

The Implementation of the Formulation of RPJMDes of 2015-2020 of Olung Hanangan Village of Tanah Siang Selatan Subdistrict of Murung Raya District

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ABSTRACT: ABIKSON, D2B114014, The Implementation of the Formulation of RPJMDes of 2015-2020 of Olung Hanangan Village of Tanah Siang Selatan Subdistrict of Murung Raya District. The study aimed at understanding the model of the implementation of the formulation of the RPJMDes of 2015-2020 of Olung Hanangan village of Tanah Siang Selatan subdistrict of Murung Raya district. It was of the kind of content analysis study and used descriptive and qualitative method. The data of the study were collected from the document of the village medium term development plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa or RPJMDes) of 2015-2020 of Olung Hanangan village and using interview and documentation/literature. The location of the study was Olung Hanangan village of Tanah Siang Selatan subdistrict of Murung Raya district. The results of the study showed that the model of the RPJMDes of 2015-2020 of the Olung Hanangan village was consistent with the political position of autonomous village government, but the content of the RPJMDes of the Olung Hanangan village has not accommodated the aspiration of all of villagers. Village autonomy was supposed to play a strategic role in accommodating the aspiration and the support of more villagers in the formulation of the RPJMDes. Village head and other village apparatus were supposed to play more significant role in the formulation of the RPJMDes to more maximally make the villagers prosperous.

Key words: implementation model and the formulation of the RPJMDes.

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I. BACKGROUND

The central government of the Republic of Indonesia has given a good attention to village government in the effort to improve the prosperity and the life quality of villagers as indicated by the issuance of the Act Number 06 of 2014 on Village. It was expected that decentralized village public administration resulted in more democratic government that considered villagers as development subjects, while the objective of the development was to make them prosperous. Therefore, the participation and the involvement of the villagers in improving their prosperity through development process were a must that the development could be effective and efficient and useful for the villagers. Village was given as wide chance as possible to manage its own public administration and also the implementation of the development in all sectors.

It was necessary for the development to be well-planned, coordinated, to use certain time frame and to consider the typical condition of village that it could work smoothly. Additionally, the implementation of village development should involve active role of villagers, village apparatus, village institutions, the institutions at subdistrict and district levels (supra-village institutions), and so on. The document of the RPJMDes played an important role as the instrument in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the village development that the development kept on the right track as outlined in the formulation of the plan of the village development.

Villages in Indonesia would change in term of the implementation of development and governance. Essentially, the Act on Village had the vision of giving a big authority to the villages in the area of the implementation of village public administration, the implementation of village development, the development of villagers and the empowerment of villagers on the basis of villagers' initiative, origin rights, and village tradition. The Act on Village also warranted that each village would receive much bigger fund than the present fund available for the village from government through national and regional budgets. The policy had the consequence in the managing process of the fund that should be professional, effective, efficient and accountable to avoid the risk of deviation and corruption.

Village government as the lowest governmental level directly dealt with villagers and played a strategic role because the village government understood various needs of villagers better. It also accommodated the aspiration of the villagers and the channel for government to socialize policies and legislation to people. Additionally, as autonomous entity it had the authority to manage its own affairs considering local condition of the village, the social and cultural conditions and also the aspiration of the villagers.

The village government accommodated all of the needs of villagers in meeting as stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Internal Affairs (Permendagri) Number 114 of 2014 on the Guideline of Village Development, which was initiated by neighborhood meeting or musyarawan dudun (Musdus) at neighborhood level (rukun tetangga or RT), followed by village meeting that was finally documented in the document of the village medium term development plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa or RPJMDes) and it was valid for 6 years.

Subsequently, village development working plan (Rencana Kerja Pembangunan Desa or RKPDes) was formulated on the basis of the RPJMDes, which was valid for a year. And then, the RKPDes was used as the basis of the formulation of annual village budget (Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Desa or APBDes). It was in the APBDes that the plan of village activities and the finance of the activities were contained. The basic concept of the strategy was that the good governance of village public administration would be the main prerequisite of village development based on development plan. It was expected that the village could take a part in improving the capacity of good and sustainable governance of village public administration considering the balance of economic, social and environmental achievements.

Based on the Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 on Village Fund, the source of the fund was national budget (Anggaran Pendaatan dan Belanja Negara or APBN) and allocated by village government considering the number of villagers, the villagers in poverty, the width of village territory and geographic barriers. Additionally, the fund also found its source in the village budget (APBDes) that was directly transferred from the account of village government (Rekening Pemerintah Desa) and it was managed by village government on the basis of the regulation on the management of village fund (Peraturan tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa). It was expected that the village fund could result in significant change in addition to the use of the fund to finance village development activities, social development of villagers, the empowerment of villagers and also to open new employment and finally to improve village economy, especially to increase the income of village original income (Pendapatan Asli Desa).

Government recognized the importance of village development. Various programs to accelerate the development of rural areas have been formulated and implemented by the government. However, there has not been any significant improvement of people's life quality and prosperity. Therefore, future village development should be well-planned and answer the real needs of villagers that the development of the rural areas could give real impact on the villagers. It meant that the future rural development should be based on comprehensive analysis and study of all of the existing potentials (strength and opportunity) and problems (weakness and barrier/threat) facing the village. The results of the analysis of the existing potentials and problems should be the basis of the formulation of the plan of village development programs and the formulation of the plan of the village development programs should invite as wide participation of villagers as possible.

Olung Hanangan village was one of the villages in Tanah Siang Selatan subdistrict of Murung Raya district. The villagers were Siang ethnics. The ethnics were very open to outsiders that there were some other ethnics coming and living in Olung Hanangan village such as Banjarese, Javanese, and Maanyanese. The villagers of Olung Hanangan still strongly upheld custom and tradition as manifested in the implementation of customary sanction Jipen for those breaching the existing customary rules and it was valid both for the native villagers and the new comers. Customary chief was appointed by the villagers and considered to have a good mastery of the customary rules valid for generations since their predecessors along with the governmental rules to regulate the social life of villagers.

II. STUDY METHOD AND OBJECTIVES

Initially, content analysis developed in the area of newspaper and was quantitative in nature. The pioneer of the analysis was Harold D. Lasswell who pioneered symbol coding technique representing systematic symbol and message recording and interpreting (Subrayogo, 2001: 6). The analysis was a study technique to elaborate communication in an objective, systematic and quantitative manner (Berelson in Ibrahim, 2009: 97). Additionally, it was used to draw conclusions by identifying certain characteristics of message in systematic and objective manner (Holsti in Ibrahim, 2009: 97).

The study used descriptive method and content analysis technique. The first step was to classify data. The data were analyzed by processing and interpreting them. The data analysis was a series of analyzing activities, classification, systematization, interpretation and data verification.

The objective of the study was to find out the implementation of the formulation of the RPJMDes if it has been pursuant to the existing rules, if the content of the RPJMDes has accommodate the short-term and long term needs of villagers and if the formulation of the RPJMDes involved the villagers.

The problems of the study were formulated as follows: 1. How was the implementation of the Formulation of the RPJMDes of 2015-2020 of Olung Hanangan village of Siang Selatan subdistrict of Murung Raya district of Central Kalimantan? 2. What were the influencing factors of the implementation of the formulation of the RPJMDes? Meanwhile, the objectives of the study were: 1. To find out and to understand the implementation of the formulation of the RPJMDes of 2015-2020 of Olung Hanangan village of Tanah Siang Selatan subdistrict of Murung Raya district of Central Kalimantan.

III. BASIC THEORIES

Development and change were inseparable. Myrdal (1968) suggested that development vertical mobility in a social system. Mewnwhile, Bintoro (1988) in Tjokroamijoyo defined development as an effort of a nation to make significant social change in various areas of life to pursue better life in accordance with the view of the nation. Other definition suggested that development was a social transformation of agrarian and traditional society to modern industrial society (Fakih, 2000). Though there was difference in the definitions of the development, it was generally defined as change.

At the beginning of the formulation of the thought of development a thought was found that identified the development with expansion, with modernization and industrialization and even with westernization. All of the thoughts were based on the aspect of change in which development, expansion, modernization and industrialization contained the element of change. However, the four terms had significant difference because each of them had different background, principle and essence with different continuity principle though they reflected change.

According to Friedmann (1987) planning would face basic problems related to the technical aspect of effective planning in informing public actions. Based on the statement planning was defined as the component that connected knowledge and action in public area. Principally, Friedmann suggested that planning should aim at warranting public interests. Meanwhile, Campbell and Fainstain (199: 1) suggested that urban or regional development was influenced by capitalistic and democratic economic system. In the context the practice of the planning was inseparable of the political condition of the urban and regional areas because public decisions influenced local interests. It was relevant if power influenced planning.

When planning has been influenced by the political system of a city or a region as stated above, the rationality in the planning has lost its independence. Subsequently, the planning would not be effective and efficient and also ambiguous between the idealism of “the convention of a planner” or following taste or willingness and it implicated in the quality of the planning in meeting goals and objectives. Additionally, it related to public area that required the commitment of the existing stakeholders so that it could give useful results.

IV. STUDY LOCATION

The location of the study was Olung Hanangan village of Tanah Siang Selatan subdistrict of Murung Raya district considering that the village represented one of the villages in Murung Raya district that has not had any village original income (Pendapatan Asli Desa or PAD).

Based on the initial observation Olung Hanangan village had the ceiling of APBDes of IDR 800,000,000, but there was not any allocation of the budget for village-owned enterprises (Badan Usaha Milik Desa or BUMDes) and for the development of businesses that new employment was created for village original income (Pendapatan Asli Desa or PAD) that would finally result in the independency of village and in prosperity.

D. Study Results

It dealt with the implementation of the formulation of the RPJMDes in Olung Hanangan village of Tanah Siang Selatan subdistrict of Murung Raya district. The researcher discussed the proposals of the villagers of Olung Hanangan village collected from the document of the RPJMDes of 2015-2020 of Olung Hanangan village and aimed at finding out what were the proposals put forward by the villagers of RT 01, RT 02, RT 03 and RT 04 of Olung Hanangan village.

The majority of the proposals of the villagers coming from the RTs concerned with the improvement of roads, bridges and the construction of bridges. Based on the results of the interview with the chief of RT 1 villagers needed better concrete or asphalted roads with no muddied spot as they used to be and hence the villagers used river transportation. It was also the case of the construction of bridges that connected main roads in the Olung Hanangan village to both subdistrict and district capital cities.

The condition of seriously damaged roads of the Olung Hanangan village has not been given serious attention by government in addition to the minimum structure and infrastructure of the village. Therefore, it was

expected that the incoming fund could be allocated for the construction of the structure and infrastructure that deserved serious attention.

Considering the proposals of the four RTs there was only a proposal of the RT 02 of the procurement of rubber seedlings, while the remaining proposals related to the improvement of roads, bridge, public toilet and fresh water.

According to Van Meter and Van Horn in Subarsono (2005) there were 6 influencing factors in implementation model: The standard and the goals of the policy of the implementation of the formulation of the village medium term development plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa or RPJMDes) of Olung Hanangan village began with the meeting at RT level and the results of the meeting were proposed to the meeting at village level with the targeted society of the villagers in each of the RTs in the village and the villagers of the Olung Hanangan village in general. The proposal of the RPJMDes of the Olung Hanangan village was based on the problems (the needs) and the potential of the village (the availability of the raw materials in the village) such as sand, gravel, stones, woods and labor (human resources) for the development projects.

The implementation of the formulation of the RPJMDes of the Olung Hanangan village has been communicated and coordinated with the parties concerned that were internal parties of the village, including village government, village consultative body (Baran Permusyawaratan Desa), family welfare education (PKK), integrated service post (Posyandu), the consultative institution of villagers (LPMD), platform for youth (Karang Taruna), etc. and the external parties, including subdistrict government, district government through the empowerment body of villagers and village government (Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Pemerintah Desa or BPMPD), local assets and finance management agency (Dinas Pengelolaan Keuangan dan Aset Daerah (DPKAD) and district inspectorate.

The implementation agent through the village government of the implementation of the formulation of the RPJMDes of Olung Hanangan village could be accomplished and reported in a document. The disposition of the implementer of the government of the Olung Hanangan village was conducted through activity implementing team (Tim Pelaksana Kegiatan or TPK) in the village that was assigned by the Head of the village who was committed to the accomplishment of the planned activities and well-understood that all of the proposals have been accepted and the decision has been made to answer the needs of the villagers who were also highly committed to the accomplishment of each of the activities proposed by the villagers at the RT level.

Concerning with the social, economic and political condition the implementation of the formulation of the RPJMDes of the Olung Hanangan village was conducted considering the potentials of the village, for example the proposed activities included the construction or the improvement of roads and bridges in the village that was organized using the sand, the gravel, the stones and the woods available in the surrounding areas. It was also supported by the government of Tanah Siang Selatan district in addition to the support by district government that has accepted all of the proposals in the document of the RPJMDes. According to Edward in Subarsono (2005), the implementation model of the policy was influenced by four policies of communication.

Each of the proposals was prepared on the basis of meeting results, meaning that it was based on common agreement, common needs, and communicated to village government that each of the proposals would not change and to change them the villagers had to organized a meeting that the villagers could understand the reason of the change and all of the activities in the village should be recognized by all of the villagers by publishing them in village publication.

The resources supporting each of the proposals included the existing potentials of the Olung Hanangan village such as sand, stones, gravel, woods, and human resources with their communal spirit to accomplish the development projects.

The governmental apparatus of the Olung Hanangan village as the implementer of the policy have worked honestly, were highly committed, and opened as indicated by the village meeting in the formulation of the proposals and in the implementation of the planned activities.

The bureaucratic structure of the organization of the government of the Olung Hanangan village was clear in which the village head as the authority to use the budget was assisted by village secretary and heads of village affairs (Kaur) accompanied by village consultative body (BPD) as the partner in planning and implementing all of the developmental activities in the village related to both physical and non-physical activities.

According to Mazmanian and Sabatier in Subarsono (2005), there were three groups of variables that influenced the success of the implementation, including the tractability of the problems. The problems in the Olung Hanangan village were poverty and unemployment, the livelihood of the villagers were farmers of nonirrigated land, gardening and some of them worked in traditional mining, the buying power was low, low attendance rate in meeting because the majority of them worked in non-irrigated land. The villagers were heterogeneous in terms of age, education level, custom and culture and it would cause the difference in the

proposals, but they could agree the proposals of the improvement of the roads and give priority to the implementation of the development.

The population of the target group was all of the villagers of Olung Hanangan village. The proposals of all of the villagers were accommodated and recorded in the document of the RPJMDes. It was expected that the change in the behavior of the villagers of the village took place into more opened behavior to outsiders. The good condition of the roads and the bridges would enabled outsiders to visit the village to sale products or to buy agricultural results of the villagers such as rubber and vegetables.

The characteristics of the policy/the law (the ability of statute to structure implementation) included the clarity of the content of the RPJMDes that has been prepared individually and collectively. The document of the RPJMDes was compiled on the basis of the Act Number 06 of 2014 on Village and the Regulation of the Minister of Internal Affairs Number 114 of 2014 on the Guideline of Village Development. The financial magnitude available in the document of the RPJMDes was pursuant to the ceiling set by central government, the provincial government and the district government. Each of the activities in the document of the RPJMDes was the result of a meeting, meaning that it was based on common agreement of the villagers.

The implementation of the activities in the RPJMDes was conducted by village government on the basis of clear policy. The village government was committed to the implementation of all of the activities contained in the document of the RPJMDes. Villagers were invited to participate in the planning process to the implementing process. The villagers also involved in meetings and in the implementation of the development programs in the communal spirit among the villagers. Environmental factors (nonstatutory variables affecting implementation included the social and economic condition of the Olung Hanangan village. It was still difficult to mobilize the self-supporting financial support in addition to the advancement of the technology in agricultural and plantation areas was lacking. The villagers of Olung hanangan village supported the policy of the village government in the formulation of the RPJMDes. They got opportunity in the meeting to express their needs and the problems facing them.

The attitude of voters group in Olung Hanangan village was still strong. They still upheld custom and tradition and a customary chief was the respected one that each of his suggestions and advices would surely be heard and given priority. The commitment and the skill of the apparatus and the implementer of the government of the Olung Hanangan village in organizing all of the activities contained in the document of the RPJMDes were very good. They made use of the existing human resources in accomplishing each of the activities as long as the fund for the implementation was available.

V. CLOSING

The results of the study shoed that the document of the RPJMDes in the implementing of the local autonomy in the Olung Hanangan village of Murung Raya district of Central Kalimantan played an important role in the development of the village. Based on the existing rules, the implementation of the programs in the RPJMDes, especially the sector and/or the local programs were delegated to villages and the villages were given special authority to manage all of the processes. The implementation of the local development programs was discussed and agreed in village meeting organized by the village consultative body (Badan Permusawaratan Desa). If the meeting did not agree the technical procedure in the implementation of the local development programs, the village head had the right to put forward objection and to give the district head the considerations for the objection.

Village head had the mandate to coordinate the implementation of the local development programs, which was delegated to the village government. Meanwhile, the implementation was organized by the village apparatus and/or villagers following the existing rules. Based on the description above, it was concluded that all of the proposals of the physical development such as the construction of bridges, roads, sanitation, and freshwater facility. There was not any proposal of village-owned enterprises (Badan Usaha Milik Desa or BUMDes) of the Olung Hanangan village so that the village did not have any village original income (Pendapatan Asli Desa or PAD). There was a minimal village original income and it resulted in the slow development of village infrastructure.

Village head accommodated each of village developmental activities that should be organized by village apparatus and/or villagers. The implementation of the village development programs was conducted at village level and the development of certain sectors included in the village. The implementation of the village development program at local scale was organized in a self-supported manner, in cooperation with the surroundings villages and also with third parties. The village head had the authority to coordinate the preparation and the implementation of the village development program since it was established in the village budget.

The village development originated from the sectoral programs and/or local programs and organized following the regulation of the provincial government and district/city government. The implementation of the

sectoral and/or local programs should be integrated in the village development in which the sectoral program and/or the local program in the village were recorded in the village budget.

It was expected that the document of the village medium term development plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah desa or RPJMDes) of Olung Hanangan village could answer the questions of the study. The document of the RPJMDes of the Olung Hanangan village functioned as the guideline for the government of the Olung Hanangan village in the implementation of the development program. Also, it was expected that the problem facing the villagers could be solved that the prosperity of the villagers increased.

The village head of the Olung Hanangan village has issued the Decision Letter Number 04 of 2015 on the Preparation Team of the RPJMDes of the Olung Hanangan village in 2015-2020. The data in each of the existing RTs, the list of the proposals resulting from the RT meeting would be implemented at the RT level. The RPJMDes was prepared in a democratic manner.

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