

Optimizing Development in Research-Based Villages by Utilizing ADD

Boby Indra Prayoga

Corresponding Author: bobi_ip@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT

The village which is the smallest government territory in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, in the current era of government becomes one of the priorities of acceleration of development, with funds disbursed from APBN and combined with APBD which is channeled through Village Funds Fund (ADD) program, Will accelerate the process of development in the village, and indirectly will occur even distribution of development which would have an impact on improving the welfare of rural communities. Can we imagine when the development is done in every village simultaneously throughout Indonesia, of course, the process of economic cycle is high enough, and accelerate the process of development implementation needed by the village community, unlike the previous system which if a village wants to propose the development must go through Stage Musrebang in the village until the center of the center, of course, a very long journey process. But with the current central government program will make it easier for the community to build their village. The establishment of a government in the village is of course based on interregional regulation is the Village Law which is a set of rules concerning the administration of village government, with consideration has evolved in various forms so it needs to be protected and empowered to be strong, advanced, independent and democratic so as to create a foundation Strong in implementing governance and development towards a just, prosperous and prosperous society. The Act also regulates material on the Principles of Arrangement, Status and Types of Villages, Village Arrangements, Village Authorities, Village Governance, Village Villagers' Rights and Obligations, Village Regulations, Village Finance and Village Assets, Rural Development and Rural Area Development, Village Owned Enterprises, Village Cooperation, Village Community Institutions and Village Customary Institutions, as well as Guidance and Supervision. In addition, the Act also regulates with special provisions that apply only to "Desa Adat" as set forth in Chapter XIII. One of the most crucial points in the discussion of the Village Bill is related to the budget allocation for the village, in the elucidation of Article 72 Paragraph 2 on Village Finance. The amount of direct budget allocations to villages is set at 10 per cent from and outside of regional transfers. Then considered the population, poverty, area, geography difficulties. This is in order to improve the village community because it is estimated that each village will get funding of about 1.4 billion based on the calculation in the explanation of the village law that is, 10 percent of the regional transfer funds according to APBN for the

village apparatus of Rp. 59, 2 trillion, coupled with funds from the APBD of 10 percent about Rp. 45.4 trillion. The total funding for the village is Rp. 104, 6 trillion to be divided into 72 thousand villages in Indonesia. It is conceivable that such funds can be utilized properly in the right way and the right target, then the distribution of development will be quickly realized so that the impact on improving the welfare of the community.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the general provisions of Law No. 32 of 2004 on regional government states, village or other named, hereinafter referred to as the village is a legal community unity that has the territorial boundaries to regulate and manage the interests of local communities, based on the origin and local customs recognized and respected in the system of government of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia. The law also stipulates that the village is a legal community unit with a territorial boundary that is authorized to regulate and administer government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, traditional rights and / or rights recognized and respected within the system of government of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia.

Furthermore, in Government Regulation No. 72 of 2005, the formation of villages is based only on indicators of population numbers differentiated by island and directly into definitive villages. In the new Village Law, the indicator of population is no longer only by island, but more detailed as the requirement of population is greater than before. If previously enough with a population of 2,500 people, the Village Law is mandatory 4,500 people and in the legislation the village preparation for 1-3 years.

In addition there is also a general provision relating to customary villages, namely as a unitary customary law community and its traditional rights are still alive, whether they are territorial, genealogical or functional. Intended as a unity of indigenous and tribal peoples and their traditional rights is seen in accordance with the development of society and a union of indigenous and tribal peoples and their traditional rights in accordance with the principle of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Of course there are special provisions that define the existence of desa. Pemerintahan Negara Republik Indonesia was formed to protect the entire nation of Indonesia and the entire blood of Indonesia, advancing the general welfare, educating the life of the nation and participate in implementing the world order based on freedom, eternal peace, and social justice. Law Number 25 Year 2004 regarding National Development Planning System has stipulated the National Long Term Development Plan which is the elaboration of the objective of the establishment of Indonesian state government. Villages that have the right of origin and traditional rights to regulate and manage the interests of the community play a role in realizing the ideals of independence under the 1945 Constitution of the

State of the Republic of Indonesia need to be protected and empowered to be strong, advanced, independent and democratic so as to create a foundation Firm in implementing governance and development towards a just, prosperous, and prosperous society. Therefore, the objective of stipulation of village arrangements in this Law is further elaboration of the provisions as meant in Article 18 paragraph (7) and Article 18B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the State of the Republic of Indonesia, namely: to give recognition and respect On existing Villages with their diversity before and after the formation of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; To provide clarity on the status and legal certainty of the Village in the constitutional system of the Republic of Indonesia in order to bring about justice for all Indonesian people; Preserve and promote the customs, traditions and culture of the village community; Encourage initiatives, movements, and participation of village communities for the development of village potentials and assets for mutual prosperity; Establishing a professional, efficient and effective, open and accountable Village Government; Improving public services for villagers to accelerate the realization of general welfare; Improve socio-cultural resilience of village communities in order to realize village communities that are able to maintain social unity as part of national security; Promote the economy of rural communities and overcome the national development gap; And strengthening the village community as the subject of development • The law also regulates the mandate and authority of the village, among others, authority based on the right of origin, local authority of the village scale, authority assigned by the Government, Provincial Government, or Regency / City Government. As well as other authorities assigned by the Government, Provincial Government, or Regency / City Government in accordance with the provisions of legislation. In addition, if in Law No. 32 of 2004, the tenure of the village head is 6 years and may be re-elected for 1 term of office. However, in the 6-year village tenure law, it can serve at most 3 consecutive terms or not consecutively. In Law No. 32 of 2004, indigenous villages only mentioned customary law communities, not explicitly calling adat villages. Meanwhile, in the Village Law, there are special provisions on adat villages, custom village setting, custom village authority, custom village government and custom village regulations. This means that in the Law of this Village, respected the peculiarities of each region where in the previous rule it is not regulated explicitly · rural children affected by the Tsunami · Furthermore, in the previous regulation the authority of the government which becomes the authority of the village includes the affairs of the existing government Based on the right of village origin, government affairs which are the districts / municipal authorities assigned to the village, co-administration duties from the government, provincial and / or district / village governments, other governmental affairs which the legislation provides for the village head. In the Village Law, village authority includes authority based on the right of origin, local authority periodically of the village, authority

assigned by the provincial government, city / district government and other authorities assigned by the district / city government in accordance with legislation. Also granted the authority to establish a Village Owned Enterprise managed by the spirit of kinship and mutual cooperation. BUMD that can move in the field of economy, trade, services and other public services in accordance with general provisions of legislation. In the explanation, it is mentioned that this village BUM specifically can not be equated with legal entity such as limited liability company, CV or cooperative because the purpose of the establishment is to utilize all economic potential, natural resources and human resources for the welfare maIn other words, the village BUM orientation is not only oriented towards financial gain. But it also supports improving the welfare of rural communities. [3] Funding sources of BUM Desa are also assisted by the government, provincial government, district / municipal government, and village government. The government encourages BUM Desa by providing grants and / or access to capital, providing technical assistance and access to markets, and prioritizing BUM Desa in managing natural resources in the village. Then, with the issuance of Government Regulation No. 43 of 2014 on the Implementation of Law Number 6 Year 2014 on the Village, finally after half a year since the beginning of 2014 the Village Law was passed, to be implemented in the next year precisely in 2015. Various things Regulated in Government Regulation No. 43 of 2014 on the Implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 on this Village. Clear socialization and how the village will be easier to implement the Village Law is the duty of every citizen, as well as to keep a number of funds that are only a segituas can be used as much as possible for the greatest prosperity of the villagers. President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on May 30, 2014 has signed Government Regulation Number 43 Year 2014 on the Implementation of Law Number 6 Year 2014 on Village. The exit of the Implementation of Law on Village Law is based on the consideration to implement a number of provisions in Law Number 6 Year 2014 on the Village, as well as to optimize the implementation of village governance. Government Regulation No. 43 of 2014 on the Implementation of Act No. 6 of 2014 on Villages containing 91 pages including annotations. The Rules of Implementation of the Village Law herein governs the Arrangement of Villages, Authorities, Village Governments, Procedures for the Preparation of Village Rules, Finance and Wealth of Villages, Rural Development and Rural Area Development, Village Owned Enterprises, Village Cooperation, Village Community Institutions and Customary Villages, And Village Development and Supervision by the Camat or other designations. Authority of the Village Authority possessed by the village administration In Government Regulation No. 43 of 2014 on the Implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages states that the authority of the Village includes: 1. Authority based on the right of origin; 2. Local-scale village authority; 3. Authority assigned by the Government, provincial government, or district / city government; And 4.

Other authorities assigned by the Government, provincial government, or district / city government in accordance with the provisions of legislation. The authority of the Village in the Village PP consists of at least: 1. Indigenous peoples' organizational systems; 2. Community institutional development; 3. Development of customary law institutions; 4. Village cash management; And 5. Development of the role of the village community. Local-scale village authorities include at least the following: 1. Mooring boat management; 2. Village Market Management; 3. Management of public baths; 4. Management of irrigation networks; 5. Management of rural community settlement environment; 6. Community health promotion and management of integrated service post; 7. Village Embung Management; 8. Village scale drinking water management; And 9. Village road construction between settlements to agricultural areas. In addition to the authority as mentioned above. The Minister may determine the type of authority of the Village according to local circumstances, conditions and needs. (According to Article 34 Paragraph 3 of Village Rule). According to Article 91 of PP 43 of 2014 states that all village revenues are received and distributed through village cash accounts and their use is fixed in village APB. The implementation of village authority is based on the right of origin and local authority of the village scale Funded by APB Desa, and can also be funded by APBN and APBD from provinces and districts / cities through ADD for example. The budget for administering village authorities obtained or assigned by the Central Government will be funded by APBN through allocations from the Ministry / Institution budget section and channeled through SKPD - District or City Regional Device Work Unit. In addition, the implementation of village authority obtained through the Regional Government will be funded by APBD from Provincial and Regency or Municipality. With the authority possessed by the village government mandated by the law, it is the strength of the Village in building on its own territory, this will certainly facilitate the central government In creating equitable development in Indonesia. Untuk it should have done village government or prepare itself to do development. So the intention of the central government is also the dream of the community in Indonesia to accelerate the development and improvement of welfare. Peditribusian ADD that comes from the State Budget

The Government shall allocate the Village Fund in the state budget of revenues and expenditures for each fiscal year designated for the Village transferred through the district's revenue and expenditure budget. Article 95 paragraph 1 PP 43/2014. Affirmed in PP 43 of 2014 that the government will allocate village funds in APBN every fiscal year devoted to villages transferred through APBD Kabupaten / Kota. In addition, district / municipality governments allocate in DA / DA budgets every fiscal year, at least 10 percent of balancing funds received by districts / municipalities within the APBD after deducting special allocation funds (DAK). 43 year 2014 such as the district /

municipality governments shall allocate part of the district tax and retribution proceeds to the village at least 10 percent of the realization of district taxes and levies. As for the calculation formula is 60 percent of the 10 percent share is equally distributed to all villages, and the remaining 40 percent is proportionally divided according to the realization of tax revenue and retribution revenue from each village. With the authority of the Village is so great in doing development and supported with Adequate budgets, should the challenges and problems and obstacles of village government getting smaller or less in the development. However, for the development undertaken at the village level is not appropriate target, because the implementation of development in the village is expected not based on desire, but is a very basic requirement. Since the two things between desire and need are contradictory, not necessarily what we want something "very" needed. Therefore, for the development of villages more targeted and targeted, one of the efforts is to conduct development planning based on the results of Research. Research-based development aimed at supporting or advocating policy formation is expected to build synergies with the Ministry of Village in producing knowledge, knowledge management, and encouraging evidence-based village development policies. It is hoped that village-based research development can encourage development Villages not only focus on economic development, but also integrate rights and justice issues for rural communities. To ensure village development policies, village development based on knowledge of research results is important. There is a need to establish a Village Development Knowledge Management (MPPD), as one of the containers of production, management, and utilization of knowledge for the progress of village development. That research-based policy making in village development will make the village development run in a planned, conceptual, and accountable manner. So as to accelerate prosperity and justice in the villages in Indonesia. Planning and implementation of development in research-based villages is believed to be more targeted and targeted, as well as accelerate the central government's goal in equitable development and improving the welfare of its people. Thus the community is also involved in the implementation of such development. If it can be analyzed that at the disbursement of ADD funds in the first period of maximum utilization of kuranag, can be seen around the author's residence, that is a number of villages in Tanjung Morawa sub-district, the construction is less significant, because it looks like a uniform pembanagunan (imitate the neighboring village) , This is seen from the procurement of signboards or gang signboards in a number of villages looks the same. It can be said to barely see a program that is typical of the village. It can not even be said to improve the welfare of society in general, which is the aspiration of the Indonesian nation in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. For that it is needed academic institutions or research and research institutions to be involved or involved themselves in

programming, planning and carrying out development in the village. And the implementation of the Research is also inseparable from the existence of operational financing, which can be charged in ADD through RAPBDes, so there is a synchronization in the development process is fundamental and based on the needs really needed by the villagers themselves in general, not the implementation of development based solely Desire rather than a part of society. But it is unfortunate that government agencies in the village have not much knowledge or have insight in managing ADD funds are considered large enough, so that the management system is done from the stage of budget preparation, ignoring sources of information that can strengthen the program to be plan.

Where information sources can be obtained by doing research or research, so that in the programming of the ADD will have a strong and scientific and accountable basis.