

Village Capacity Building Through Strong, Developed, Independent and Democratic Village Governance

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Abstract: Village Capacity building is directed to strong, developed, independent, and democratic governance by Law No. 6 the Year 2014 regarding Village governance. Somehow, recently, there is no fixed format in the execution of it. The big-budget in governance is not enough to get the right implementation. This research is urgent since it can accelerate the development and welfare of villagers, mainly in facing ASEAN Economic Community. The method of this research was socio-legal using primary and secondary data enhanced with qualitative analysis. The result showed that Village governance's ideal format could be done as: First, there should be a quick, transparent, and accountable governance; Second, village development should be based on community's participation to independence; Third, the management of the village should be based on local wisdom and assistance.

Keywords: Capacity Building, Democratic Village, Economic Community, Village

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country united as a republic. The Republic of Indonesia is united from local governments consisting of the province, regency, city, and village level. Village governance has existed before the establishment of the Republic of Indonesia; for example, in Java and Bali, Nagari in Minangkabau, etc.

The village has the authority to hold its governance under the control of the village government. Village government is led by Head of the village helped by village officials. They have the authorities, tasks, and responsibility to execute the household of the village and perform the duty from the Government and Local Government[1]. Law Number 6 the Year 2014 regarding Village governance has tried to strengthen the existence of the village by supporting every matter, becoming the responsibility of central and local government.

The construction of the village is build based on the mission of village law wanting to make the village becoming an active, developed, independent, democratic, and wealthy area. This focus is assigned by the mandate given to the village in managing its matters with 1 billion rupiahs budget for every village. After three years of execution, Law Number 6 the Year 2014 regarding village has made the villages tried to do their tasks well. Practically, capacity building has not been built well making the budget allocated by the government to them has not been implemented well. Thus, the researcher is interested in reviewing how are the efforts done by the village government to manage capacity building through strong, developed, independent, and democratic governance. Besides, there are many lacks of capacity building which should be solved to make the format works as it is.

2. Methodology

In order to answer this problem, this research was conducted with a socio-legal approach by seeing legal research based on the norms of the Law, especially Law regarding Village Governance along with its execution. After that, it was continued with socio research aspect seeing how village executes the law. The analysis used the qualitative method with the concept of capacity building, and law system theory from Lawrence M. Friedman made as to the analytical basis.

Theoretically, this research was made to develop knowledge regarding the law of governance, particularly regarding village capacity building through strong, developed, independent, and democratic governance. Practically, this research can give inputs to village government to do the right steps in doing the Law Number 6 the Year 2014 regarding Village Governance, especially in managing capacity building through strong, developed, independent, and democratic governance. It also gives an input to the government on how to make general policy. Besides, it also gives knowledge to the society in actualizing a wealthy village as well as supporting the government in doing the Law regarding village governance.

3. Findings

3.1 The Illustration Of Current Capacity Building In The Village

Facts showed that most people in Indonesia live in the village. Based on the census, about 60% of Indonesian live in the village[2], [3]. Capacity and capability of rural communities, in general, can be said to still be in a weak position. This is due to the remote physical condition of the area and limited available social, economic facilities and infrastructure, resulting in limited access to skills, including information and appropriate technology. The implementation of Law Number 6 the Year 2014 regarding Village Governance becomes a right path for the development and welfare of the village. The budget of 1 billion is given to every village as the focus of the government to its development. This budget has not met the right execution. The budgeting of the village has guidance from the government in the form of guidance or hedge program for four main fields (infrastructure, economic activities, essential social services, and empowerment), while the village can freely manage these focuses. This freedom has not made the village able to prioritize it well. Like in infrastructure development, it is strongly dependent on people's ability to choosing the right infrastructure. Society's participative approach was not enough to manage infrastructure development considering the limit in education, visionary look, and other social matters. Therefore, it still needs assistance[4]. In 2017, Ministry of Village stated that Village Budgeting supposed to be used not only for the infrastructure, but also to economic welfare programs, the establishment of social services (health and education), and empowerment programs[5].

Village Fund Allocation is one of village income sources which its use is integrated with Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDes). Therefore the planning of the program and its activities are prepared through the Village Development Planning Forum (Musrenbangdes). The Musrenbangdes is a forum for discussion of proposals for development activities at the village level that are guided by the principles of Village Development Planning.

The objectives of granting the Village Fund Allocation are to:

1. Improving the implementation of village government in implementing government services, development, and community by their authority.

2. Improving the ability of community institutions in the village in the planning, implementation, and control of development, and participatory following its potentials.
3. Increasing the distribution of income, employment opportunities, and opportunities for village communities in the framework of socio-economic development of the community.
4. Encourage increased participation of the self-help community.

In the realization of Village Budgeting, like in Bedono village, Sayung district, Demak regency; TambakRejo village, Patebon district, Kendal regency; and Siwal village, Kaliwungu district, Semarang regency, there are two primary components, including: (1) 30% from the allocation of Village Budgeting is used for operation of village governance, village consultative body, and village community empowerment institution; (2) 70% of the budget is for the empowerment of the society (including the development of infrastructure).

Operational Costs of Village Governments, Village Consultative Bodies, and Village Community Empowerment Bodies are used for:

1. Operational Costs of Village Government, covering: (a) Incentives for Responsible Operations activities, Responsible of Goods and Services of Village Government, Administration Activities, and Treasurer/CashHolder of Activities; (b) Procurement
2. Operational Costs of Village Consultative Bodies, the amount of which is determined based on the income of each village.
3. Operational Cost of Village Community Empowerment Institution.

The cost of activities in the framework of community empowerment is also used as follows:

1. Building Village Infrastructure (Infrastructure: government, transportation, social, production, marketing).
2. Supporting the activities of the Family Welfare Program.
3. Supporting other activities with a priority scale.

Village Government organizes village Administration, and Village Government is Village Head assisted by Village Device as an element of the organizer of Village Government. The management in village government includes:

- (1) The organization of governance matters consists of civil administration management, general services, information center, and youth and sports matter. The administration focuses on the services of the family card, national identity card, birth and death certificate, transmigration matters, and the reports of arrivals.
- (2) The management of village development as physical or non-physical.
- (3) The management of village society and community empowerment is done by (a). Encouraging community participation in village planning and development carried out independently by villages; (b). Developing village development programs and activities sustainably by utilizing existing natural resources and resources in the village; (c). Develop village development planning by local priorities, potentials, and values of wisdom; (d). Arrange planning and budgeting in favor of the interests of the poor, disabled citizens, women, children, and marginal groups; (e). Develop a system of transparency and accountability in the administration of village governance and village development; (f). Empower village community institutions and customary institutions; (g). Encouraging community participation in village policy-making through village consultations; (h). To improve the quality and capacity of human resources of rural communities; (i). To provide sustainable village community assistance; and (j) Conducting supervision and monitoring of village administration and village development carried out in a participatory manner by villagers.

In practice, the execution of governance matters regarding civil matters administration conducted, for example, the services for getting a national identity card, birth certificate, death

certificate, urbanization certificate, and reports of arrival, are done smoothly as they are requested. Then, matters regarding the execution of general services, like for Police Clearance Certificate, Notary Deed Letters of Management, Certificate of Needy Family, Letters of Divorce, etc. were done well with no significance obstacle. Regarding the management of information, it was done through a letter delivered in a meeting or presented on information boards. Meanwhile, the execution of youth and sports management, there is KarangTaruna(Local Youth Organization) in every village which can handle it. However, this organization does not work well.

The execution of village development can be in physical or non-physical forms. Infrastructure or necessary infrastructure and facilities needed for life and livelihood. Infrastructure development is included in the category of physical development. The existence of proper infrastructure has a vital role in the fulfillment of the fundamental rights of society, such as food, clothing, shelter, education, and health. Thus infrastructure development is a much-needed capital for the community in supporting activities in various fields. The physical form of development happens as the building of the road, tub of a water reservoir, etc. Village development aims to improve the welfare of rural people, the quality of human life, and poverty alleviation through the provision of basic needs, development of facilities, and infrastructure. The development of the village happens in some stages: (1) planning, in the arrangement of village development based on its authority, referred to the development in the level of regency and city as well as following community's aspiration; (2) execution, implementation of village development has been established in the Village Government Working Meeting, in its implementation should involve the village community; (3) monitoring, supervision of village development is done by District Government, Village Governments and Village Consultative Board, and community participation. In the execution, the development has done by the government well, even if it is not optimum. The type of infrastructure development program chosen by the target villages is still 'open menu' entirely submitted to the community with all of its limitations. The level of literacy of some communities is still limited, so the choice of infrastructure type is chosen at will regardless of the concept of regional planning in the village, and there is no priority. Meanwhile, the non-physical development is in the execution of religious event schedule, such as pengajian(community's Quran recitation) which has worked smoothly.

The empowerment of village community has been done through computer training, souvenir production workshop, training of production, packaging, and the marketing of traditional chips, etc. However, these events have not been integrated well.

3.2 Theoretical Analysis Of Village Capacity Building Ideally

The development of the village is significant considering the village is the spearhead of the implementation of democratic life in the region, it is said that village development is: development activities that take place in rural areas and covering all aspects of community life, implemented in an integrated manner by developing self-help organizations[6]. Village development is directed to utilize the potential of natural resources optimally, and to develop its human resources by improving the quality of life, improving skills, improving initiative, with guidance and assistance from the government apparatus, following their respective duties.

Efforts to realize the village development and implementation of the Village Law will not bring fundamental changes if it is not accompanied by institutional development, participation, and community empowerment in improving welfare in rural areas. Such capacity building and development is in line with the concept of capacity building.

The concept of capacity building is defined as the process of building an individual, group, or organization capacity[7]. In terminology Capacity Building means capacity building or capability. In organizational systems, capacity is not only oriented to human capabilities alone, but also includes management systems, policies, strategies, and regulations.

According to Brown, capacity building is a process that can improve a person's ability, an organization, or a system to achieve the aspired goals. In the broad sense, now used in community development, capacity is not only related to individual skills and abilities but also with the organization's ability to achieve its mission effectively and to maintain its long-term viability.

Moreover, the attempt to developing the capacity can be made:

1. At the individual level, it is generally done with education, teaching, and learning extensively to the individual itself.
2. At the organizational level, generally done with the development of organizational rules, leadership systems, management systems, human resource development, and development of organizational networks.
3. At the level of the system, especially done both through the development of policies and regulations for existing systems to run effectively and efficiently[8].

Referring to the concept of capacity building, as mentioned above, the analysis appears as follows:

First, individual level, both for village officials and the community, generally for education, teaching, and learning for the individuals themselves.

Regarding what has been done by the government, the organization of governance events which has run smoothly should be improved on its accountability by creating the standard of a procedure or standard Operating Procedure(SOP) consisting the requirements needed, which is then informed to the society in public or on the internet. Thus, the officials should be a master in technology who can make the SOP distributed online along with its development of training and education. Internet-based administration service facility, it is expected that administrative services will be more comfortable and faster, through improved service and program improvement, ability to respond proactively to the basic needs of the village community and to provide services to the citizens wholeheartedly. A whole-hearted service attitude is nothing but a set of self-worth values that reflect emotions, temperaments, beliefs, values, perspectives, and feelings so that every job is carried out by professional values. This is very important to be done by the village officials in order to provide the best service.

Then, regarding the development of the village, further community empowerment through training or workshop and assistance for the sake of their productivity. In every stage of development, there should be an involvement of village society. They should get the training and motivation making them able to have a visionary mindset. Communities should be encouraged in their roles and capacities in the implementation of development. Infrastructure developed should be able to encourage the economic revival of rural communities, so in addition to the underlying infrastructure that means public facilities and social facilities also must develop infrastructure that is a business facility which purpose is to trigger economic competition between villages, even between regions.

At the village level, functions, budgets, and authority for infrastructure development activities are carried out by local village governments in collaboration with communities. Therefore the assistance in financial fields is essential for the account of financial reports, that the village officials must be skillful, not cross the regulation, and responsible for their action.

Meanwhile, the field of empowerment of rural communities should be developed through education, training, and mentoring. The education of community participation is realized by the

high level of participation of the people interpreted by the level of attendance and activeness. The level of participation will be influenced by the level of education, social status, and economic status of citizens so that each individual will give different forms of participation. Participation activities are based on activities contributing to ideas, ideas, opinions, initiatives, decision making, and problem-solving. Villages in Indonesia are diverse, so a participatory approach is needed, as village life is tied to the value of indigenous culture inherited down. Local wisdom is one aspect of the characteristics of society that is formed through a process of adaptation that is conducive to the life of the community so that the value contained therein is understood and plays a vital role as the basis for social empowerment.

Meanwhile, in terms of social empowerment, it should not only be done for people's understanding but also to give them training in creative industry and skills development, like developing the idea of tourism village and business village. This kind of empowerment should be integrated to make all elements empowered completely; for example, the society was given the workshop starting from the production to its marketing. The training should consist of the finding of the relation and business network that the society can improve their welfare and compete in the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC).

Second, in the organizational level, there should be a development of organizational control, leading system, managerial system, management of human resources, and development of an organization's network. Related to the establishment of a governing system, it should be based on Information and Technology. Next, for community empowerment, the village should be able to relate themselves with many parties for the sake of directing its development as a tourism village or business village. The cooperative network to many officials and company is essential in competing in AEC.

Third, in the system of governance, there should be a development of policy and regulation to make the running system works effectively and efficiently. Central and local government should be able to create a policy for assisting program. It is in after the theory of system from Friedman, Lawrence M. Friedmansaying that the success of policy enforcement comes from the functionality of all component. The legal system of Friedman consists of three components: legal structure, a legal substance, and legal culture[9].

The development from the substance component of law should be directed to the attempt of empowerment through the policy of law regarding assistance to the village. The improvement of legal structure and culture through education and training is an important matter to determine the success of the capacity building. This attempt becomes the priority for village budgeting allocation, in which the design makes the village able to be healthy, developed, independent, and democratic in the future.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, Village governance's ideal format can be done as: First, the organization of matters of governance should be quick, transparent, and accountable, through service improvement and program improvement. With an internet-based administration service facility, it is expected that administrative services will be more comfortable, faster, transparent and accountable, and able to respond proactively to the basic needs of the village community and to provide services to the citizens wholeheartedly; Second, village development should be based on community's participation to independence, they should get training and motivation that make them able to have visionary mindset; Third, the management of the village should be based on local wisdom and assistance.

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