

Village Government Towards the Developing Village Index (Study in Banten Province)

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Abstract

Village government policies based on Village Law Number 6 of 2014 and the idea behind the developing village index (IDM) program are further explained in the Village Minister Regulation (Permentdes) No. 2 of 2016 which focuses on village development patterns and maps. In Article 3, it is stated that the concept of IDM is derived from several categories, including the economic resilience index (IKE), which measures economic strength, the environmental resilience index (IKL) for assessing environmental sustainability, and the social resilience index (IKS) to evaluate community well-being. The central government's policy with village funds through the State Budget is an effort to realize village development through the economy, welfare and village independence. Both the village government and community participation are crucial in enhancing the value of the Developing Village Index. The research method uses a qualitative method with descriptive interpretation which aims to obtain an overview to examine and explain the potential of village funds for village development and explain the value of the Developing Village Index as well as the recommendations produced to encourage Cimangenteung Village, Tegalongok Village and Bumijaya Village in Banten Province to increase their development from a developing village to a developed village. Transparency of village government policies, strong governance of village bureaucratic administration, and active participation of village communities are crucial for village development. In order to achieve a good and advanced village government.

Keywords: Policy, Village Government, Developing Village Index.

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A. INTRODUCTION

The objectives as stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution are to promote public welfare, educate the nation's life and participate in the implementation of world order. The Indonesian government in an effort to promote public welfare carried out various innovative and positive policies as a form of reorientation of the government's treatment of smaller government

entities called villages. The central government to local governments are trying to build villages to improve the welfare of people in remote areas.¹

The Regulation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (Village Law) defines a village as a legal community unit with territorial boundaries. Villages have the authority to regulate and manage government affairs, protect local community interests, and uphold traditional rights within the Indonesian government system.²

Government programs and policies in improving village welfare and development are contained in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. The existence of village regulations provides protection and trust in the village government in village development. The widespread presence of villages across Indonesia contributes to the clarity and certainty of village law within the Indonesian constitutional system,³ provide justice for all village communities, and build a professional, effective, efficient and responsible society.⁴

The development of villages, including utilizing their potential physical, social, demographic, and cultural resources, requires the active participation of the village community.⁵ In participatory, governments have a responsibility in making decisions to understand the relationships that occur in complex systems and provide useful first-hand knowledge to support decision-making, policy formulation, regulation, and management objectives.⁶

However, not all village potentials can be utilized and facilities to empower village resources are limited in terms of human, technical, and financial resources. Villages have limited carrying capacity due to constraints in human resources, technology, and finance. Efforts to maximize development goals such as strengthening the village economy, overcoming inequality in national development, and enhancing village communities have been hindered by resource constraints.⁷ The village law is an effort to overcome rural poverty that still occurs in Indonesia.

¹ Talenta Anastutik Wiryaningsih, Mega Pratiwi, Ismi Nurmawati, Sistha Revitasari, Elis Nurhayati Patricia Span, Mangantar Pardamean, Tias Kusuma Wardani, and Rinto Andhi Suncoko Moch Yasir Sani, *Buku Panduan Desa Peduli Penghidupan Berkelanjutan* (Jakarta: Kementerian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi Republik Indonesia, 2022).

² DPR.R.I., “Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa” (2014).

³ Erni Irawati (Universitas Diponegoro), “Peningkatan Kapasitas Desa Berdasarkan Pada Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 (Sebuah Kajian Tentang Otonomi Desa),” *Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian (Edisi Juli)* V. 2 No 2 (2021), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.47492/jip.v2i2.719>.

⁴ Ardhana Januar Feliks Arfid Guampe, Umar, Ade Putra Ode Amane, Muhammad Nur, Amruddin Mahardhani, Fachrul Husain Habibie, Andi Hartati, Dina Limbong Pamuttu, and Zainal Abidin Muh. Akbar, James Sinurat, Dasep Dodi Hidayah, Dewi Sriastuti Nababan, *Rural Development (Policy and Management Principles)* Cet. Perta (Bandung: Widina Bhakti Persada Bandung, 2022), website: www.penerbitwidina.com.

⁵ Aleksandra Gorecka, Zoran Jezic, and Benjamin Kardum, “Smart Villages and Rural Development,” *Acta Scientiarum Polonorum. Oeconomia* Vol. 20, no. 2 (2021): 39–46, <https://doi.org/10.22630/aspe.2021.20.2.14>.

⁶ Konstantinos Papageorgiou et al., “Participatory Modelling for Poverty Alleviation Using Fuzzy Cognitive Maps and OWA Learning Aggregation,” *PLoS ONE* 15, no. 6 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0233984>.

⁷ Syarifuddin and Ratna Ayu Damayanti, “Village Development Planning Discussion in Indonesia: Is It Working?” Vol.92, no. December (2019), <https://doi.org/10.2991/icame-18.2019.30>.

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), there are as many as 83,794 villages at the smallest administrative level, with Banten Province having 1238 villages.⁸

The alignment of the central and regional governments in village development in Banten Province is a must considering that in Banten Province there are still 8 (eight) underdeveloped villages based on the developing village index.⁹ Village development policy changed direction with the issuance of laws that specifically regulate villages. The preparation of Decree number 6 of 2014 concerning village development has resulted in considerable changes in village development. Development in villages according to the Law on Villages has two approaches, namely "village development" which focuses on development at the local level and "village development" which is integrated in broader and functional development planning through rural area development programs.¹⁰

Development is an activity or effort that is carried out consciously, planned, and continuously that aims to change the state of society for the better. Development concerns all aspects of material, immaterial, material and spiritual life in various areas of people's lives. Rural areas are areas whose main activities are agriculture, including natural resources, rural settlements, government services, social services, and economic activities. Rural areas dominate the land area of Indonesia compared to urban areas.¹¹

Village development programs in Indonesia have been implemented through various models.¹² There are three types of regional development models that can be identified, namely the growth center model that represents a top-down approach, the territorial decentralization model that represents a bottom-up approach, and the spatial integration model that seeks to combine the two previous models by paying attention to the relationship between villages and cities. The characteristics of the development model can be recognized through the implementation of policies and programs that include program targets and how the program is delivered.¹³

⁸ Badan Pusat Statistik, "Kegiatan Pemutakhiran Kerangka Geospasial ST2023, Kondisi 2022 Semester 1 (Jumlah Desa/Kelurahan Menurut Provinsi)" (Jakarta, 2022), https://www.bps.go.id/indikator/indikator/view_data_pub/0000/api_pub/bEVXU252SU9hTjBxWEU3Z2NpS1ZPQT09/da_02/1.

⁹ PDT dan Transmigrasi Kementerian Desa, "Peringkat Indeks Desa Membangun Tahun 2023 (Propinsi-Kabupaten-Kecamatan)," Direktorat Jendral Pembangunan Desa dan Perdesaan, 2023.

¹⁰ Firda Diartika and Retno Widodo Dwi Pramono, "Program Pembangunan Kawasan Perdesaan: Strategi Pengembangan Desa Berbasis Keterkaitan Desa-Kota," *Jurnal Pembangunan Wilayah Dan Kota* 17, no. 4 (2021): 372–84, <https://doi.org/10.14710/pwk.v17i4.34503>.

¹¹ Feliks Arfid Guampe, Umar, Ade Putra Ode Amane, Muhammad Nur, Mahardhani, Fachrul Husain Habibie, Andi Hartati, Dina Limbong Pamuttu, and Muh. Akbar, James Sinurat, Dasep Dodi Hidayah, Dewi Sriastuti Nababan, *Rural Development (Policy and Management Principles)*.

¹² Lutfi Muta'ali, *Rural Area Development*. Cet. Perta (Yogyakarta: Publishing Board, Faculty of Geography, Gadjah Mada University in Indonesian, 2016).

¹³ Diartika and Pramono, "Rural Area Development Program: Village Development Strategy Based on Village-City Linkage."

In an effort to increase rural development and improve the economy in Law No. 6/2014 concerning Villages Article 87, the Government in the current rural economic development strategy policy has developed Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES)¹⁴ in Permendes PDTT No.4/2015 concerning BUMDes Article 3 of the purpose of establishing BUMDES to improve the economy and community welfare.¹⁵ The BUMDES development program has been implemented to improve the rural economy with a program to provide 1 billion per village for a period of one year. This is expected to contribute to the development and development of the rural economy through empowerment programs and the creation of a sustainable economic cycle. In addition, the Rural Business Entity Establishment Program is an important rural development program. BUMDES is intended to create jobs so that unemployment can be minimized. BUMDES must also be able to create added value through creative economy activities.

The problems of the results of research on problems in the village such as the development of village infrastructure, facilities and infrastructure for the community, the improvement of human resources, economic independence in growing small and medium business units in the community, there are still many rural residents facing problems such as high unemployment and poverty rates and the lack of optimal public services provided by the village government so that there is a need for improvement.

The village government has not maximized the existence of local village assistants, local village assistants are assigned to assist in activities such as data collection, planning, implementation and supervision of village development in accordance with the authority of the local scale of the village. There is still low concern of the village government in filling in the Development Village Index (IDM) data and following up on the results of the IDM achievements, another finding in the field with the many IDM input processes carried out by local village assistants and village governments but not knowing the results of the IDM achievements obtained. In addition, there has not been an optimal synergy between the district government office and local village assistants where coordination and discussion of synergy are only up to the level of TAPM (Community Empowerment Experts) Regency (District Coordinators, Skilled Experts) so that it is considered necessary to make a routine agenda to discuss the progress and problems of village development. This needs the support of the provincial and district governments through the agencies that handle village community empowerment affairs by providing budget assistance in the IDM preparation mechanism.

¹⁴ HOUSE. R.I., Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

¹⁵ Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, "Peraturan Menteri Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal Dan Transmigrasi No 22 Tahun 2016," Jakarta § (2016).

The building village index as a benchmark for the status of village backwardness is a problem that must be handled jointly by both the central government, provinces, districts, including the village government itself in accordance with the authority that has been regulated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.¹⁶ Cimaneunteng Village which is located in the Lebak Regency area, Tagalongok Village in Pandeglang Regency and Bumijaya Village in Serang Regency are disadvantaged villages with a limited budget from the local government which then with the enactment of the village law government policy in equitable development in the territory of the Indonesian homeland allocates village funds specifically in the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN). The inflow of village funds from the State Budget to the development of Cimaneunteng Village in Lebak Regency, Tagalongok Village in Pandeglang Regency, and Bumijaya Village in Serang Regency has gradually encouraged these specific villages from being underdeveloped to developing. The formulation of the problem in this study is how the policies and authority of the village government from a disadvantaged village to a developing village and efforts in village development. The analytical framework of this research uses the theory of government policies and authority, as well as the concept of village development.

According to Heinz Eulau and Kenneth Prewitt, public policy is defined as a decision made with the characteristics of stable behavior and repeated actions, implemented by both the policy setter and the policy recipient.¹⁷ At the same time, Anderson proposes to understand policy as a decision-making stage developed by government agencies and managers, its implications and policies are as follows: (a) Policies always have a specific goal or include targeted actions; (b) Policies include government actions; (c) Politics is what is done in practice by individuals, groups, organizations or institutions; therefore this is not in accordance with what still needs to be done; d) The policy taken can be positive in the sense of an action related to a certain problem, or negative in the sense of a decision not to do something; (e) Politics, at least in a positive sense, is based on binding and coercive legal rules.¹⁸

According to Ateng Syafrudin, authority refers to formal power derived from legal sources. It is limited to specific aspects of power, encompassing public legal actions and government authority, which involves implementing decisions, carrying out duties, and is regulated by laws.¹⁹

¹⁶ Devi Triady Bachruddin Oki Oktaviana, "Upaya Peningkatan Indeks Desa Membangun (IDM) Di Wilayah Provinsi Banten Melalui Intervensi Kebijakan Pemerintah Provinsi The Efforts to Improve Developing Village Index (IDM) in Banten Province Region Through Policy Intervention of Provincial Government," in *Conference: Seminar Nasional Laboratorium Administrasi Publik 2017 "Pengembangan Kawasan Berbasis Pembangunan Berkelanjutan"* (Serang Banten, 2018), <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/323512421> Upaya Peningkatan Indeks Desa Membangun IDM di Wilayah Provinsi Banten Melalui Intervensi Kebijakan Pemerintah Propinsi.

¹⁷ Soenarko, *Publik Policy* (Surabaya: Airlangga University Press (AUP), 2005).

¹⁸ Sondang P. Siagian, *Sistem Informasi Manajemen* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2003).

¹⁹ Erlies Septiana Nurbani Salim HS, *Kapita Selekta: Hukum Keperdataan, Hukum Sumber Daya Alam Dan Pengantar Ilmu Hukum (PIH) Dalam Bentuk Tanya Jawab*, ed. Amin Budiman, Ke-I (Bandung: Pustaka Reka Cipta, 2020).

Authority is to regulate and make regulations based on authority obtained by delegation.²⁰ According to Philipus M. Harjho, the theory of authority is presented in two ways, namely by obtaining attribution and authorization, while mandate is presented as a separate way to obtain authority. This position is in line with Hens van Maarseven's statement, namely in action and in mandate.²¹

Development is a colossal activity, takes a long time, involves all citizens, and absorbs almost all the resources of national state power. Therefore, it is natural that development requires general management of the development process with planning, followed by implementation and ending with control. Planning is the most important development activity because planning determines the direction, priorities and strategies of development.²² Village development involves community participation²³, community participatory methods, namely:

- 1) Sectorally oriented, the regional base is more concerned;
- 2) Long-term and quantitative, more improvement of community ability through the long-term learning process is a consideration;
- 3) Pay more attention to the provision of resources/services, organizational development, and community norms;
- 4) Oriented towards tools and techniques, participation is intended more as an instrument to obtain information and aspirations in project planning;
- 5) In practice, it has a non-functional perspective, where activities are carried out must consider the functional capacity of the community.²⁴

Support for the development village index research study by Kiki Ambarwati with the title Village Fund and Its Influence on the Developing Village Index in Pasawaran Regency (Thesis 2023) The existence of village funds is not an "assistance" of the government to villages, but an "obligation or authority" arising from the law in the form of allocating community funds to exercise village power. Village foundations have proven to be able to bring change in the village, as evidenced by the increasing independence of the village. This study aims to analyze the use of village funds, analyze factors that affect village fund management, analyze the influence between village funds and village development index data, and analyze the challenges and obstacles of village fund management. The research was conducted by conducting a survey in 12 villages in

²⁰ Irfan Setiawan, *Handbook Pemerintahan Daerah*, Cct. Perta (Yogyakarta: Penerbit Wahana Resolusi, 2018).

²¹ (Fendri, 2016:173)

²² Ari Purwadi, "Harmonisasi Pengaturan Perencanaan Pembangunan Antara Pusat Dan Daerah Era Otonomi Daerah," *Perspektif* 18, no. 2 (2013): 86, <https://doi.org/10.30742/perspektif.v18i2.117>.

²³ Robert Chambers, "The Origins and Practice of Participatory Rural Appraisal," *World Development* 22, no. 7 (1994): 953–69, [https://doi.org/10.1016/0305-750X\(94\)90141-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/0305-750X(94)90141-4).

²⁴ Syarifuddin and Damayanti, "Village Development Planning Discussion in Indonesia: Is It Working?"

Pesawaran Regency using descriptive analysis and regression tests. The results of the study show that village funds are mostly used for physical development activities and have not been focused on community development activities based on local resources.

Factors that affect the success of village fund management are the performance of the apparatus, the geographical condition of the village and the principle of transparency. The existence of village funds has the effect of increasing the village development index. One of the obstacles in the management of village funds at various village levels is the amount of funds that are decreasing every period, causing inhibition of activities. The difficulty of mobilizing the community is certainly a challenge for the village government.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This study utilizes qualitative methods with descriptive interpretation to explore the potential of village funds for village development. The data collected is the result of data collection in the field and tools using articles related to the development village index. The analysis in this study employs a deductive approach through a literature review that compares theoretical literature with actual data to provide guiding theories and concepts.²⁵ Intensive literature review related to the research topic. Literature review is a research project development tool used in this study, namely case studies in Cimageunteung Village, Lebak Regency, Tegalongok Village, Pandeglang Regency, and Bumijaya Village, Serang Regency.

- a) Village funds positively impact the village development index. The three villages in the three districts of Banten Province before becoming developing villages are categorized as disadvantaged villages. Cimangeunteng Village has very potential natural resources, especially for development in the agricultural and plantation sectors. Tagalongok Village has the potential for agriculture and natural resources. Bumijaya Village has agricultural potential and the creative potential of the community in making pottery.
- b) Data Collection The data collection methods used are surveys, observations and field sampling. The sampling method uses the Purposive sampling technique.
- c) Analysis Method Data analysis is carried out by descriptive-qualitative methods. The descriptive-qualitative analysis method aims to determine the form of community participation in the success of village development, through the authority and policies of the village government towards the development of Village-Owned Enterprises

²⁵ Debaro Huyler and Craig M. McGill, "Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches, by John Creswell and J. David Creswell. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publication, Inc. 275 Pages, \$67.00 (Paperback).," *New Horizons in Adult Education and Human Resource Development* 31, no. 3 (2019): 75–77, <https://doi.org/10.1002/nha3.20258>.

(BUMDES). Cimangeunteung, Tagalongok and Bumijaya villages have BUMDES as part of the drivers of development and improvement of the rural economy. Data analysis is carried out by researchers by looking at real conditions in the field and developing new ideas for development in rural areas must be carried out by the community itself and outside parties only as facilitators in community empowerment.²⁶

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Building Village Index: Cimangeunteung Village, Lebak Regency, Tegalongok, Pandeglang Regency and Bumijaya, Serang Regency in Banten Province

The developing village index is a tool to uplift underdeveloped villages and improve the well-being of their residents, particularly in rural areas. The government has implemented various strategies to promote sustainable economic growth. An example of a village development program involves the establishment of village-owned enterprises. Basic data available in the Village Building Index (IDM), mapped by the village government, is essential for program implementation. Village development cannot be separated from village funds provided by the state. Pemendez PDTT No. 21 of 2020 concerns Village Community Development and Empowerment. Article 1, paragraph 24, explains that Village Funds are sourced from the state budget. These funds are intended for villages and are transferred through the district/city budget to finance various village initiatives.

The development village index is used by the government as a tool to measure the development status of a village, so that the necessary policy recommendations will be more on target. The developing village index serves to:

- 1) The developing village index is used to measure important indicators to strengthen the achievements in the Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM); and
- 2) The building village index is a guideline for affirmation, integration, and synergy of development so that the realization of a prosperous, fair, and independent village community will be easier to achieve and more on target

The classification of village status is seen from the index of villages building from disadvantaged, developing, independent and progressive villages, namely:

- 1) Very Disadvantaged Villages (Pratama Villages) are villages that experience poverty in various forms and are also vulnerable to social conflicts, economic shocks and also various natural disasters. So that they are unable to manage the potential of their economic, social and ecological resources.

²⁶ Ateng Syafruddin, *The Emphasis of Regional Autonomy in Level II Regions and Their Development* (Bandung: Mandar Maju, 1991).

- 2) Disadvantaged Villages (Pre-Intermediate) are villages that have not or are less than optimal in managing the potential of their social, economic, and ecological resources, in an effort to improve the welfare of village communities, the quality of human life, and experience poverty in various forms. Disadvantaged Villages are villages that have a Developing Village Index less than and equal to 0.5989 and greater than 0.4907.
- 3) Independent or Very Advanced Village (Sembada Village) is an Advanced Village that has the ability to carry out village development to prosper and improve the quality of life of its people with sustainable social resilience, economic resilience and ecological resilience. Independent Villages are villages that have a Developing Village Index greater than 0.8155.
- 4) An Advanced Village (Pre-Sembada Village) is a village that has the potential for social, economic and ecological resources, as well as the ability to manage them to improve the welfare of the village community, the quality of human life, and overcome poverty. Developed Villages are Villages that have a Developing Village Index less than or equal to 0.8155 and greater than 0.7072.
- 5) Developing Villages (Madya Villages) are villages that have social, economic and ecological resources, but have not managed them optimally. Developing Villages are villages that have a Developing Village Index less than and equal to 0.7072 and greater than 0.5989.

Based on data from the Banten Provincial DPMD, IDM in 2023 shows an increase in the number of independent villages. Specifically, there is an increase of 52 independent villages from a total of 1,238 villages in Banten Province.

Independent villages in Banten Province continue to increase by 52 villages, this number increased compared to the previous year which only amounted to 10 independent villages. The IDM of disadvantaged villages is estimated to increase from 0.4907 to 0.5989. Overall, the number of independent villages is estimated to increase by 52 villages in 2023. The village government in Banten Province continues to strive for progress and village independence because in Banten Province there are still very backward villages compared to other provinces on the island of Java, the number of villages that have not yet established and developed can be seen in the table below:

Table 1

Province Data in Java

It	Province	Village	Total
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	Province Code		Very lagging behind	Left behind	Flower	Forward	Self-sufficient	
1.	32	West Java	0	13	1862	2579	1135	5589
2.	33	Central Java	0	66	4331	3006	406	7809
3.	34	D.I. Yogyakarta	0	0	11	197	184	392
4.	35	East Java	0	0	2326	3906	1490	7722
5.	36	Banten	7	146	814	261	10	1238
6.	51	Bali	0	0	32	218	386	636

Data Source: Directorate General of Village and Rural Development KDPDPTT in 2023

The table above shows that there are still very backward villages and the number of disadvantaged villages is still high compared to other provinces on the island of Java, the existence of disadvantaged villages is in line with the government's policy of experiencing the development of village development in Banten Province, specifically the development of the index of developing villages in Banten Province can be seen in the table below:

Table 2
Index of Developing Villages in Banten Province

It	District Code	Regency	Village					Total
			Very lagging behind	Left behind	Flower	Forward	Self-sufficient	
1.	3602	Lebak	6	100	207	27	0	340
2.	3601	Pandeglang	1	42	226	56	1	326
3.	3604	Serang	0	4	254	64	4	326
4.	3603	Tangerang	0	0	127	114	5	246

Data Source: Directorate General of Village and Rural Development KDPDPTT in 2023

The research was conducted in three different districts and took one pilot village in each district, the villages that came from disadvantaged villages and then processed into developing villages, namely:

- a) Cimangeunteung Village.

Cimangeunteung Village is located in Rangkasbitung District, Lebak Regency, before becoming a developing village included in the category of disadvantaged villages because

of its location in remote areas with limited facilities and infrastructure, Cimangtueng Village which is still lagging behind due to geographical conditions, level of welfare, level of education and community participation in the development process is relatively lagging behind.

Cimangeuteng Village has an area of 1,066 hectares. The northern area of Cimangeunteung Village borders Nameng Village, the eastern part of the region with Citeras Village, in the southern region with Sindang Mulya Village, and in the western region with Narimbang Mulya Village. Based on the 2023 Cimangeunteung Village Monograph Data, the number of residents of Cimangeunteung Village is 5,710 people, with a population distribution based on gender of 2,957 males and 2,753 females. The residents of Cimangeunteung Village are mostly farmers, agriculture is one of the sources of natural wealth owned by Cimangeunteung Village. The area of rice fields in Cimangeunteung Village is 82 (eighty-two) hectares, with the area of agricultural land in Cimangeunteung Village the majority of people's livelihoods in the agricultural sector. A total of 251 people work as farmers and 952 people work as freelance farm laborers. The agricultural sector is the backbone of the economic life of most of the people of Cimangeunteung Village.²⁷

Cimangeuteng Village has natural potential with fertile agricultural land to plant rice, this can be a hope for economic progress and improve community welfare to develop. Cimangeunteung Village data in the Village Index develops from a disadvantaged village to a developing village and the village government continues to strive towards a developed village by improving various sectors such as health, economic, social and environmental security.

b) Tegalongok Village.

Tegalongok Village is located in the Pandeglang Regency area of Banten Province is an expansion village from Bangkonol Village, which was popularized in 1981, at that time it was still included in the Autonomous Region of Cadasari District. In that year Cadasari District still numbered 23 (Twenty-Three) villages, but in 2003 there was an expansion of the District. Cadasari District was divided into 2 (Two) Districts, namely, Cadasari and Karangtanjung Districts, where Tegalongok Village at that time was included in the Karangtanjung District area. Then in 2007 there was another expansion of Karangtanjung District into 2 (Two) sub-districts, namely Karangtanjung and

²⁷ Head of the Government Section, "Field Data Research in Cimangeunteung Village, Lebak Regency" (Rangkas, 2023).

Koroncong Districts, where Tegalongok Village was included in the Koroncong District area. The first person to serve as the Head of Tegalongok Village was Mr. Lurah Iriyanto in 1981-1991 whose administration at that time was still following Cadasari District. The village area is 143.5 Ha and the area of rice field agriculture is 38.5 Ha, the field is 32.6 Ha with the area of rice fields and fields as the main components in supporting the economic life of Tetalongok village.

c) Bumijaya Village.

Bumijaya Village is located in Serang Regency, the people of Bumijaya Village in village development are trying to mobilize the community's participatory movement in managing the economy in the form of agricultural management and making pottery crafts. Bumijaya Village from a disadvantaged village to a developing village has the potential to develop rapidly with a village area of 145 hectares with an agricultural area consisting of 100 hectares of technical irrigation paddies and 35 hectares of rainfed rice fields. Bumijaya Village in encouraging the development and progress of the village from a disadvantaged village involves the active participation of the community in the development process from a disadvantaged village to a developing village, although in the process of going from a disadvantaged village to a developing village through a long process since 1946 until now Bumijaya Village has progressed to become a developing village. The progress of Bumijaya Village is after a policy from the government through the legislation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages and Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration No. 4 of 2015 concerning the Establishment, Management and Management, and Dissolution of Village-Owned Enterprises.

Villages in Banten Province have experienced development after the legalization and implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, mandates that the central, provincial, and district governments, as well as the village governments themselves, take action to overcome village problems in provincial areas that are considered to be underdeveloped in Articles 112 and 113 of the Village Law stipulate responsibility to the central, provincial, or district governments to provide guidance and supervision over the implementation of the Village Law. village government. However, the explanatory part of this law highlights the increasing authority of the village government in determining development plans and budgets, known as the principle of "building villages".

Building a Village The Developing Village Index consists of three aspects, namely the Environmental Resilience Index (IKL), the Economic Resilience Index (IKE) and the Social

Resilience Index (IKS). Each index value contributes equal weight to determining the IDM value of a village.

The results of the village index research build indicators based on village potential data in Banten Province which were carried out in three districts, namely Lebak Regency, Cimangeunteung Village, Pandeglang Regency, Tagalongok Village, and Serang Regency, Bumijaya Village. For Banten province, the number of villages with the most disadvantaged and very disadvantaged categories is found in the Lebak and Pandeglang districts. This condition is in line with Presidential Regulation Number 131 of 2015 concerning the Determination of Disadvantaged Regions in 2015-2019. The results of the research in three districts, namely Lebak Regency, Cimangeunteung Village, Pandeglang Regency, Tagalongok Village, and Serang Regency, Bumijaya Village, have a developing village index value presented in the following table:

Table 3

The Value of the Village Index Building Lebak Regency, Cimangeunteung Village, Pandeglang Regency, Tegalongok Village and Serang Regency, Bumijaya Village in 2023

It	Regency	Village	Status IDM	IDM value	Composite Index			Target Status
					SMEs	IKE	IKL	
1	Lebak	Cimangeunteung	Flower	0.6538	0.8114	0.6167	0.5333	Forward
2	Pandeglang	Tegalongok	Flower	0.6384	0.7486	0.5667	0.6000	Forward
3	Serang	Bumijaya	Flower	0.6343	0.7029	0.6667	0.5333	Forward

Data Source: Directorate General of Village and Rural Development KDPDIT. In 2023.

The IDM value comprises the Cimangeunteung Village Composite Index, the Environmental Resilience Index (IKL), the Economic Resilience Index (IKE), and the Social Resilience Index (IKS). This composition makes IDM a useful tool for assessing village development achievements. This can help identify which indicators have not been achieved. To increase the value of IKE, it is necessary to implement various policies and programs that focus on increasing the diversity of production in rural communities, establishing trade service centers, increasing access to distribution and logistics, ease of access to economic institutions in the management of local production products The role of Village-Owned Enterprises has the most important role in improving the economy in the village.

The wealth of natural resources until now is in the countryside of natural resources tourism, agriculture, plantations, forests and various crafts. The livelihood population in Cimangeunteung, Tegalongok and Bumijaya villages still dominates as the livelihood of the people

in the three villages. Village development is strongly supported by the agricultural economy, economic sustainability through agriculture, plantations and farming, and the need for government policies on the availability of agricultural land in an effort to support sustainable development.

Village Law Number 6 of 2014 has changed and encouraged village communities to be more active in working together to build their villages, everything that people do in villages as national development movements and achievements, this is in line with Law Number 6 of 2014 Article 78, village development aims to strengthen the welfare of the community in the village as well as alleviate poverty by fulfilling basic needs, provision of village facilities and infrastructure, developing the economic potential of the village with local wisdom, optimal use of natural resources and the environment to support the welfare of the village community.

Cimangeunteung, Tegalongok and Bumijaya Villages in an effort to develop villages in addition to agricultural potential also have BUMDes business units as a driving force for development in the village, Cimangeunteung and Tegalongok BUMDes business units that have the fulfillment of building materials needed by the people of Cimangeunteung and Tegalongok Villages. In contrast to Bumijaya Village, in encouraging village development through community participation to jointly improve the village economy, the Bumijaya Village community each head of family pursues pottery crafts and the marketing and sales process is carried out by BUMDes Bumijaya. Village funds for Cimangeunteung, Tegalongok and Bumijaya Villages have a great influence in encouraging rural development in Indonesias and especially for Banten Province, especially Cimangeunteung, Tegalongok and Bumijaya Villages in increasing development in villages and achieving the village building index. The development of village communities financed by village funds is carried out in a self-managed manner using local resources, local labor and local production materials. The Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is at least 10% of the balance fund received by the district/city after deducting from the DAK. Village funds as a source of funds to encourage the welfare of village communities and equitable distribution of village development have the purpose of; improving village public services, overcoming and alleviating poverty problems, encouraging progress in the village economy, overcoming the problem of development gaps between villages, strengthening development subjects (village communities).

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2021 concerning the Priority Use of Village Funds in 2022, the authority of villages in the use of village funds for economic recovery and the development of village progress, is prioritized for the following uses:

- 1) Poverty alleviation as an effort for poverty-free villages

- 2) Formation, development, and increase of the management capacity of village-owned enterprises/joint village-owned enterprises for equitable village economic growth; and
- 3) The development and development of productive economic enterprises that are prioritized are managed by village-owned enterprises/joint village-owned enterprises to realize environmentally conscious village consumption and production.

The realization of village development based on the developing village index which is expected to be the priority of the use of village funds is regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2023 concerning Details of Priority Use of Village Funds, details of the priority use of village funds based on the Permendes are as follows:

1. The priorities for the use of village funds for village development are:
 - a) fulfillment of basic needs;
 - b) the development of village facilities and infrastructure;
 - c) development of local economic potential; and
 - d) sustainable use of natural resources and the environment.
2. The priorities for meeting basic needs in the village are:
 - a) Prevention and reduction of stunting in villages;
 - b) Expanding access to health services according to the authority of the Village;
 - c) Strengthening vegetable and animal food security; and
 - d) reducing the burden of expenditure on the poor.
3. The priorities for the development of Village facilities and infrastructure, namely:
 - a) Development of Village data collection facilities and infrastructure;
 - b) Development of facilities and infrastructure in the context of poverty alleviation and slums;
 - c) Development of facilities and infrastructure for the development of alternative electricity in the village for villages that have not been electrified;
 - d) Development of transportation facilities and infrastructure;
 - e) Development of information and communication facilities and infrastructure;
 - f) Development of facilities and infrastructure in order to improve the quality of human resources of the village community;
 - g) The development of facilities and infrastructure in order to increase overall community involvement in the development and empowerment of the village community; and

- h) Development of facilities and infrastructure in the context of mitigation and handling of natural and non-natural disasters.
4. The priorities for the development of local economic potential are as follows:
 - a) Establishment, development, and capacity building for the management of village-owned enterprises/joint village-owned enterprises;
 - b) The development of productive economic enterprises is prioritized to be managed by village-owned enterprises/joint village-owned enterprises; and
 - c) Tourism Village Development.
5. The priorities for the sustainable use of natural resources and the environment are:
 - a) Utilization of renewable energy;
 - b) Village environmental management; and
 - c) Conservation of Village Natural Resources
6. Priority Use of Village Funds for community empowerment, namely:
 - a) Implementation of health promotion and healthy living community movements;
 - b) Strengthening community participation in planning, implementing, and supervising village development;
 - c) Development of productive economic capacity and entrepreneurship of village communities;
 - d) Development of local cultural arts; and
 - e) Strengthening community capacity in the context of mitigation and handling of natural and non-natural disasters.
7. The priorities for fulfilling health and healthy living movements for village communities are as follows:
 - a) Implementation of health promotion and healthy living community movements in the context of preventing and reducing stunting in the village;
 - b) Implementation of health promotion and healthy living community movements in the context of overcoming infectious and non-communicable diseases;
 - c) Implementation of health promotion and healthy living community movements in the context of optimizing the implementation of the national health insurance program; and
 - d) Implementation of health promotion and healthy living community movements in the context of preventing and eradicating the abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics and narcotic precursors.

8. The priorities for strengthening community participation in planning, implementing, and supervising village development are as follows:
 - a) Strengthening community participation in the context of improving and consolidating Village SDGs data and village development data collection;
 - b) Strengthening community participation in vegetable and animal food security;
 - c) Increasing overall community involvement in the development and empowerment of village communities;
 - d) Improving the quality of human resources of village residents; and
 - e) Strengthening community participation in the context of developing alternative electricity in the village to realize a clean and renewable energy village.
9. The priorities for developing the productive economic capacity and entrepreneurship of village communities are as follows:
 - a) Development of productive economic capacity and entrepreneurship of village communities;
 - b) Establishment, development, and capacity building for the management of village-owned enterprises/joint village-owned enterprises; and
 - c) The development of productive economic enterprises is prioritized to be managed by village-owned enterprises/joint village-owned enterprises.
10. The priority of developing local cultural arts is through increasing the capacity of cultural arts of village residents.
11. Priorities for strengthening community capacity in the context of mitigation and handling of natural and non-natural disasters are:
 - a) Strengthening and facilitating village communities in preparedness for natural disaster emergency response; and
 - b) strengthening and facilitating village communities in preparedness for emergency response to non-natural disasters or extraordinary events.

Village development funded by the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, as well as by the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget and village community participation funds seeks to increase the equitable distribution of the welfare of the village community which is carried out gradually. The development is carried out gradually and successfully through the legality of the Village Law and the policy of having village funds for village development such as Cimangeuteung Village, Tegalongok Village, and Bumijaya Village. The success of village development carried out using village funds is driven by the role and accountability of the government in the management

of village funds as well as the high awareness or level of community participation in the process of managing village funds to realize village development to improve the welfare of the village community.

The success of the village from a backward village to a developing village and towards a developed village proves that not only the role of the government is important and needs to be considered, but also the role or participation of the village community. The better the role and transparency attitude of the village government and the higher the awareness of community participation, the goal of the Village Index is to build the more community welfare is achieved through village development. Therefore, the role of the government and the community encourages the potential with the existence of a village fund policy for village development.

D. CONCLUSION

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (Village Law) brings changes to village government through the government's efforts in advancing development, economic development and providing public services in villages as well as improving the welfare of village communities, the central government distributes state budget funds to village governments to encourage village development through economic improvement with the formation of BUMDes expected to be able to improve welfare and empowerment For village communities, the government continues to strive for state budget funds for villages to make a priority spending policy based on the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2021 concerning the Priority Use of Village Funds in 2022. The participation of village communities is expected in developing villages, judging from the results of the 2023 Building Village Index (IDM) recommendations in three districts and three villages that the researcher carried out in Banten Province based on data from the directorate general of village and rural development as follows: 1). Cimangeuteung Village, Lebak Regency, has an IDM status based on an IDM value of 0.6538 with a composite index consisting of IKS 0.811/41.35645%, IKE 0.617/31.46354%, IKL 0.533/27.18001% issued by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration as developing villages. The IDM assessment is based on the dimensions of health, education, social capital, settlements, production security, trade, distribution access, credit access, economic institutions, regional openness, environmental quality, potential and disaster response. The results of the IDM recommendation are an IDM score of 0.6538, the status of the Developing Village IDM, the target of the status of the Developed Village to achieve a developed village with a minimum IDM score of 0.7073 and the required addition of 0.0535. 2). Tegalongok Village, Pandeglang Regency has an

IDM status based on an IDM value of 0.6384 with a composite index consisting of IKS 0.479/39.09186%, IKE 0.567/29.5929%, IKL 0.6/31.31524% issued by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration classified as developing villages. The IDM assessment is based on the dimensions of health, education, social capital, settlements, production security, trade, distribution access, credit access, economic institutions, regional openness, environmental quality, potential and disaster response. The results of the IDM recommendation are an IDM score of 0.6384, the status of the Developing Village IDM, the target of the status of the Developed Village to achieve a developed village with a minimum IDM score of 0.7073 and the required addition of 0.0689. 3). Bumijaya Village, Serang Regency has IDM status based on IDM value 0.6343. with a composite index consisting of IKS 0.673/36.941675%, IKE 0.667/35.04992%, IKL 0.533/28.00841% issued by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration are classified as developing villages. The IDM assessment is based on the dimensions of health, education, social capital, settlements, production security, trade, distribution access, credit access, economic institutions, regional openness, environmental quality, potential and disaster response. The results of the IDM recommendation are an IDM score of 0.6343, the status of the Developing Village IDM, the target of the status of the Developed Village to achieve a developed village with a minimum IDM score of 0.7073 and the required addition of 0.0730. Based on the value of the Building Village Index (IDM), the achievements of Cimangeunteung Village, Tegalongok Village and Bumijaya Village are different in the composite index consisting of IKS, IKE and IKL which will affect the status of IDM recommendations that require policies and authority of the village government as well as the participation of the village community in building villages and increasing the Building Village Index.

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