

REALIZING INDEPENDENT VILLAGES THROUGH VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

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ABSTRACT

The paradigm change in the system of government of the Republic of Indonesia which is carried out in a decentralized manner makes the village government have the authority to regulate and manage its own government independently. In order to create an independent village, one thing that needs to be considered in village development is the planning stage. However, there are still many Village Development Plans that are made by villages immaturity, one of which is in Siraman Village, Pekalongan District, East Lampung Regency. This service activity aims to provide knowledge about realizing an independent village through village development planning through the solicitation method. The results of this activity indicated an increase in the knowledge of the participants by 41%

Keywords: Independent villages, village development planning

A. Introduction

The village as the smallest unit in the government system of the Republic of Indonesia, has various potential and attractive sources in development that can be utilized by stakeholders in an effort to progress equitable development (Nursetiawan, 2018). What's more, villages have special rights since the issuance of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, namely villages have authority from

the central government to manage their own government affairs (Arma et al., 2020).

The Village Law brings a new spirit to village life. The relationship between the state and the village is getting clearer which makes the village a strong entity. The village has the authority to regulate itself independently with local nuances.(Mulyana & Achdiat, 2021)

This arises due to a paradigm shift in the government system, namely a decentralized government system. This concept gives the authority of an autonomous region to regulate and manage the affairs of its own government and the interests of the local community based on applicable laws and regulations. (Tiza et al., 2014)

In Indonesia, especially in villages, there are levels of status to see how developed and advanced the village is. This status can be seen from the independence and progress of the village which is determined based on the village development index (IDM), this status level includes independent villages, developed villages, developing villages, underdeveloped villages and very underdeveloped villages. (Kementerian Desa Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal dan Transmigrasi, 2016). An independent

village is the highest status among the other four statuses, this village has an increased level of community welfare and a low poverty rate. (Nur Arifah & Kusumastuti, 2019)

An independent village is also a reflection of the community's strong will to progress, produce works or products that are proud of and the village's ability to meet its needs. This is often referred to as an independent village that is based on trisakti, namely initiative, work and self-sufficiency (Husaeni, 2017). Indicators of the success of an independent village which are contained in the village building index include (1) the dimension of social resilience; (2) Dimensions of Economic Resilience; and (3) Dimensions of Ecological Resilience (Nur Arifah & Kusumastuti, 2019)

In order to create an independent village, one thing that needs to be considered in village development is the planning stage. Planning is the beginning of a development. careful planning so that development can run as it should and existing obstacles can be controlled properly (Arma et al., 2020).

Village Development Planning is a phased process of activities carried out by the village government by involving the Village Consultative Body and elements from the community in a participatory manner in order to utilize and allocate resources in order to achieve the village's goals. (Permendagri Nomor 114 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pedoman Pembangunan Desa, 2014). Villages are required to draw up a Village Development Plan that has been regulated legally – formally in regulations. In addition to legal-formal

reasons, village development plans are indeed important, namely:

1. The form of village independence, in the village law recognizing the authority of the village to be able to manage and regulate its interests, both the interests of the community and the government in its territory, with this the village has the authority to design development plans according to the needs they need. This shows that development planning is a manifestation of village independence in determining development designs.

2. The form of technocracy, it is necessary to design a village development plan because it is to reinforce development goals during the leadership of the elected village head. In addition, community participation in the preparation of development plans should not be seen only as fulfilling the desire for participation, but also as an acknowledgment of the community's

ability to collectively study and study the conditions of its own territory. The demand to realize participation in village development is shown by the aspect of authority to regulate itself independently, with nuances of local wisdom (Winayati et al., 2022). This is intended so that the development that is built in the village can run more effectively in achieving its goals.

3. The form of accountability. Looking at it from a regulatory perspective, the existence of a village development plan is one of the indicators for assessing village development. In addition, in many areas, in this case the district, the village development plan is a condition for disbursing funds that are transferred by the super-village government every year. The Village Development Plan can be used as a community evaluation tool for the governance of their village by responding to reports on development implementation that are

made and submitted annually by the village government (Arma et al., 2020).

Even so, many villages are immature in making their village development plans. As an example, one of the villages in East Lampung district, Lampung province, namely Siraman village. So it is important to carry out outreach related to realizing an independent village through village development planning.

The aim of this service is to provide understanding to Siraman village officials in realizing an independent village through village development planning. This service is also expected to provide benefits to village officials, especially village officials in Siraman Village, East Lampung Regency. The expected end result is an increase in the understanding or knowledge of village

officials regarding realizing village independence through village development planning.

B. Method of Implementation

The method used in community service is socialization with the material of realizing an independent village through village development planning with the target being Siraman village government apparatus, Pekalongan District, East Lampung Regency. The purpose of this service is to increase the understanding and knowledge of village government officials in Siraman Village, Pekalongan District, East Lampung Regency so that the products of regional development planning produced by them in the future can be better and more mature in achieving their goals.

Through this socialization, the team coordinated before the

socialization started, the team planned carefully so that the socialization could run smoothly and optimally. First, the team conducted observations and analysis related to the problems faced by Siraman village government officials in East Lampung district in carrying out village development planning. Second, make presentation layouts related to realizing an independent village through village development planning. Technically the implementation of community service is carried out by way of lectures and discussions with government officials of Siraman Village, East Lampung Regency. Third, evaluate the implementation of socialization by using the pre-test and post-test methods.

C. Result and Discussion

Met This community service activity was carried out on May 10 2023 at the Siraman Village Hall, Pekalongan District, East Lampung Regency, which was attended by 15 participants who were village government officials in Siraman Village, Pekalongan District, East Lampung Regency. The implementation of this activity was intended to increase the knowledge and understanding of Siraman village officials, Pelongan sub-district, East Lampung district.



Picture 1. Implementation of Socialization

Beberapa faktor yang akan mempengaruhi terbentuknya desa mandiri :

1. Potensi Sumber Daya Manusia :
 - a) Masyarakat Desa mempunyai motivasi dan budaya yang tinggi.
 - b) Mempunyai jiwa wirausaha yang kuat.
 - c) Mempunyai kemampuan dan keterampilan tertentu yang mendukung pengembangan potensi lokal.
2. Potensi Sumber Daya Alam
 - a) Potensi desa mempunyai daya saing untuk dikembangkan.
 - b) Pengelolaan potensi desa secara berkelompok oleh masyarakat (sentra).
 - c) Skala usahanya berbasis sentra yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat.
3. Pasar
 - a) Produk yang dikembangkan masyarakat dibutuhkan pasar.
 - b) Produk masyarakat mempunyai daya saing pasar.
4. Kelembagaan dan Budaya lokal, pelaksanaan program didukung oleh kelembagaan desa yang menjunjung tinggi kearifan lokal.

Picture 2. Socialization Material Slides

PENENTUAN STATUS IDM
Klasifikasi Status Desa ditetapkan dengan ambang batas sebagai berikut:

1. Desa Sangat Tertinggal	: IDM ≤ 0,4907
2. Desa Tertinggal	: 0,4907 < IDM ≤ 0,5989
3. Desa Berkembang	: 0,5989 < IDM ≤ 0,7072
4. Desa Maju	: 0,7072 < IDM ≤ 0,8155
5. Desa Mandiri	: IDM > 0,8155

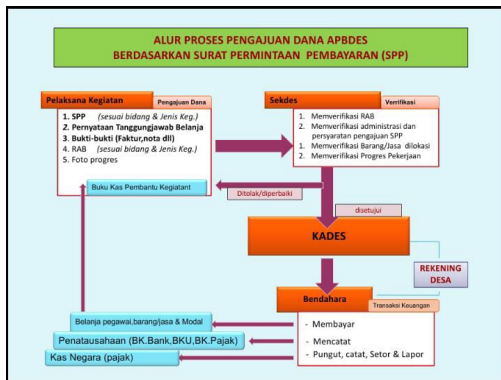
Klasifikasi terhadap status desa tersebut bertujuan untuk penetapan status perkembangan dan rekomendasi terhadap intervensi kebijakan yang perlu dilakukan. Pendekatan dan intervensi yang dapat diterapkan pada Status Desa Sangat Tertinggal akan berbeda tingkat afirmasi kebijakannya dibandingkan dengan Status Desa Tertinggal.

Picture 3. Socialization Material Slides

Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa

adalah proses tahapan kegiatan yang diselenggarakan oleh pemerintah Desa dengan melibatkan Badan Permusyawaratan Desa dan unsur masyarakat secara partisipatif guna pemanfaatan dan pengalokasian sumber daya desa dalam rangka mencapai tujuan pembangunan desa.

Picture 4. Socialization Material Slides



Picture 5. Socialization Material Slides

Met To achieve the goals as planned, this socialization activity was prepared based on the main material designed according to the socialization method. The schedule and material for this socialization are presented in the

following table:

Tabel 1 Scadule dan Socialization Material Realizing An Independent Village Through Village Development Planning

No	Time	Sosialization Material	PIC
1	09.00 - 09.30	Registration Audience	Commite
2	09.30 - 09.45	Speech by The Head of Siraman Village	Mr. Ismu Prayitno, ST
3	09.45 - 10.00	Pre - Test	Commite
4	10.00 - 11.00	Material : Independent Village	Mr. Yuditya Wardana, S.A.N., M.Si
		Discussion	
5	11.00 - 12.00	Material : Build Village	Mrs. Ari Gusnita, S.A.N., M.Si
		Discusion	
6	12.00 - 13.00	Break	Commite
	13.00 - 14.00	Material : Village Development Planing I	Mr. Sudarman Mersa, S.Sos., M.IP
7		Discusion	
	14.00 - 15.00	Material : Village Development Planning II	Mrs. Syeni Rakhmadani, S.A.N., M.Si
8		Discusion	
9	15.00 - 15.15	Post- Test	Commite
10	15.15 - 15.30	Closing	Commite

In general, the results of the socialization service activities that have been carried out have contributed to the community, namely increased

knowledge and understanding of Siraman village government officials, Pekalongan sub-district, East Lampung district with a theme entitled realizing

an independent village through village development planning.

From the results of the pre-test implementation, it can be explained that the participants' range of scores is in the range of 40 – 70. Participants who get a score of 40 are 3 people (20%), 50 are 2 people (13%), 60 are 7 people (47%) and 70 as many as 3 people (20%). See table 2.

Meanwhile, if you look at the results of the Post-Test implementation, the scores of participants who attended the socialization were in the range of 60-90. With a score of 60, there were 2 people (13%), 70, 2 people (13%), 80, 5 people (34%) and the highest score of 90 is 6 people (40%). Seen in table 3.

Tabel 1 Scadule dan Socialization Material Realizing An Independent Village Through Village Development Planning

<i>No</i>	<i>Score Pre-Test</i>	<i>Number of Participal</i>	<i>Presentace</i>
1	40	3	20 %
2	50	2	13 %
3	60	7	47 %
4	70	3	20 %
<i>Total</i>		15	100 %

Tabel 3. Scadule dan Socialization Material Realizing An Independent Village Through Village Development Planning

<i>No</i>	<i>Score Pre-Test</i>	<i>Number of Participal</i>	<i>Presentace</i>
1	60	2	13 %
2	70	2	13 %
3	80	5	34 %
4	90	6	40 %
<i>Total</i>		15	100 %

If the pre-test scores and post-test scores are compared, it will be seen that

there is a large increase in the knowledge and understanding of the

participants, in this case the Siraman Pekalongan District, East Lampung village government apparatus, Regency by 41% (see table 4).

Tabel 3. Scadule dan Socialization Material Realizing An Independent Village Through Village Development Planning

<i>No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Score Pre-Test</i>	<i>Score Post-Test</i>	<i>Enchament</i>	<i>Presentation</i>
1	<i>NI Made Yulianti</i>	40	60	20	50%
2	<i>Eko Budi</i>	60	90	30	50%
3	<i>Biba Budi Anto</i>	50	60	10	20%
4	<i>Suatri</i>	60	70	10	20%
5	<i>Purwati</i>	60	80	20	33%
6	<i>Rismiyati</i>	40	80	40	100%
7	<i>Joko Waskito</i>	60	70	10	17%
8	<i>Purwito</i>	70	90	20	28,5%
9	<i>Joko Budi ANto</i>	40	80	40	100%
10	<i>M. Ade Firmansyah</i>	50	90	40	80%
11	<i>Rahmat</i>	60	70	10	17%
12	<i>Win Darto</i>	60	90	30	50%
13	<i>Budi Purwantono</i>	60	80	20	33%
14	<i>Rangga Sena CP</i>	70	90	20	28,5%
15	<i>Ismu Prayitno</i>	70	90	20	28,5%
	<i>Total</i>	850	1200	350	41%

D. Conclusion

From the results of the community service activities that have been carried out, it can be concluded that: 1) although they have not fully achieved the stated goals, these community service activities have contributed, namely increasing knowledge through pre-test and post-test, namely 41%; (2) The socialization participants are very

involved during the activity from the beginning to the end of the implementation; (3) The participants enthusiastically carried out the activity because the material provided could help them solve village development planning problems.

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