

The Role of The Village Head in Development Planning in Dagouto Kampung, East Paniai District, Paniai Regency

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Abstract

In Development Planning in Dagouto Village, Paniai Timur District, Paniai Regency "The purpose of this study was to determine and find the relationship between variables, namely the Role of the Village Head (independent variable) and Village Development Planning (dependent variable), using descriptive methods. The research subjects were 50 people, namely village officials and community leaders from Dagouto Village. (1) The role of the Village Head with indicators of Motivation, Coordination, and Supervision has not gone well. Leadership, the village head has not been in accordance with what was expected by the Dagouto village community. (2) Village Development Planning with indicators, Meetings/Meetings, Determination of Time and Right on Target was also not as expected. These three indicators have not shown a good level of welfare for the people of Dagouto village. The low level of meetings, the low level of punctuality and low targeting shows that the level of the role of the Dagouto village head is still very low.

Keywords

the role of the head; dagouto nabire village



I. Introduction

The past is an experience which must be studied well, whether there are usually failures, not achieving something and causing disappointment. The present is a reality and the future gives a shadow of hope to change a better future, it requires efforts that must be passed, efforts in it are related to the implementation of development, both physical and non-physical.

Starting from the description above, the government in carrying out development activities, the community must be invited to take part so that a sense of responsibility arises for the activity itself. If the community has been directly involved in development activities, then they feel that this development is from them and for them so that a sense of ownership and responsibility for development activities arises. Development is a systematic and continuous effort made to realize something that is aspired. Development is a change towards improvement. Changes towards improvement require the mobilization of all human resources and reason to realize what is aspired. In addition, development is also very dependent on the availability of natural resource wealth. The availability of natural resources is one of the keys to economic growth in an area. (Shah, M. et al. 2020).

In terms of influencing the community, this is not an easy job, let alone influencing the community one by one. This is a bit difficult because each individual has different views, goals, and needs. If they are able to influence and unite these differences with optimal efforts, then the same understanding and views will be created, harmonious cooperation and high morale from the community, so that they participate with a full sense of responsibility in every development program in the village without feeling bad coercion

and pressure In connection with the objectives of national development, for the sake of smoothness and success, it cannot be separated from the participation of the community to assume responsibility in the process of implementing national development,

Therefore, the leadership role that is carried out is very influential on improving the implementation of development if it is right on target. In the sense of influencing the community to participate in every development activity, one must understand what the wishes and desires of the community are because remembering that each individual has different views and perceptions. Village to jointly build and maintain all existing government facilities in the village.

Therefore, the leadership role carried out by the village head is very influential.

National Development is an effort to improve people's welfare in order to realize a just and prosperous society. This is essentially the ideal of the struggle that underlies the formation of the Republic of Indonesia. As stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, 4th paragraph .

In accordance with Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the territory of Indonesia is divided into administrative areas for the administration of government and ? development consisting of Provinces, Regencies, Municipalities and Districts which are as a whole Integrated in a National Development.

The essence of National Development is that Indonesian human development in the implementation of development is carried out in a planned, gradual, and sustainable manner to lead to an increase in living standards and welfare and to lay a strong foundation for the next stage of development which has been known, that development is a process of change from something that is not exists to exist or an attempt to change and improve an existing condition for the better.

The role of the village head in development is one alternative to encourage and generate development activities in the village to generate encouragement and mobilize the participation of the village community.

A development will not be successful without the participation of the community in planning, implementing and enjoying the results of the development itself, even though we realize that the development being carried out by the government has not been able to touch the whole community, especially people in the village. This obstacle occurs because various kinds of obstacles are faced, among others, because many villages are located in remote areas so that they are difficult to reach by land, sea and even air transportation.

Village community development is a very important part in order to realize village resilience with all aspects of life that become the basis and foundation for national development. It is clear that the development that is being carried out in the village is necessary continuously on an ongoing basis, especially through the development of human resource capabilities so that the community feels able to take advantage of village development assistance as well as possible under the supervision of the government so as to improve the standard of living of the community. The district as the lowest government has duties and responsibilities in the field of village development so that they can truly devote themselves as government officials. Starting from the affirmation above, the public's perception of the development channeled by the Government must really go well. In other words, the community must be sincere and willing to participate in development in the village, both in the form of government projects and development activities originating from non-governmental organizations in mutual cooperation so that in the end the development that is being carried out can be carried out so that in the end the welfare of the community is increasingly fulfilled.

The distribution of development assistance carried out by the government in Dagouto Village, East Paniai District is a way to do it government to carry out efforts to increase National Resilience which must be enjoyed by the community directly felt by the community. Because in the author's observation, the community has not been satisfied with the distribution of village development assistance carried out by the Government. In fact, the community is less active in participating directly in the development and there is a lack of socialization and coordination between village officials and the community as well as the government.

An example of the development planning provided by Dagouto Village, Paniai Timur District, Paniai Regency, from the Government, they helped quite a lot of development assistance, such as through the fields of repairing roads and bridges, through pig, goat, cow farming, and some through plantations such as peanuts, donkeys, cypress trees, mustard greens, corn, beans, etc. The government is always assisted but it is always darkened by the village head himself and then in the field or the people in Dagouto Village are not prosperous, the author is interested in the title below.

The government's attention continues to increase towards village development with the increasing number of programs and projects along with the increasing volume, funds from various departments and non-departmental institutions both through central government assistance in the form of Nyoman Baratha, (1982: 56) Stating that the main pattern of policy in the field of rural community development based on the principle of self-help, that self-help from the community must be the basis of the implementation of village community development activities. Village community self-help should be further developed by village community development efforts to become real and dynamic.

Based on the above background, the writer will be interested in the problem: "The role of the village head in development planning in Dagouto Village, Paniai Timur District, Paniai Regency.

II. Research Method

According to Wahyu MS (1992: 54) that the method comes from the Greek, namely *metodos* which means from the word *meto* which means through, and *thuds* means way or way. Thus, the method is a way of working that is done to achieve the goal or way of working that understands the object under study.

2.1 Types of Research

The type/method used in this research is descriptive method because this method is a method that discusses several possibilities that solve actual problems by collecting data, compiling or classifying them.

The data management and analysis technique used in this research is qualitative data management which aims to describe an activity process based on what is happening in the field.

2.2 Research sites

The research location that the author examines is Dagouto Village, Paniai Timur District, Paniai Regency.

2.3 Population and Sample

a. Population

According to Sutrisno Hadi (1991: 220), the population is "the entire population that is intended to be studied is called the population or universe that has at least an ordinary attitude". Thus, the population or the total population in Dagouto village is 1200 people plus 6 village officials, 1,206 people/person.

b. Sample

The sample according to Sutrisno Hadi (1991: 30) is a number of residents who are less than the population. After knowing the size of the population that is the target of the study, then taking into account the limited time, energy and costs so that it is impossible for all members of the population or unit of analysis to be studied. Furthermore, as is known to determine the size of the sample until now there is no uniformity of opinion from the experts, so the research used in this sample is 50 people.

The breakdown of this sample of 50 people consists of:

1. Village officials: 6 people
2. RT: 6 people
3. Religious figures: 7 people
4. Traditional figures: 6 people
5. Female characters: 5 people
6. Youth Leaders: 7 people
7. Private: 7 people
8. Farmers: 8 people
- TOTAL: 50 people

2.4 Sources and Data Collection Techniques

a. Data Source

1. Literature Study (Secondary Data)

According to Kartini Kartono (1986: 27) Library Research is "a way of collecting data and information with the help of various materials contained in the library room.

Also referring to the opinion above, to get valid and accurate data, the author explores secondary data or information by studying notes, books, written works or other documents.

2. Questionnaire (Primary Data)

The questionnaire is a data collection technique in which the author makes a list containing a number of questions studied, then circulated to respondents to be filled in by having one answer that is considered correct.

b. Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques are carried out to obtain valid and accurate data, the authors use several methods or methods as follows:

1. Interview

According to Handari Nawawi (2001:30) interviews are direct contact by face-to-face between researchers and responses to get information by asking questions orally as well as by answering orally.

Based on the foregoing, the sources of information were the village officials in Dagouto and the researchers directly asked questions orally.

Technical data collection is carried out by means of direct question and answer between the author and the respondent regarding the problem under study. The target achieved in conducting questions and answers is an interview guide.

The interviews are useful for research are as follows;

1. Get data in the hands of researchers.
2. Complementary to other data collection.
3. test the results of data collection.

One of the qualitative data collection techniques is in-depth interviews. The instrument used here is the interview guide. If the questionnaire is intended to reach a relatively large number of respondents, interviews are usually conducted with a relatively limited number of respondents and it is possible for the researcher to make direct contact repeatedly. repeated as needed. Furthermore, the purpose of the interview is to gather information and not to change or influence the opinion of the respondent.

2. Observation (Observation)

According to Mudjahiddin Ridwan (2000:11) direct observation includes looking directly at the object by using all the senses.

From the above definition, it is concluded that direct observation (observation is monitoring the activities of personnel in carrying out development in the situation and conditions of the work environment to achieve the set targets.

Observation is a technique used where the author directly comes to the location to see and observe objects related to the problem under study.

3. Documentation

Retrieval of data obtained by providing documents or collecting evidence and information.

c. Data Processing Techniques

After collecting data, it is processed to obtain certainty by using several techniques as follows:

a. Editing

Conduct or re-examine the records collected from respondents and data from the field to obtain conformity.

b. coding

Classify answers by placing respondents' answers into categories according to their type, namely by giving signs/symbols/codes in the same category.

c. Tabulating

The data are categorized according to the respondents' answers which are tabulated into the frequency distribution in the form of a table using the formula for calculating the percentage of Anto Dayan in Gunawan (1998: 131)

F

$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100 \%$

N

Information:

P =Population

F =Frequency

N =Number of Samples

100% = Constant Value

d. Data Analysis Techniques

After the percentage formula is used in the data tabulation based on the respondents' answers, the next step is data analysis.

Analysis of data classified quantitatively, which is expressed in the form of information or questions that explain symptoms and their relation to facts, analysis can be researched, especially to determine the relationship between variables that are causal factors and variables that result.

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 Brief History Research Sites

General condition Dagouto village is one of several villages in the Paniai Timur district of Paniai district. Dagouto village consists of 3 RWs and each RW has 6 RTs with the following boundaries:

- a. to the north: district kebo
- b. to the south: Kampung Awabutu
- c. west side: west paniai district
- d. to the east: Kampung Uwamani

If you look at the reach of the Dagouto village with the capital city 18 KM, while the distance from the capital city to the village location is very strategic by walking, it will run smoothly so that it can help smooth the activities of the district village government officials and the community.

Based on the monograph, Dagouto village has a land area of 300 while the use is mostly by farmers and fishermen of approximately 100 hectares for fishing fishermen in Paniai Lake,

Because of the community, Dagouto Village was formed and based on the Decree of the Governor of Papua Province No: 321/1/62/1979 and strengthened by the Paniai Regency Regent's Decree No: 12/BKPTS/1979, at that time Dagouto Village became the Definitive Village, the Village Head was formed. as follows:

Table 1. Dagouto Village Government Dagouto Village Government Development Changing Period by Period

No	Village Names	Position	Period	Description
1	Elias Gobai	Village Head	1986-1992	Period 1 Period 6 Years
2	Cornelius Mote	Village Head	1992-2010	3 Period Of 19 Years
3	Mark Kudiai	Village Head	2010 - 2015	1 Period 5 Years

Data Source: Dagouto Village Office 2015

3.2 The Condition of Employees or People in Dagouto Village

a. The Situation of the Residents of Dagouto Village

The situation of the population in Dagouto Village, Paniai Timur District, Paniai Regency can be categorized in the form of the table below

Table 2. Total population in the village

NO	Region	L	P	Amount
1	RT I	1012	105	217
2	RT II	107	105	212
3	RT III	100	89	189

4	RT IV	103	85	188
5	RT V	100	90	190
6	RT VI	105	105	210
	Amount	627	579	1.206

Data Source: Dagouto Village Office 2015

Data on the state of table 3.2 residents in Dagouto Village in general Dagouto village, based on the table above, the number of residents in RT I with a population of 217 people / person, proposes RT II with a population of 212 people / person then RT III with a population of 189 people / person proposed RT IV with a population of 188 people / person then RT V with a population of 190 people / person followed by RT VI with a population of 210 people / person. So the total population for Tenedagi Village is 1,206 people / person.

b. Status of the population according to religion

The condition of the population according to religion in Tenedagi village which can be seen in the data in the table.

Table 3. Number of Population by Religion

No	Religion	Amount
1	Protestant Christian	1,201. person / soul
2	Catholic Christian	5. people/soul
3	Islam	- person
4	Buddha	- person
5	Hindu	- person
	Amount	1,206 people / soul

Data Source: Dagouto Village Office 2015

Based on Table 3. above, the population according to religion is dominated by Protestant Christianity with a number of 1,201 people / person then Catholic Christianity with a number of 5 people / person while there are no Muslims, Buddhists, Hindus, so the total number is 1,206 people.

c. Population Situation by Age

The condition of the population by age in Dagouto Village, Paniai Timur District, Paniai Regency can be seen in the data in the following table:

Table 4. Population by Age

No	Age	Amount
1	0 – 15 Years	248 people
2	16- 30 Years	443 people
3	30–50 Years	453 people
4	55 years and over	62 people
	Amount	1,206 people

Data Source: Dagouto Village Office 2015

Table 4. data, it can be illustrated that the condition of the population according to age in the Dagouto village, East Paniai District, Paniai Regency above, it can be seen that the age of 0-15 years is 248 people then the age of 16-30 years old as many as 443 people then age 30-50 years as many as 453 people while age 55 and over 62 people, so the total number is 1,206 people.

d. Population Condition by Education Level

Population Condition According to this level of education, it is only based on education for the people of Dagouto Village, Paniai Timur District, Paniai Regency. The data is in the following table:

Table 5. Population by Education Level

No	Level of education	Amount
1	S2	2 persons
2	S1	51 people
3	D3	8 people
4	finished high school	46 people
5	High school graduate	148 people
6	Elementary School	199 people
7	No school	752 people
	Amount	1,206 people

Data Source: Dagouto Village Office 2015

Based on the data in table 5 above, it can be explained that there are 2 S2 people, 51 S1 people, then 8 D3 people, then 46 high school graduates, while 148 junior high school graduates, then 199 elementary school graduates while never attending school As many as 752 people, the total number is 1,206 people.

e. Population Situation by Employment Level

The situation of the population according to the level of employment in Dagouto Village, Paniai Timur District, Paniai Regency, the data is shown in the table below:

Table 6. Population by Occupation

No	Employment Rate	Amount
1	Government employees	68 people
2	POLRI	2 persons
3	TNI	2 persons
4	Private	39 people
5	Farmer	575 people
6	Not working/Not working	520 people
	Amount	1,206 people

Data Source: Dagouto Village Office 2015

The data in table 3.6 above is Population according to occupation, then Employment as Civil Servants (PNS) As many as 68 people, then POLRI as many as 2 people while TNI as many as 2 people then Private as many as 39 people then Farmers as many as 575 people while those who are not working / Not yet working 520 people, the total number is 1,206 people.

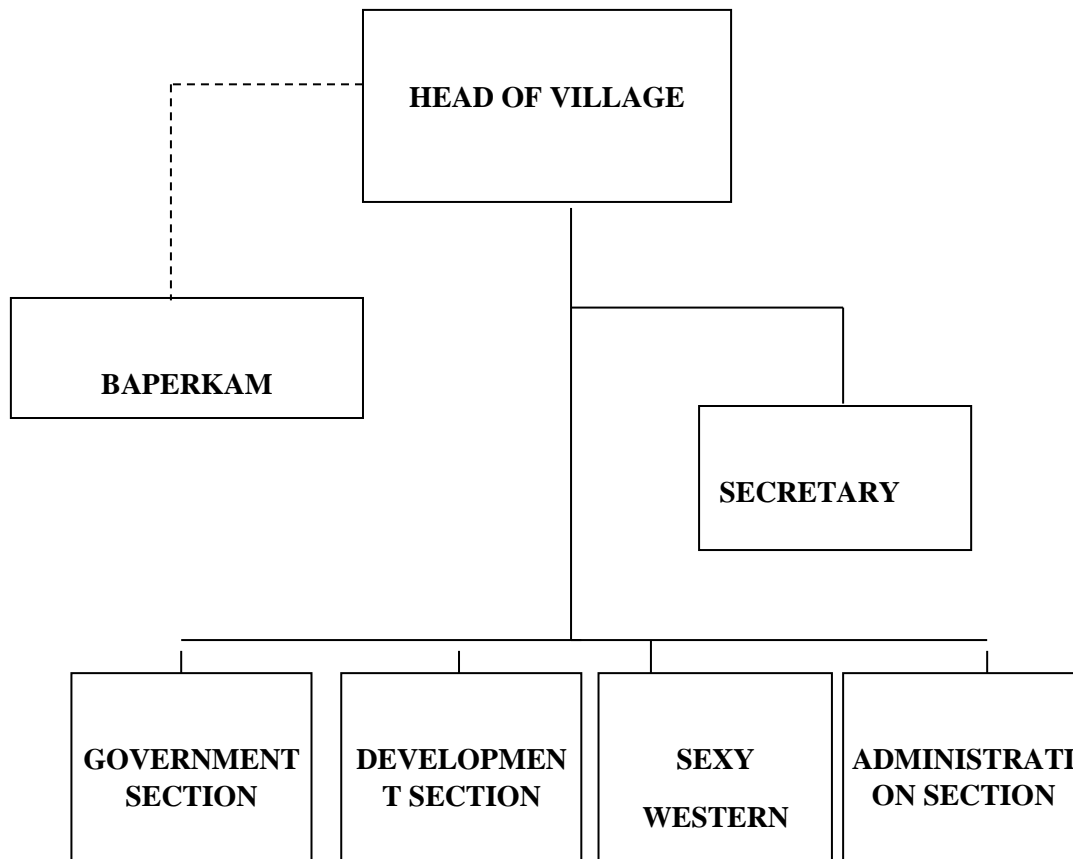
Organizational Structure of the Dagouto Village Government

Attachment :

Decree of the Regent of Paniai

Number: 121 Year 2005

Date : May 13 2005



Data Source: Dagouto Village Office 2015

Figure 3. Structure

3.3 Task

a. The Main Duties of the Village Head

The main duties of the village head are:

1. Mobilize community participation.
2. Carry out the tasks that are the responsibility of the development fund assistance in the village.
3. Coordinate the running of the government.
4. Carry out tasks in the context of fostering peace and publicity.
5. Society service.
6. Maintenance of public service infrastructure and facilities.
7. Improving village community institutional facilities.

b. Secretary

The village secretary is an element of staff who assists the village head in carrying out the authority rights and obligations of the village government leadership.

The village secretary has the task of assisting the village head in the field of administrative development and technical administrative service development to all village government apparatus.

To carry out the above tasks, the village secretary has the following functions:

1. Coordinate activities carried out by the village government. Development and community development.
2. Monitoring the implementation of general tasks of the village government, development and community development.
3. Provide services to the community in the field of development in the village.
4. Carry out financial, equipment, household affairs, correspondence and archives and provide administrative technical services to all village government apparatus.
5. Develop an annual village work program.
6. Prepare village government reports.

c. Village Representative Body (BAPERKAM)

The village representative body has the following functions:

1. Conduct deliberations in the framework of village decisions.
2. Fostering fluency and paying attention to real realities that live and develop in the village community as well as deliberation to reach consensus in village deliberation meetings.
3. Prepare all deliberation activities as well as carry out handicaps and administrative preparations related to village deliberative institutions.

d. Government Section

The government affairs section has the following duties:

1. Collect, manage and evaluate data in the field of government and order.
2. Collecting materials in the context of regional and community development.
3. Provide services to the community in the field of government, peace and order.
4. Assist in the implementation and supervision of general election organizers (PEMILU).
5. Assist with population administration and civil registration tasks.
6. Assist in the implementation of social government administrative activities.
7. Assist and prepare materials for meetings of village community resilience institutions.
8. Collecting materials and compiling reports in the field of government, peace and order.

e. Development Section

The development section has the following duties:

1. Collecting, managing and evaluating data in the field of development assistance for the welfare of the community.
2. Provide guidance in religious welfare, family planning and community education.
3. Provide services to the community in the field of development so that the community can prosper.
4. Administering financial assistance in the context of development in the village.
5. Assist in the implementation of guidance on family welfare development activities (PKK) and other community organizations.

f. Social Welfare (KESRA)

The social welfare section has the task of assisting the village head in the implementation of affairs in the field of social welfare to carry out the tasks as described above, its functions are as follows:

1. Provide services to the community in the field of social welfare.
2. Conducting guidance in the field of religion, disaster family welfare and community education.
3. Help collect and distribute aid to victims of natural disasters and other disasters.
4. Assist in the implementation of family welfare development activities for youth youth groups, scouts and other organizations.
5. Collect and fill out reports in the field of social welfare.

g. Administration Section

Administration is a business and activity related to the implementation of policies to achieve a goal. Therefore, administration is very important in an organization.

3.4 Research Results

a. The Role of the Village Head (Independent Variable)

In presenting the following data, the author presents data in tabular form, regarding the motivation and coordination and supervision carried out by the head of the Dagouto village.

- Motivation
- Coordination
- Supervision.

The following are the authors reviewing the data according to the indicators above, which are as follows:

b. Motivation

Table 7. Respondents' response to the motivation of the village head to the community?

No	Answer	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Always	3	6%
2	Sometimes	19	38%
3	Never	28	56%
	Amount	50	100%

Data source: Results of data processing, primary

It can be seen in Table 4.1 above that the percentage of respondents who answered "always" answered 5 respondents (10%) who answered "sometimes" reached 25 respondents (50%) while those who "never" answered 20 respondents (40%)

Table 8. Respondents' answers regarding the motivation given by the village head can be felt by the community?

No	Answer	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Always	5	10%
2	Sometimes	7	14%
3	Never	38	76%
	Amount	50	100%

Data source: Results of data processing, primary

Based on the data in the table above shows that those who answered "always" were 5 respondents (10%) who answered "Sometimes" reached 5 respondents (10%). respondents (80%).

c. Coordination

Table 9. Respondents regarding the implementation of coordination to play an active role in village community development funds?

No	Answer	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Always	0	0%
2	Sometimes	18	36%
3	Never	32	64%
	Amount	50	100%

Data source: Results of data processing, primary

Based on the data in the table above, there are no respondents who answered "always", (0%), while those who answered "Sometimes" were 20 respondents (20%), and those who answered "never". 30 respondents (60%)

Table 10. Respondents' responses regarding the coordination of the village head with the community to cover the development of the village?

No	Answer	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Always	5	10%
2	Sometimes	28	56%
3	Never	12	24%
	Amount	50	100%

Data source: Results of data processing, primary

The respondent's answer category regarding coordination answered "always" 5 respondents or (10%) only, the respondent's answer category stated "Sometimes there are 28 respondents or (56%) and the answer category is "never" there are 12 respondents or (24%).

d. Supervision

Table 11. Respondents' responses regarding the leader always supervise the distribution of village funds to the community.

No	Answer	Frequency	Percentage
1	Always	7	14%
2	Sometimes	28	56%
3	Never	15	30%
	Amount	50	100%

Data source: Results of data processing, primary

The answer category regarding the responses of respondents who stated "always" there were 7 respondents or (14%) and the category of answers that stated "Sometimes" 28 respondents or (28%), while respondents who stated "Never" 15 respondents or (30%)

Table 12. Can the community feel the response of the respondents regarding the supervision carried out by the village head?

No	Answer	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Always	8	16%
2	Sometimes	7	14%

3	Never	35	70%
	Amount	50	100%

Data source: Results of data processing, primary

The category of respondents who stated "always" was 8 respondents or (16%), while the category of answers that stated "Sometimes" were 7 respondents or (14%), and the answers that said "never" were 35 respondents or (70%).

3.5 Development Planning (Bound Variable)

a. Meetings

Table 13. Respondents regarding the village head always working together (gotong royong) with the community in development for meetings/meetings in the village?

No	Answer	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Always	6	12%
2	Sometimes	10	20%
3	Never	34	68%
	Amount	50	100%

Data source: Results of data processing, primary

The category of respondents who stated "always" was 6 respondents or (12%), while the category of answers that stated "Sometimes" were 10 respondents or (20%), and the answers that said "never" were 34 respondents or (68%).

Table 14. Respondents regarding taking an active role in the improvement in meetings/meetings with the community in the village?

No	Answer	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	always	4	8%
2	Sometimes	15	30%
3	Never	31	62%
	Amount	50	100%

Data source: Results of data processing, primary

Category of answers Respondents who stated "always" were 4 respondents or (8%), while the categories of answers that stated "Sometimes" were 15 respondents or (30%), and answers that stated "Never" were 31 respondents or (62%)

b. Timekeeping

Table 15. Respondents regarding the village head being present at the office on time for the sake of smooth development?

No	Answer	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	always	0	0
2	Sometimes	22	44%
3	Never	28	56%
	Amount	50	100%

Data source: Results of data processing, primary

category of answers Respondents who stated "always" 0 respondents or (0%), while the categories of answers stating "Sometimes" were 22 respondents or (44%), and answers stating "Never" 28 respondents or (56%)

Table 16. Respondents about the meeting of the head of the village community on time to carry out?

No	Answer	Frequency	Percentage(%)
1	Always	2	4%
2	Sometimes	22	44%
3	Never	26	52%
	Amount	50	100%

Data source: Results of data processing, primary

Category of answers Respondents who stated "always" 2 respondents or (4%), while the category of answers stating "Sometimes" were 22 respondents or (44%), and answers stating "Never" 26 respondents or (52%).

c. Right on Target

Table 17. Respondents regarding the head of the village is right on target to solve problems in the community?

No	Answer	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Always	4	8%
2	Sometimes	29	58%
3	Never	17	34%
	Amount	50	100%

Data source: Results of data processing, primary

The category of respondents' answers stating "always 4 (16%) respondents', while the answer categories stating "Sometimes" were 29 respondents or (58%), and answers stating "never" there were 17 respondents or (34%)

Table 18. Respondents regarding the village head always controlling and on target carrying out development?

No	Answer	Frequency	Percentage(%)
1	Always	6	12%
2	Sometimes	22	44%
3	Never	22	44%
	Amount	50	100%

Data source: Results of data processing, primary

Category of answers Respondents who stated "Always" 6 respondents or (12%), while the category of answers stating "Sometimes" were 22 respondents or (44%), and answers stating "Never" 22 respondents or (44%).

3.6 Data Analysis

a. The Role of the Village Head (Independent Variable)

Data is incomplete and incomplete information so that it needs to be analyzed or processed through a certain model to obtain an incomplete and clear arrangement of information. Data that is processed through a certain model is formed into useful information.

The quality of an information depends on three things, namely the information must be timely and relevant, accurate means the information obtained must be free from errors. Timely means the information obtained should not be late. Melevan means the information obtained is useful for players.

In this chapter the author tries to analyze the data that was previously obtained so as to form useful information.

b. Motivation

Table 18 shows that those who answered "always" motivated as many as 3 respondents (6%) while those who answered "Sometimes" were 19 respondents (38%) while those who answered "Never" were 28 respondents (56%) .

Thus, the author can conclude that the village head never motivates village officials and also the people in Dagouto Village, Paniai Timur District, Paniai Regency.

Table 4.2 shows that those who answered "always" were 5 respondents (10%) while those who answered

"Sometimes" 7 respondents (14%) while those who answered "Never" respondents (76%). motivation from the village head, because the village head is not good at the office, wants to walk back and forth in the district capital, when the community is in need of directions or motivation for smooth development.

c. Coordination

Table 18 shows that those who answered "always" Coordination of all officers or subordinates were: 0 respondents (0%) while those who answered "Sometimes" 18 respondents (36%) and those who answered "Never" 32 respondents (64%), according to this respondent that the Village Head as a leader did not succeed in coordinating the apparatus or the community well so that the implementation of the development did not go well.

Table 4.4 shows that the answer is always 5 respondents (10%) who respond, while the answer category is sometimes there are 28 respondents who respond or 56% who respond that the coaching is sometimes or never 12 respondents (24%) According to the respondent From this the author can conclude that coordination, the village head is only to the most important people or vocal speaking in the village, not open to the public, so the coordination of the village head is sometimes or not optimal.

d. Supervision

Table 4.5 categories of respondents' answers stating that they are always 7 (14%) I can find the respondents responding sometimes. It can be seen that 15 respondents or 30% who stated sometimes or added 20 respondents or 56% according to this respondent concluded that The village head does not supervise the village development activities because the village head carries out personal interests,

table 4.6 respondents who stated that always 8 (16%) responded to Kadanag sometimes 7 (14%) respondents said never 35 (70%) according to this respondent village officials and the community stated that they never supervised development and also all

fields, development funds Most of the funds handed down from the government were taken by the village head, only some were handed down by the community head, some of the funds handed down by the village head also could not be monitored by the head of the Dagouto village, Paniai Timur district, Paniai Regency.

e. Village Development Planning (Bound Variable)

1. Meeting

Table 4.7 answer categories stating "always" 6 respondents or (12%), while the answer categories stating "Sometimes" were 10 respondents or (20%), and answers stating "never" there are 34 respondents or (68%) according to this respondent the author concludes that the village head never cooperates with the village apparatus, because the village head is never seen in the Dagouto village office yard, this is what makes the cooperation between the village head and the apparatus as well as the community do not cooperate in village development.

Table 4.8 answer categories stating "always" 4 respondents or (8%), while the answer categories stating "Sometimes" were 15 respondents or (30%), and answers stating "Never" There are 31 respondents or (62%) according to this respondent, the writer concludes that they come to play an active role in this meeting/meeting to cooperate with the officials of Kampung Dagouto. It is not optimal what the village head does because he has never met face-to-face with the authorities and the community.

2. Punctuality

Table 4.9 answer categories stating "always" 0 respondents or (0%), while the answer categories stating

"Sometimes" as many as 22 respondents or (44%), and the answer stating "Never" there are 28 respondents or (56%) according to this respondent, the author concludes that coming to play an active role at the time of the village head is not be precise where the village head made a meeting invitation but deliberately did not come to the office lest it be exposed what the village head was doing.

table 4.10. The answer category stating "always" was 2 respondents or (4%), while the answer category stating "Sometimes" was 22 respondents or (44%), and the answer stating "Never" was 26 respondents or (56%) according to this respondent, the author concludes that the village head did not make the time for his own invitation, so the village head was deliberately delayed so that no one would rebel against the head of the Dagouto village, Paniai Timur district, Paniai Regency.

3. Right on target

Table 4.11 answer categories stating "always" 4 respondents or (8%), while the answer categories stating "Sometimes" were 29 respondents or (58%), and answers stating "never" there are 17 respondents or (34%) according to this respondent the author concludes that the village head is right on target in solving problems that occur within the community and also from outside entering the village, and this is indeed a reality when the author of the research in the village there are problems from outside Entering the village, the masala was a murder problem, but the village head took immediate action and intervened to solve the problem, and he was given money with the masala pig, which the village head Dagouto could solve.

Table 4.12 category of answers stating "always" 6 respondents or (12%), while the category of answers stating "Sometimes" were 22 respondents or (44%), and answers stating "never" were 22 respondent or (44%) according to this respondent that in

development progress sometimes it is targeted by the village head, only one time being present at the construction site he is slightly away from the community so that whatever he does can be seen as legible in the community.

V. Conclusion

From the results of the research conducted by the author can make several conclusions from the indicators used, namely: development planning in Dagouto Village, Paniai Timur District, Paniai Regency are as follows:

1. In reality, the village head does not provide motivation to employees in carrying out their duties and sometimes provides encouragement to the community in carrying out development activities in Dagouto village.
2. The village head sometimes becomes a communicator between community employees to less visited villages in every department and also to the community in each hamlet to Dagouto village.
3. The village head has never been a motivation for village officials and also in the community in carrying out village development activities.
4. The village head has never answered all of the supporting infrastructure in carrying out his duties and the village head has never prepared work tools in implementing village development.
5. The village head is less able to improve community coordination and does not allocate assistance from the government to increase the business of the Dagouto village community.
6. The village head sometimes improves the welfare of the community through procurement or presenting an elementary school (SD) in Dagouto village and also the village head sometimes provides opportunities for the community to attend meetings/meetings in Dagouto village.
7. The village head has never paid attention to the community for public health to establish targeted targets in the village and also the village head has never improved with development planning with the community through financial assistance from the government for Dagouto village.

Based on the results of the data analysis, it is said that the duties and responsibilities of the village head are sometimes neglected in carrying out the tasks of planning development in Dagouto village, Paniai Timur District, Paniai Regency.

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