

Development of Village Apparatuses in the Field of Village Government Management in Pauh Angit Village, Pangean District, Kuantan Singingi Regency

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Abstract

The purpose of this community service is to assist local governments in realizing village development planning, governance, and a good village financial management system through activities in providing organizational training and motivation of village officials in the field of village governance generally in Pauh Angit Village and especially in Pangean District. Kuantan Singingi Regency. This activity was carried out in the form of training and motivation for village officials regarding the Village Government System to improve Village capabilities in realizing village community empowerment. The results of this training and motivational activity can be said to have been successful in the presence of government officials from the Pauh Angit village in Pangean District. This can be seen from the percentage of participants' attendance and the enthusiasm of the participants during the activity.

Keywords: Management, Village, Government



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INTRODUCTION

Etymologically, the word village comes from Sanskrit, *dhesi* which means homeland (berdesa.com, 2018). From a geographical perspective, a village or village is defined as "a group of houses or shops in a country area, smaller than a town". The village is a strategic area to be used as development land. With various existing potentials, the village can support all the needs that exist in the city. The same thing was explained by Bintarto (1983), the village is an embodiment or unity of geography, social, economics, politics and culture that exists in an area, in its relationship and reciprocal influence with other regions.

Since the enactment of Law No. 6 of 2014, now the central government has given legitimacy to hand over village development authority to each village government. What underlies this law is a government effort to improve the welfare of the people in the village and reduce development gaps in both poor, slum, or underdeveloped areas.

Realizing the ideals of the Indonesian nation which are summarized in the *Nawa Cita*, the government is very concerned about making improvements to village empowerment. Empowerment activities are activities that are integrated with village development activities and focus on a common goal or mission, namely ability and independence.

In the perspective of sustainable development, development planning and implementation must pay attention to participatory aspects, social justice, and maintenance of the carrying capacity of ecosystems. History proves that development which is solely concerned with economic growth will not only give rise to high political instability, but will also result in the destruction of ecosystems, especially in rural areas (Munasinghe, 1993; Van Dieren, 1995).

Structuring in the context of the rural economy needs to be done to optimally utilize resources in a way that is in accordance with the specific conditions in order to improve the welfare of the community (public) as a whole and sustainably. The conditions needed in this approach are: (1) The community's need to make changes or efforts to prevent unwanted

things, and (2) There is political will and ability to implement plans that have been arranged (Rustiadi, 2001). For this reason, a system is needed that can facilitate village development. This has been stated by Setiawan et.al., (2019) that a village development strategy that can be carried out to develop a village by involving all the potential that exists in the village is community participation. Community participation with the village government is the main thing because all community activities support each other.

The village government, in this case the village apparatus, has a strategic role in running the wheels of government at the village level. The village government consists of the village head and other village apparatus, namely staff who assist the village head in policy formulation and coordination which is accommodated in the Village Secretariat and elements supporting the duties of the Village Head in implementing policies which are accommodated in the form of technical implementers and regional elements. This has been stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs (Permendagri) Number 83 of 2015.

The village head has a very important role in village development because he is an extension of the state who is close to the community and as a community leader. The village head also always prioritizes the aspirations of his people by fully involving them in village meetings. In village meetings all village stakeholders convey their aspirations to the village head and his apparatus, especially in village development. Village development starts with planning, implementation, and evaluation by the village head and its residents. The initial stage of planning must be properly matured because it will involve the process of further activities, namely the implementation of village development activities. However, the reality in the regions has not fully accommodated community aspirations for the plans that have been prepared in each region (Mustanir et. al, 2018).

In addition, the village head can drive the economic business of his citizens. Through BUMDesa, the village head involves the community to participate in building the economic activities of the villagers. Many BUMDes have developed in all villages in the country. However, not least BUMDes have experienced problems that have killed off business activities, namely some of them have changed village heads, communication between village officials was not harmonious, conflicts of interest occurred with assistance received from the government, and many other problems.

Some of the problems that arise do not escape from managing the administration of the village government because the actors managing the village apparatus have different characteristics in terms of knowledge and experience. In fact, the government has made the PDRT Village Regulation (Regulation of the Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration) RI Number 1 of 2015 concerning Guidelines for Authority Based on Origin Rights and Village-Scale Local Authority which includes: determination and confirmation of Village boundaries; development of Village administration and information systems; determination of the Village Government organization; determination of BUMDesa; determination of the Village APB; stipulation of Village regulations and so on. The village head and his village apparatus implement the Law, the PDRT Village Regulation but are not optimal. The work that needs to be done for the implementation of this law and regulation is to provide Village Facilitators who are able to carry out empowerment work in the community. This includes increasing the knowledge and skills of stakeholders, including village officials.

For this reason, STIE Riau through the Institute for Research and Community Service (LPPM) is trying to capture the problems described earlier, namely by carrying out training and motivational activities based on submitting a letter from Pangean District No. 06/PKM/LPPM-STIER/XI/2022 regarding requests for training and motivation in Pauh Angit Village, Pangean District and as resource persons in Village Government Apparatus

Development activities. The Cikajang Sub-District expects that there will be enrichment for the local village apparatus regarding Village Development Planning material, Village Government Administration Management, and Village Financial Management, this is done in order to support activities carried out by the government, especially the local regional government. This activity was carried out in Pauh Angit Village, Pangean District, Kuantan Singingi Regency. To support the program, it is necessary to support the university, in this case the Riau College of Economics (STIE Riau), in the form of community service activities in the form of training and motivation.

DEVOTION METHOD

Activities In the implementation of community service activities this is carried out in the form of training and motivation, namely sharing academic knowledge and experience in the field. This training and motivational activity consisted of presentation of material from a resource person from the Riau College of Economics (STIE Riau) and discussions with village officials who were present. From the results of the mapping through the discussion process, it was decided that the material given to the community was related to; the problem of village readiness in implementing Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Village administration and institutions within the Village community. Then for the smooth running of the training and motivation process, the training and motivation team prepared various materials that would be delivered during the training and motivational activities according to the request of the party that would be visited by the training and motivation team at the Riau College of Economics (STIE Riau).

Implementation of Activities

This training and motivational activity began with an opening by the Pangean sub-district head accompanied by the Head of the Riau College of Economics (STIE Riau) and then delivered material by resource persons and discussions in the context of implementing training and motivation for the village government system in Pauh Angit Village, Pangean District, Kuantan Singingi Regency.

RESULTS OF SERVICE AND DISCUSSION

Activity Results

Training and motivational activities within the scope of the Pauh Angit village apparatus, Pangean District, Kuantan Singingi Regency were carried out on Tuesday 06 – 08 December 2022. This activity was carried out for 2 days starting at 09.00 to 12.00 WIB. The activity began with participant registration at the entrance to the Pauh Angit Village Office, Pangean District, which was also a place for training and motivational activities. Participants who registered totaled 26 people, consisting of:

1. Staff and Ranks of Pangean District
2. Head of Pauh Angit Village
3. Secretary of Pauh Angit Village
4. Pauh Angit village apparatus.
5. Community Representatives
6. Sources and
7. LPPM STIE Riau Team

This activity was opened by the Pangean Sub-district Head, Kuantan Singingi Regency, then continued with the presentation of material from the first speaker, namely Dr (c)

Iskandar, SE., MM, conveying matters relating to village financial management. Then the second session continued, namely village development planning presented by Hendrayani, SE., MM. In this second session, participants were told how important it is to plan through the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) and the Village Government Work Plan (RKP). Then the last session was explained by Risman, SE.MM. regarding the governance of village government administration for village apparatus.

The results of village administration-based training and motivational activities within the scope of the Pauh Angit village apparatus, Pangean District, Kuantan Singingi Regency can be said to be successful. This can be seen from the percentage of attendance and enthusiasm of the participants during the activity.

Discussion

Village administration-based training and motivational activities within the scope of the Pauh Angit village apparatus, Pangean District, Kuantan Singingi Regency can run smoothly. This training and motivational activity is really needed for village apparatus, most of the village apparatus share knowledge and understanding and experience of managing village administration and its importance in improving quality and accountability. Each village apparatus is responsible for the governance of the village administration that it composes, so it must maintain consistency, measurability and direction. In this case an evaluation is needed so that it can facilitate the creation of an administrative governance system and improve the quality of public services in villages, especially Pauh Angit village.

The Pauh Angit village apparatus is fully responsible for management in their area. Management from an administrative perspective, be it planning or village budgeting, must be carried out in an accountable, transparent, effective and efficient manner. Management based on village administration is used as material in training and motivational activities so that the Pauh Angit village apparatus can easily prepare quality village plans and budgets so that they are accountable and transparent for village development. Information from the results of administrative governance will be very useful for mapping future village development and who will become village leaders.

In addition, the sustainability of village development will determine village progress if every elected leader, especially the village head, has a vision and mission that is aligned with the village leaders of the previous period. Not only the village head but the village apparatus involved in the village development program. The capability and capacity of the head and village apparatus determine the direction of development program policies so that they are carried out. The implementation of the development program can be started from administrative governance, namely village development planning and village financial management so that the budget for development can be absorbed.



Figure 1. Opening of training and motivational activities by the Pangean Sub-District Head and Head of the Riau College of Economics (STIE Riau)



Figure 2. Training and motivation team Providing materials and discussions at the Pauh Angit Village Office, Pangean District, Kuantan Singingi Regency

CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the results and discussion, it can be concluded that: There is a positive response to community service activities in the form of training and motivation considering that this activity is a requirement for the village apparatus in the context of developing the capacity and capability of the village. The participants' responses to the implementation of the training and motivational activities were very good. This can be seen from the number of participants who attended and the motivation of the participants who were so interactive with the speakers while participating in the activity from start to finish.

Based on the evaluation of the PKM activities that have been carried out, some suggestions from this activity are as follows: The timing of the implementation of community service activities needs to be carried out continuously so that the objectives of the activities can be carried out in practice. Materials and applications are carried out in stages and in a structured manner. Provision of facilities and infrastructure to support activities needs to be improved in this activity so that the implementation runs optimally so that participants can understand it comprehensively.

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