesia long before this country was formed. The village is a community group that has a strong relationship with traditions, customs, which are laws that are upheld from generation to generation.³

Because the village is a legal community unit that has an original composition based on special rights of origin. The basis of thinking in village governance is diversity, participation, genuine autonomy, democracy and customary law that applies in society. Even though the customary laws that exist in the village are only passed on from generation to generation by the previous generations, the village community always obeys the rules contained in their environment.⁴

Of course, every village in Indonesia has different customs. The occurrence of changes or the waning of customary values occurs because of two things, namely the times and the society itself. The alternation of generations in the village has also contributed to providing new conditions and situations to the existing government system.⁵

With the existence of Act No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, villages can form their own Village officials so that efforts to improve community services can be carried out optimally. Government efforts with the community to carry out village development will only be successful, if implemented with the right systems and mechanisms.⁶

Galih Village is one of the villages in Gemuh District, when compared to other villages in Gemuh District, Galih Village is relatively more prosperous and prosperous, this is because there are large rice fields and traditional markets that are visited by many people from other villages. Which can help the village economy.⁷

However, this has not yet influenced the changes that have prompted the village government apparatus in their readiness to face village autonomy, this can be seen from the very lack of work programs for village government officials that can directly touch the community. In addition, based on human resources, the average education level of Galih villagers is high school graduates. Likewise, village officials have an average education up to high school. Judging from the educational background of village government officials, both directly and indirectly will affect their readiness to form and implement village regulations.

³ Abdurachman. 2011. *Prinsip-prinsip Manajemen Dalam Pemerintahan*, The Sun, Sumenep. p.13

⁴ Sumber Saparin. 2009. *Tata Pemerintahan dan Administrasi Pemerintahan Desa*, Ghalia Indonesia: Jakarta, p.45

⁵ HAW. Widjaja. 2012. *Otonomi Desa Merupakan Otonomi Yang Asli Bulat dan Utuh*, PT Rajagrafindo Persada: Jakarta.p. 24

⁶ Didik Sukriono. 2010. *Pembaharuan Hukum Pemerintah Desa*, Setara Press (Kelompok In-TRANS Publishing) Wisma Kali Metro: Malang, p.35

⁷ Ivanovich Agusta dan Fujiartanto. 2014. *Indeks Kemandirian Desa*. Published in collaboration between the Department of Communication Science and Community Development, the Faculty of Human Ecology IPB and the Pustaka Obor Indonesia Foundation: Jakarta.p.15

2. Research Methods

The approach method used is sociological juridical namely research which is based on a legal provision and phenomena or events that occur in the field. Where the type of research is *descriptive analysis* means that the author conducts research that aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the facts and problems of the law, the legal system, which is related to the object of research, then a certain belief is drawn to draw conclusions.⁸

Analysis in writing this journal uses qualitative analysis techniques the meaning where the data obtained is then arranged systematically so that a comprehensive picture will be obtained, where the data will be presented later *descriptive*, with the hope that a comprehensive picture of the problems under study can be obtained.⁹

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Galih Village Autonomy Based on Act No. 6 of 2014

Galih Village is a village that has implemented village autonomy as in article 2 of Act No. 6 of 2014, namely the administrators of the village administration, the implementation of village development, village community development, and empowerment of village communities. The implementation of autonomy in Galih Village refers to policies that have previously been set and agreed upon by the local community which have been openly discussed together with the village consultative body which is then referred to as BPD because BPD is responsible for accommodating the aspirations of the community. It can be said that here the Galih Village community plays an active role in providing input or suggestions for development to be carried out by the village.¹⁰

Village autonomy concerns things that occur in community life related to supporting daily needs such as agriculture, trade, transportation, and communication of community voices and community aspirations conveyed to RT to be represented during village meetings or what is later called Village Meeting. Here the RT head has an important role in hearing and channeling the aspirations of the community.¹¹

Not only the problem in one RT during the RW meeting is also not free from differences of opinion, for example when RT 1 asked for irrigation development, but there were other parties who disagreed because they were deemed insignificant "Our area, East Galih, is an irrigation estuary originating from West Galih and Galih. South, if there is no irrigation, only one ditch will not be able to hold water when it rains heavily. After deliberating with other RTs, the village created a new water channel to drain the water directly into the river. This program runs smoothly because thanks to the cooperation of all residents of Galih

⁸ Soerjono Soekanto and Sri Mamudji, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*, (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 20), p.14.

⁹ Eko Sugiarto, *Menyusun Proposal Penelitian Kualitatif, Skripsi dan Tesis*, (Yogyakarta: Suaka Media, 2015), p. 9.

¹⁰Ivanovich Agusta, Op.Cit. p.22

¹¹Sajogyo, Pudjiwati Sajogyo. 2010. *Mekanisme Pembangunan Desa*. Yayasan Obsor Indonesia.p.55

Village by not differentiating the RT area, in other words, all residents help work together to build water channels.¹²

3.2. Readiness of Galih Village Government Apparatus in Implementing Village Autonomy Based on Act No. 6 of 2014

The implementation of the readiness of the Galih Village government apparatus can be seen from what the Galih Village government has been implementing so far to carry out village autonomy. The readiness of the Galih Village government apparatus in implementing the policy of Act No. 6 of 2014. Applying the concept of an autonomous village government apparatus in Galih Village provides wide space for development planning which is the need of the village community, and does not burden the community by work programs from various government agencies, which is meant to be burdensome, is to collect donations to carry out village government work programs.

Every community has a different desire in the aspirations conveyed to realize village development. Therefore, the government apparatus must be able to accommodate the aspirations of the community to then carry out development without being harmed.¹³

The principle of implementing the autonomy of Galih Village, namely the implementation of autonomy in a broad, real and responsible manner, including in the case of delegation of government affairs, the village government apparatus has the authority to regulate its own government affairs.

3.3. Obstacles Faced by Galih Village Government Officials in Implementing Village Autonomy

The implementation of autonomy in the village by village government officials does not always run easily, there must be obstacles to face in its implementation. Galih Village government officials have tried their best in implementing work and development programs for the village community. The obstacles faced by the Galih Village government apparatus are as follows:

- a. Do not understand the Village Government Officials Regarding Act No. 6 of 2014

On average, the final education level of Galih Village officials is high school graduates or what is then called the SMA head of Galih Village. "That is because in the current generation of village officials, the condition of Galih Village has not allowed people to receive higher education. At that time, universities were only located in big cities, namely Semarang, in Kendal Regency, there were only schools up to SMA level, while the distance between Galih Village and the city of Semarang was approximately 40 km. The lack of transportation at that time was the biggest obstacle to continuing their education to university so that the average education of Galih Village people reached Senior High School (SMA) level". With the illustration conveyed by the

¹² Interview with the head of RT 1, Mr. Sholihin Nur on February 27, 2018

¹³HAW. Widjaja. Op.Cit, p.22

head of Galih Village, the Galih Village government apparatus were born, most of whom had final high school education.

Due to the average education level of Galih Village officials who graduated from high school or same level, the insights or knowledge of Galih Village officials regarding the Law regarding the village are very lacking. In its implementation, the Galih Village government apparatus is more focused on carrying out the implementation that comes from the aspirations of the village community. As long as the aspirations of the community do not deviate from the Law, the village government apparatus will carry out what is proposed by the village community, thereby creating a prosperous and prosperous society.

b. Lack of District Government Socialization Regarding Village Autonomy

In the implementation of village development, broad insights and knowledge are needed for village government officials. With the broad insight possessed by village government officials, village development to become a better village will be easier to implement. The lack of socialization provided by the district government is one of the obstacles it faces. Because the Galih Village government apparatus did not understand the aims and objectives of village autonomy.

c. Village Financial Sources

In terms of village finances, they do not have the authority to collect taxes and levies from the community on their own behalf. Taxes and user charges are currently collected on behalf of the central government and tax finance is directly remitted to the central government. Village financial sources come from traditional sources such as village fees, use of village assets and the Village Income and Expenditure Budget which will then be referred to as the APBD. The village head of Galih stated that "the allocation funds for villages from the government are not always ready at any time, because village funds have stages that have been determined by the central government. Meanwhile, the needs of the village community are always there at all times. So that in this situation the village government apparatus Hurus can regulate village finances so that they can meet the needs of the village.

As explained in the previous discussion, the Galih Village government apparatus provided assistance to the community, one of which was the construction of a septic tank. Construction of a septic tank, the villagers from the village government requested financial assistance for realized the plan but the funds provided were not sufficient to realize the planned target of constructing a septic tank. So that village officials use village emergency funds taken from the village treasury to cover shortages before the government allocates further funds.¹⁴

4. Closing

The implementation of village autonomy carried out by the Galih Village government apparatus can be said to have been carried out well. Even though in reality, in implementing village autonomy, the Galih Village government apparatus

¹⁴ Interview with mr. Ahmad Saikhu as the head of the Galih village on February 12, 2018

has been carried out well, there are still several obstacles, namely: Lack of insight into the written law contained in the Act which results in less optimal or efficient performance of the Galih Village government apparatus. This is because the human resources of the Galih Village government, on average, have a final education as high school students. All work programs have not been implemented due to constraints in the cost of implementing work programs. Solutions to Resolve Barriers to Implementing Village Autonomy Based on Act No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Village officials conduct training to increase understanding and knowledge of village officials in the form of socialization activities and procurement of technology-based information systems.

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