

# Implementation of Government Policy towards a Village of Peace, Prosperity, and Justice in Village Wirajaya, District Jasinga

Gema Alifa Eastiana<sup>1</sup>, Muhamad Husein Maruapey<sup>2</sup>, Rusliandy<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Master of Public Administration, Universitas Djuanda, Bogor, Indonesia

[abu1958@yahoo.com](mailto:abu1958@yahoo.com), [rusliandy1980@gmail.com](mailto:rusliandy1980@gmail.com), [maruapey.husein@gmail.com](mailto:maruapey.husein@gmail.com)

## Abstract

*This research is to see the extent of planning and implementation of development in the context of a peaceful and just village in Wirajaya Village, Jasinga District. The purpose of this study is to see how the efforts of the wirajaya village government in implementing dignified government program policies towards a peaceful, prosperous and just village. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with data collection techniques through observation, interviews, documentation and triangulation to answer research problems. The results showed that the implementation of village government policies towards a peaceful and just village in Wirajaya village was not optimal due to lack of communication, coordination, socialization, inadequate budget, and lack of community participation in realizing village development policy programs.*

## Keywords

policy implementation; village development; communication; prosperity; justice



## I. Introduction

Based on the provisions of Law Number 6 of 2014 it has been regulated that the village government is the Village Head or what is called by another name assisted by the Village apparatus as an element of the Village Government organizer. Therefore, for the Implementation of Village Development, it is carried out with the Village Government Work Plan in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 114 of 2017 concerning Village Development Guidelines that Village Development is carried out by the Village Government by involving all Village communities in the spirit of mutual cooperation by utilizing human resources and village natural resources.

Human Resources (HR) is the most important component in a company or organization to run the business it does. Organization must have a goal to be achieved by the organizational members (Niati et al., 2021). Development is a change towards improvement. Changes towards improvement require the mobilization of all human resources and reason to realize what is aspired (Shah et al, 2020). The development of human resources is a process of changing the human resources who belong to an organization, from one situation to another, which is better to prepare a future responsibility in achieving organizational goals (Werdhiastutie et al, 2020).

According to (Hardi Warsono and Bagong Suyanto, 2014). Efforts to make the village into a village of peace and justice through a system of implementing guidelines are set because the concept cannot be realized without implementation, the actual policy implementation does not only affect the mechanism of political decisions, it is transformed into routine procedures through bureaucratic channels, as well as problems of conflict, decisions, and who receives them of policy.

Pancasila values are very important to be applied in people's lives, Pancasila is not just a government program that can change at any time. Yustisia (2015:25) states that village development aims to improve the welfare of rural communities and the quality of human life as well as poverty alleviation through fulfilling basic needs, developing village facilities and infrastructure, developing local economic potential, and utilizing natural resources and the environment in a sustainable manner. This is because the implementation of village development is carried out with monitoring and supervision by the community and the village community has the right to monitor the implementation of village development. The target of village development is to eradicate poverty and hunger so that a developed village is a village that can utilize facilities and infrastructure and is able to manage natural resources into something of value. From the initial observations, the author found that Wirajaya Village is one of 16 villages in Jasinga District, Bogor Regency, the Wirajaya Village area is directly adjacent to Lebak Regency, Banten Province. However, at this time Wirajaya Village is faced with problems, related to the implementation of policies in village development: First, judging from the population census data in 2021 the population of Wirajaya village with a population of 4334 people and the number of KK 1925 the majority of the work of the Wirajaya village community are farmers, drivers, laborers. Daily freelance, jobless etc. seen from 1925 KK. Second, in addition to the education level of the community in Wirajaya Village, seen from the data from the Wirajaya Village profile, there are 2415 elementary school graduates, 184 junior high school graduates, 238 high school graduates, 14 D-2 graduates, 8 S-1 graduates, 1 S-2 graduates. This is due to the lack of educational facilities at the SMP and SMA/SLTA levels as well as the lack of education in the community, making the community less creative and innovative in increasing the amount of productivity and abundant natural resource management systems. Poverty has implications for the low quality of human resources because of this condition the community is unable to obtain good food needs so that human resources are still low and the condition of public health is poor, which allows stunting to occur. Activities Lack of specific strategies in terms of development, so that the development does not really involve or involve the local community. Fourth, the village government does not provide encouragement and enthusiasm for the community to be active in development so that the community does not pay attention to village development. In exploring this research study, several researchers have done a lot, including Ayu Oktaviani Musri (2020) with the title Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Program by the Pekanbaru City Social Service in reducing poverty. With the results of the research conducted, it can be concluded that the Pekanbaru City Social Service has been quite successful in reducing the poverty level in Pekanbaru City. From the programs that have been implemented, the Pekanbaru City Social Service prioritizes the PKH, PIP, PIS and BPNT programs to alleviate poverty in Pekanbaru City. The second is Siti Sriningsih, Endang Astuti (2020) with the title Implementation of PERMENDESAPDTTRANS NO. 2 of 2016 Regarding Village Status in Sukarara Village, Central Lombok. The results of the study obtained were the status of Sukarara Village, Central Lombok, included in the classification of Disadvantaged Villages. IDM composite calculation results 0.489 which means that the village has social, economic, and ecological resources potential but has not been managed or is lacking in efforts to improve human welfare and quality of life. Thirdly, Nurwanda (2017) with the title of implementing policy development programs for the use of village land and potential in Karangpawitan Village, Kawali District, Ciamis Regency. Based on the results in accordance with the provisions, 70% of the policies of the Development Program through the Utilization of Potential and Village Land in Karangpawitan Village, Kawali District, Ciamis Regency, have been

implemented well, 17.69% of the policies of the Development Program through the Utilization of Village Potential and Land in Karangpawitan Village, Kawali District, Ciamis Regency implemented quite well and 13.84% of the policies of the Development Program Through Utilization of Village Land and Potential in Karangpawitan Village, Kawali District, Ciamis Regency were not implemented well. The obstacles faced in the implementation of development program policies through the utilization of village potential and land in Karangpawitan Village, Kawali District, Ciamis Regency based on the results of interviews are human resources, facilities, funds or budget, coordination, communication, support and community response.

## II. Research Method

### 2.1 Research Design

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach (Sugiono, 2012) and the sampling technique uses purposive sampling with the intention of understanding the phenomenon and implementation of existing policies in Wirajaya Village using the van meter and van Horn policy implementation models to answer research problems. In order for the research to be directed, the research flow can be described in the following fishbone diagram.



**Figure 1.** Fishbone diagram (Ishikawa (1968))

### 2.2 Research Time and Place

This research was conducted in Wirajaya Village. The determination of the location of this research is based on the consideration that the Wirajaya Village office is an agency that handles the issue of implementing government policies in village development and carries out its functions and duties in accordance with the problems or problems based on the cases that have been described in the background. The implementation of this research was carried out within seven months, from September 2021 to June 2022.

### 2.3 Informant

In this study, the researcher determines his research informants using a *purposive technique*, which is selected with certain considerations and objectives who understand the research focus. In this study, the determination of informants was divided into two, namely *key informants* and *secondary informants*. *Key informants* as main informants are more aware of the situation of the research focus, while *secondary informants* are supporting informants in providing additional information. This is done to gather information from sources relevant to the research study after the initial informants are obtained.

## **2.4 Data Collection Technique**

The data collection techniques used by researchers are: observation, interviews, documentation and triangulation related to the object.

## **2.5 Data validation**

So that the data in qualitative research can be accounted for as scientific research, it is necessary to test the validity of the data. The data validity tests that can be carried out are; *Credibility Test credibility (credibility), Transferability, Dependability, Confirmability.*

# **III. Results and Discussion**

As explained earlier, the implementation of the government towards a peaceful and just village is related to the village government's policy on the community in program planning. Community involvement is highly expected to realize the village development program towards a peaceful and just village. To find out the results of this research will be seen in the results of the following research.

## **3.1 Policy Size and Objectives**

Based on the results of the researcher's analysis and interviews with several informants (14-23 April 2022) it can be concluded that the measures and policies of village development have not been fully implemented in accordance with the RPJMDesa in wirajaya village due to limited land which is the main problem in carrying out village development programs, special attention is needed for village development so that policies can run in accordance with predetermined plans.

## **3.2 Resource**

From the analysis of research and interviews with several informants (14-23 April 2022) of these resource variables, there is a link between human resources and financial resources. To support the implementation of development programs, in addition to the need for reliable human resources, financial resources are also needed to drive the development program of the Wirajaya village government, namely the implementation of government policies towards a peaceful village.

## **3.3 Communication between Organizations**

The results of the study of the communication variable between organizations on the implementation of government policies conducted through interviews with several informants (14-23 April 2022) it can be concluded that communication is needed at all times and is a symbiotic mutualism meaning that communication runs without end because of the mutual need and activities of each implementing unit. different endeavors. It is hoped that community institutions will communicate more intensely even at certain times so that there is a family relationship between village institutions in achieving goals.

## **3.4 Economic, Social and Political Environment**

From the results of interviews with several informants (14-23 April 2022), economic, social and political environment variables the community strongly supports the implementation of village government programs, but they regret if the program is not implemented and socialized properly. It can be said that the economic income carrying capacity of Wirajaya Village is not good enough, although Wirajaya Village has

plantations owned by PTPN, but most of them have not been accommodated and worked on land in the company. On the other hand, from the political aspect, the village government has not been able to bridge the problem of labor shortages (reducing unemployment) especially in order to facilitate the procurement of job placements with the PTPN.

### **3.5 Executing Agent Characteristics**

Based on the interview above, it can be concluded that there was no follow-up from the DPMD after achieving the status of the wirajaya village, which was previously left behind, but it was developed, it was seen with indifferent behavior and even less concerned with the existence of the wirajaya village development program so far the obstacles faced by the Wirajaya village government in Carrying out village development is very dependent on the government and the village community itself. That the efforts made by the community from the Community and Village Empowerment Service and related agencies did not meet the expectations of the community. This is what makes the condition of Wirajaya Village in the IDM (Development Village Index) status including the developing category but the reality is still far from expectations.

### **3.6 Tendency of implementing agency**

Strengthening village development is carried out according to procedures. The Bogor Regency Government also carried out socialization to villages, including Wirajaya Village regarding village development programs but from the results of research and interviews conducted with several informants (14 March - 23 April 2020) there was still a tendency for the Wirajaya village apparatus and village organization institutions, for example. farmer groups and others still do not fully understand the main tasks and socialize development programs to the village community on the other hand, there is a lack of training for the community related to how to empower the community.

## **IV. Conclusion**

The study on the implementation of government policies towards a peaceful and just village in Wirajaya village, Jasinga sub-district can be concluded as follows;

First, the size and policies of village development have not fully implemented in accordance with the RPJMDesa in Wirajaya Village because the targets of the village development program are unclear and not measurable because there is no priority scale of development programs by the Wirajaya village government. Second, the existing human resources in the implementation of these village development programs are very lacking in quantity, due to a lack of understanding from the community regarding village development programs due to the low level of education from the community and lack of training in order to improve the quality of human resources. In addition, financial resources in Wirajaya Village are still lacking in financial resources, resulting in several programs not being implemented properly. Third, the lack of effective communication carried out by the government, including the village government and village institutions, to the community related to the village policy development program for peace and justice, so that what is expected has not been realized properly. Fourth, the income of the Wirajaya village community is still very low, this makes the support for the implementation of development programs less than optimal. On the other hand, the livelihoods of the people of Wirajaya village are mostly farmers and transportation workers.

## References

- Abdul Wahab Solichin. (1997). *Policy analysis, from formulation to implementation of state policy*. Jakarta: Second Edition, Earth Literacy.
- Ayu Oktaviani Musri. (2020). *Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Program by the Pekanbaru City Social Service in reducing poverty*
- Bilsel, R. Ufuk and Lin, Dennis KJ “Ishikawa Cause and Effect Diagrams Using Capture Recapture Techniques”. *Quality Technology & Quantitative Management (QTQM)* Vol 9 No. 2. 2012: PP 137 – 152.
- Hardi Warsono, Gunarto & Bagong Suyanto (2014). *Social Policy Studies* . Semarang: Media of inspiration for the Universe
- Moch Risdian Sujani. (2019). *Village Government Strategies In Improving Development In Dewasari Village, Cijeungjing District, Ciamis Regency*. Moderate, 5.
- Moleong, L. (2013). *Qualitative Research Methodology Revised Edition*. Bandung: Rosda.
- Niati, D. R., Siregar, Z. M. E., & Prayoga, Y. (2021). The Effect of Training on Work Performance and Career Development: The Role of Motivation as Intervening Variable. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal): Humanities and Social Sciences*, 4(2), 2385–2393. <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v4i2.1940>
- Nurwanda, HA (2017). *IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM POLICY THROUGH THE UTILIZATION OF VILLAGE POTENTIAL AND LAND IN KARANGPAWITAN VILLAGE , KAWALI DISTRICT, CIAMIS REGENCY* .
- Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 114 of 2017 concerning Village Development Guidelines
- Shah, M. M., et al. (2020). The Development Impact of PT. Medco E & P Malaka on Economic Aspects in East Aceh Regency. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)* Volume 3, No 1, Page: 276-286.
- Siti Sriningsih, Endang Astuti, BI (2020). *Implementation of PERMENDESAPDTTRANS NO. 2 of 2016 Regarding Village Status in Sukarara Village, Central Lombok*. Competitive, 6, 1.
- Sugiyono. (2012). *Educational Research Methods: Quantitative, Qualitative and R&D Approaches*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Suprapta, PMD and IN (2019). *Implementation of the Village Fund Policy in the Development of Village Potential in Pegadungan Village, Sukasada District, Buleleng Regency*. Locus Fisip Magazine, 11, 2.
- Uus Ahmad Husaeni. (2017). THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THE VILLAGE TOWARDS INDEPENDENT VILLAGE (Study in Sukamanah Village, Karangtengah District, Cianjur Regency). *Journal Of Empowerment*, 1.
- Wahyudin. (2020). *Implementation of the One-Stop Administration System Program (SAMSAT) West Java Ngabret (j'Bret) in Payment of Motor Vehicle Taxes in the Cibadak SAMSAT Area, Sukabumi Regency*
- Werdhiastutie, A. et al. (2020). Achievement Motivation as Antecedents of Quality Improvement of Organizational Human Resources. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)* Volume 3, No 2, Page: 747-752.
- Yustisia. (2015). Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages and Related Regulations. Jakarta: Visimedia.