

Watesjaya Village Governance in Empowering Communities Affected by the Development of the Special Economic Area of Lido

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Abstract

This paper discusses the governance of the Watesjaya village government in empowering farmers affected by the development of the Lido SEZ. The development of the Lido SEZ not only gives hope that it will be produced but also has a direct impact on the farmers of Ciletuh Hilir village, Watesjaya village. This happens due to the conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural land which causes the Ciletuh farming community to be powerless and need to be empowered, this is the duty and obligation of the government to re-empower these residents to remain productive. This obligation is not only the responsibility of the center or the regions, but is the responsibility and authority of the village as the executor of government at the level closest to the community. To find out how the process of implementing village government governance works, the researcher uses 4 principles of good governance as indicators that will be investigated in the Watesjaya village government. These principles are accountability, transparency, openness, and the rule of law. This paper is descriptive with a phenomenological approach and the data collection of this research includes observation, interviews, and literature study.

Keywords

governance; empowerment;
good governance; KEK



I. Introduction

In accelerating economic equality, the government through Government Regulation Number 69 of 2021 grants the status of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) to megaprojects developed by PT. MNC Land as a developer with experience in the creative, entertainment, and tourism industries. The megaproject covers 1040 ha which will be built into a tourist location with various attractions, ranging from a world-class Theme Park, Golf Course, Film Studio, Music & Arts Center, to Retail and Dining.

Furthermore, based on the information on the SEZ official website, the investment target of the Lido SEZ is Rp. 33.4 T and other targets are able to absorb a workforce of 29,545 people. The Lido SEZ is administratively located in the village area of Wates Jaya, Cigombong District, Bogor Regency, where the location is in the south of Bogor Regency and is about 75 km from the capital Jakarta.



Source: <https://kek.go.id/kawasan/SEZ-Lido>, 2020

Figure 1. Profile of the Lido SEZ

From the various positive impacts that will result from the development of the Lido SEZ in the future, it turns out that there are a group of communities that need to be prioritized and empowered. This is because the development of the Lido SEZ directly results in the conversion of land functions in which the land use change results in the loss of productive areas for most of the people of RW 06, Ciletuh Hilir village, Wates Jaya village in the agricultural sector. The reason is that most of the residents of Ciletuh Hilir village work as tumpang sari farmers who use land owned by PT. MNC Land. However, after the development of the Lido SEZ, the arable land which was previously used as agricultural land by Ciletuh residents has now been converted into non-agricultural land which will be used as a tourist destination as part of the master plan to be developed by PT. MNC Land in the Lido SEZ.

Previously, most of the people who worked as farmers in Wates Jaya village were given arable land which belonged to PT MNC Land. The arable land is only given to residents of Wates Jaya village who want to cultivate crops to take advantage of the unused land by paying rent. In the area which is currently in the development stage of the Lido SEZ, there is a village inhabited by about 150 families and 85% of the people in the village work as farmers, the village is Ciletuh Hilir Village, Wastesjaya Village.

POPULATION		SEX		EDUCATION		OCCUPATIONAL	
Total	8,375	Male	4,290	Elementary school graduate	2,107	Not yet employed	1,732
Total household	2,672	Female	4,085	Junior high school	1,517	Civil Servant	111
Mandatory KTP	6,117			Senior High School	2014	Lecturer	69
				Diploma	93	Entrepreneurship	1,300
				S1, S2, S3	239	Farmers	1,299
						Students	1,851

Source: <https://gis.dukcapil.kemendagri.go.id/peta>

Figure 2. Population Data of Wates Jaya Village

The main element that becomes the economic source of the village community is land, land can be used as productive land by the village community to be used as agricultural land to support the economic activities of rural communities. However, we often see that there are still land conflicts in rural communities, because land is a major aspect of life, especially for rural communities who depend on land for their economic resources. In addition, not all rural communities have land to cultivate, so usually people who do not have cultivated land will rent land belonging to other people so that they can be worked on and can generate a source of income. This is what happened in the village of Ciletuh Hilir, where most of the people did not have land to cultivate. Therefore, Ciletuh Hilir farmers use the concept of intercropping, namely by utilizing land owned by PT. MNC Land that has not been used by paying rent to open agricultural land.

The economic condition of the population is a condition that describes human life that has economic score (Shah et al, 2020). Given the loss of livelihoods for the residents of Ciletuh Hilir village as intercropping farmers, the productivity and economic levels of the affected decreased, so an empowerment program needs to be carried out. Community empowerment is one of the duties and functions of the village government, which is contained in Law No. 6/2014 on Villages. This means that the Wates Jaya village government is obliged to carry out empowerment with the aim of providing equitable welfare to the community, especially for communities affected by SEZ development.

Community empowerment is a major part of the implementation of regional autonomy in the context of equitable development and social welfare. It cannot be denied that rural communities are familiar with poverty and marginalization, with potential and resources that should be able to provide economic benefits. Through community empowerment, the village government can provide welfare by exploring and developing the potential and resources of the village and community.

Ar Royyan et al. (2018) in his book explains that the main mission of the state based on the Village Law is that the state is obliged to protect and empower villages to become strong, advanced, independent, and democratic. This can be used as a legal basis by the Wates Jaya village government to play a role in implementing good governance in empowering communities that need protection and attention, especially for Ciletuh Hilir farmers who have lost their cultivated land as a source of livelihood.

What needs to be done in such conditions is that the government needs to implement and implement the principles of *good governance*. The application of the principles of *good governance* aims to ensure that community empowerment programs and the implementation of government services which are the government's obligation can run well and be able to provide empowerment to the Ciletuh Hilir farming community affected by the development of the Lido SEZ.

In realizing the aspirations of the village community and achieving the goals and ideals of the village, it is necessary to implement the principles of *good governance*, which requires proper, clear, and real implementation and development. So that the development and administration of government can be efficient and responsible. As the administration closest to the community, the village has duties and responsibilities for the problems that occur to Ciletuh Hilir farmers based on applicable law. The loss of arable land as a source of livelihood for most of the residents of Ciletuh Hilir is a problem that needs to be resolved by the village government and the village government of Wates Jaya as the authority holder must play a role in solving these problems according to the function of the village by applying the principles of *good governance* that are relevant to the existing problems. Because the purpose of community empowerment will work well if village government governance applies and practices the principles of *good governance*.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Governance

Governance is a series of processes of socio-political interaction between the government and the community in various fields related to the interests of the community and government intervention on these interests. Kooiman (1993) provides an opinion that governance as an implementation process in the implementation of the provision of public services, governance in general seeks to provide effective and efficient services in realizing good governance.

Sedarmayanti (2004) governance in general is an action and behavior to control, direct public affairs aimed at realizing good governance. Good Governance or good governance does not only talk about privacy organizations but concerns all government institutions or agencies. Effendi (2009) governance is also defined as a system of regulation and internal control of a company or organization that aims to manage significant possibilities in order to be able to meet organizational goals.

In addition, according to Stoker (2018) governance is a set of the latest managerial tools that allow the government to be efficient in providing services to the public. Governance will create conditions for order and collective action with regulations or policies. Therefore, the output of governance will not be different from the output of the government, but rather the difference in the implementation process.

Dwiyanto (2008) when talking about how difficult it is to find the right thing from the term governance and also many who translate it into governance of state administration or can be defined as management and governance of government, then according to him the term is left as it is in its original form.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that governance is a control and management activity or can be referred to as the latest managerial tool in the administration of public services and produces effective and efficient government that aims to realize good *governance*.

2.2 Good Governance

Sedarmayanti (2012) talking about governance will not be separated from the concept of Good Governance which according to this term contains two meanings, namely, this concept upholds the will of the community who is able to increase the ability to achieve national goals (self-reliance), development, social justice). Then another understanding is in the functional aspect of the government as an administrator, where the government in carrying out its duties should organize an effective and efficient government to achieve these goals easily.

Gambhir Bhatta (1996) reveals that the main elements of good governance are: Accountability, Transparency, Openness, Rule of Law supported by Management Competence, and Human Rights.

Then IAN & BPKP (2005) argue that good governance is a way how the government interacts with the community and manages resources in development. Government Regulation No. 101 of 2000, formulates the meaning of good governance, namely, "government that develops and applies the principles of professionalism, accountability, transparency, excellent service, democracy, efficiency, effectiveness, rule of law and can be accepted by the whole community.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD) and the World Bank in Sedarmayanti (2012) have a view of *good governance* is actually *good governance* is the implementation of solid and responsible development management. This is in line

with an effective and efficient democracy, minimizing errors in allocating funds as well as preventing political and administrative corrupt actions.

Furthermore, UNDP (1997) (*United Nation Development Program*) provides a view on governance “governance as the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority in the management of a country's affairs at all levels. Governance comprises the complex mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, mediate their differences and exercise their legal rights and obligations”. (“governance of government as the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority in the management of the affairs of a country at all levels. Governance consists of complex mechanisms, processes and institutions by which citizens and groups articulate their interests (societies), mediating their differences and carry out legal rights and obligations in society”).

UNDP (1997) then the principles that should be developed in good governance are as follows:

a. Participation

Every individual in the community has the same rights and voice in the decision-making process, either directly or through representative institutions in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of each -each. Participation needs to be built broadly in a society that upholds freedom of opinion and association, as well as the freedom to participate constructively.

If it is associated with the village development process through empowerment planning, community participation is very necessary in planning a development program to improve the economic level of the community in an area. People who are less active in voicing their aspirations will have an impact on hampering the development of a region and will also result in uneven development.

b. Legal Certainty (*Rule of Law*)

Regulations and legislation must be fair and well enforced in accordance with applicable rules. Especially in the regulations governing the interests of society. In village governance, the village government needs to implement and carry out the rules regulated by the central government such as carrying out the function of community empowerment in accordance with the contents of the village law.

The regulated regulations will serve as a guide for village authorities to carry out good and correct village governance in line with community aspirations that must be met in order to achieve equitable development and create community independence.

c. Transparency

Transparency is an aspect that needs to be built within the framework of the free flow of information. Various information related to government activities need to be received by the community as a whole, this is intended so that the public can know the activities and activities in the government process.

In Permendagri No. 113/2014 concerning Village Financial Management, explains that the village government is required to provide openness regarding the budget to the community. Therefore, the community needs to know how the financial management process in the village is. This involves the community participating in monitoring the APBDes.

d. Responsiveness (*Responsivity*)

In organizational activities and processes, every organization or agency is required to try to serve the public who have an interest. Programs and service activities provided need to be in harmony with the needs of the community. In addition, the village government needs to take the initiative to the problems that exist in people's lives and

then carry out plans that aim to solve problems without waiting for aspirations and reports from the community.

e. Consensus Oriented

Good governance will take action as a mediator for various different interests in order to reach the best agreement for the interests of each party. Various regulations will appear in following up on agreements that have been mutually agreed upon.

f. Equity

The values of justice and equality in society are the main concern of good governance, regardless of social class, gender and others where the government will treat all people fairly in accordance with established procedures

g. Effective and Efficient

In the process of good governance institutional activities will produce something that has been targeted by maximizing the available resources properly. Where in this case good government will always prioritize the quality of service by utilizing the available resources to produce the agreed needs of the community.

h. Accountability

Accountability to the community needs to be carried out by policy makers as authority holders. Because every activity or program organized by the government as the holder of authority needs to be known by the public as stakeholders, this is not without reason but to provide a balance between the government and the community in state life.

i. Strategic Vision

In carrying out development, leaders need to have a broad, long-term view of how governance should be run. Therefore, leaders need to see the potential and constraints that exist in their area in order to be able to plan long-term programs that aim to create equitable and sustainable development.

Sedarmayanti (2012) suggests that all principles and characters of good governance will be interrelated and interdependent, even unable to stand independently. So according to him, it can be concluded that there are 4 (four) main principles that are able to represent the characteristics of good governance within the scope of public administration, namely:

1. Accountability

Government officials have an obligation to act as the person in charge of all actions and policies that have been determined. This means that every program or policy carried out by the administrator must carry out accountability which can be in the form of a financial report and performance report that can be seen and understood by elements of the community.

2. Transparency

Good governance is transparent to the community at any level, both the central government and village governments who are very close to the community. Where this aims to maintain public control of the administrator or government in order to continue to realize a clean government and avoid acts of irregularities.

3. Openness

In realizing good governance, it is necessary to provide opportunities for the community to provide suggestions and criticisms related to the perceived performance of the apparatus in public services. This also applies to all people regardless of social status. With openness by the government, the aspects of democracy in the life of the state will also be carried out well, therefore the principle of openness is very important in the scope of public administration.

4. Rules of Law

Good governance will guarantee legal certainty and justice for the community in every policy, in which case the government will treat the community in accordance with applicable regulations. For example, in Law no. 6/2014 concerning Villages, there is a function of the village government where one of the functions of the village is community empowerment. So, a good government will carry out these functions in accordance with applicable legal regulations.

Referring to the explanations of the experts above, it can be concluded that *good governance* is the process of implementing government governance by applying several principles such as: accountability, transparency, participation, rule of law, responsiveness, and others with the aim of creating a government that is free from corruption, corruption and corruption excellent public service. In addition, the application of *good governance* will directly have an impact on the process of implementing government governance in realizing state goals.

III. Research Method

In this study, the governance of the village of Wates Jaya becomes the object of research, where the researchers will focus on the governance of the village government in empowering the community, especially the farmers of the Ciletuh Hilir village of Wates Jaya village. This is because the development of the Lido SEZ in Wates Jaya village has a direct impact on the productivity of farmers in Wates Jaya village. Village governance is a factor that will affect the village community empowerment program as well as the implementation of community services. Therefore, village government governance is the object of research that will focus on finding out how the process of administering the Wates Jaya village administration is, especially in empowering rural communities affected by the development of the Lido SEZ.

Descriptive method with a qualitative approach is the research method used by the author. The reason the author uses this method in this study is that the researcher wants to explore further about the experiences of individuals who are related to the phenomena that occur in the village of Wates Jaya. This is also in line with the researchers' interest in conducting this research because the development of the Lido SEZ is the first SEZ in West Java Province, where research on the Lido SEZ issue is still minimally researched and is expected to be a stimulus for other researchers to conduct research on the Lido SEZ.

Arikunto (2019) the descriptive method is a writing concept that represents or describes the condition of the object of research factually. The results of what has been obtained in the field will be in the form of interview scripts, notes, recordings, documentation, and so on which can be converted into writing that can be understood by the reader. Creswell (2016) explains in his book that a qualitative research approach is an approach that explores and understands individual or group meaning messages related to social problems. The process of qualitative research involves questions and procedures that arise, data will be collected in an informant setting, data analysis inductively builds from details to general themes, and researchers make interpretations about the meaning of the data.

Furthermore, the data needed in this study are secondary data and primary data, where the two data complement each other. Then to get accurate information, the researcher in determining the informant refers to a non-random or *purposive sampling*. Because in this study the researcher will consider the individual's capacity regarding the

information on the object of research in determining the informants/resources. The goal is to obtain information as desired according to the research context.

IV. Results and Discussion

In this study, the researcher used the theory proposed by Sedarmayanti (2012), where according to him there are four principles of good governance, these principles are: Accountability, Transparency, Openness, and Legal Certainty. Then the authors use these 4 principles as indicators in concluding the research results.

4.1 Accountability

From the aspect of accountability, so far the accountability reports have only been submitted through village meetings. However, it was not found on the official website or social media of Wates Jaya village. Observations at the village office did not find any information related to the accountability report for the community empowerment program. This means that all forms of accountability reports on activities or programs organized by the village are not informative, because the accountability is only conveyed through village deliberations.

Meanwhile, in the theory proposed by Sedarmayanti (2012), the government has responsibility for all actions and policies that have been set. So, every program and policy carried out by the government must carry out accountability which can be in the form of a financial report and performance report that can be seen and understood by elements of the community as the party who has *control* over the performance of village administrators. So the majority of the community should know the village performance report or accountability, as an assessment material or input on village performance.

4.2 Transparency

Lack of transparency regarding village budget information regarding community empowerment. This can be seen from the absence of direct information from the village, which generally includes information related to village budgets and expenditures in the form of billboards, banners, or others in front of the village office. Then based on the results of an interview with the youth leader of the Ciletuh Hilir village who is also a member of the Wates Jaya Village youth group, he said "until now he did not know the village budget for community empowerment, because the village did not convey this to the community".

This illustrates a phenomenon that is contrary to the principles of good governance, because good governance is transparent to the community at any level, both the central government and village governments who are very close to the community. Where this aims to maintain community control of the village apparatus in order to realize a clean government and avoid acts of irregularities.

4.3 Openness

Public access in providing suggestions and criticisms related to community empowerment can be said to run according to the principle. This can be seen from the ongoing discussion between the village government and the residents of the Ciletuh Hilir village. Based on the opinion of the people of Wates Jaya Village, the community has no difficulty in providing input and even criticism of the village administrator; this can be seen from the involvement of the community in making empowerment programs related to the community affected by the development of the Lido SEZ.

Good governance needs to provide opportunities for the public to provide suggestions and criticisms related to the performance of the apparatus and apply to all people regardless of social status. With openness by the government, the aspects of democracy in the life of the state will also be carried out well, therefore the principle of openness is very important in the scope of public administration.

4.4 Rule of Law

In the aspect of the rule of law, the author does not find any form of law violation committed by the village government in providing community empowerment programs, because the village is still running according to the applicable rules. For example, from the aspect of accountability regulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration, the village of Wates Jaya is still doing what has been stipulated in the law.

Because good governance will guarantee legal certainty and justice for the community in every policy, in which case the government will treat the community in accordance with applicable regulations. In Law no. 6/2014 concerning Villages, there is a function of the village government where one of the functions of the village is community empowerment. So, a good government will carry out these functions in accordance with applicable legal regulations.

V. Conclusion

1. Governance is good, so accountability for the realization of community empowerment is not only conveyed to the authorized government, but also must be conveyed to the community, either directly or indirectly.
2. The absence of information related to the community empowerment budget that was conveyed through communication facilities, concluded that the governance of the Wates Jaya village government had an impact on the ignorance of the majority of the Wates Jaya village community regarding the budget related to community empowerment.
3. The community was involved in designing community empowerment programs affected by the development of the Lido SEZ, and the Wates Jaya village government held a dialogue with the Ciletuh community regarding problems that needed to be solved together.
4. The village government of Wates Jaya by law does not do anything contrary, because what has been regulated in regulations related to village administration, is still carried out by the Wates Jaya Village Government.

Suggestion

1. The accountability report should be published on the village government's official website, social media or so on so that it can be accessed easily by the community, so that most people can find out information about the Village accountability report.
2. The village government needs to provide information regarding the realization and the village budget. The budget information can be in the form of billboards or banners that are installed in the village government office area. Selain itu informasi anggaran ini bisa dimuat di website resmi atau media sosial Pemerintah Desa.
3. Village Deliberations need to be held regularly and routinely, the goal is that the community in general can know the developments and problems faced by the village, and can directly provide solutions and input to the Village Government for better Village goals.

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