

Implementation of Minister of Home Regulation (Permendagri) Number 114 of 2014 in Village Development Planning Management

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Abstract

This study is inspired by the fact that management in the planning stage, as the initial step in village development, plays an important role. This is in accordance with and is a form of implementation of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 of 2014 concerning Village Development Guidelines. The function of management is to achieve planning goals, organizers who are ready to carry out planning steps so that everything runs smoothly and well. This will also have an impact on village development which will be successful, effective and of course efficient. This research aims to describe the implementation of village development planning management in accordance with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 4 114 of 2014. This research is included in the library research category where the primary data source is books related to village development planning management. Meanwhile, supporting (secondary) data is literature that is still related to this research. In the data analysis technique, the author uses a descriptive method, namely research that seeks to describe and interpret what exists, opinions that are growing, ongoing processes, consequences or effects that occur or developing trends. In this research, the results showed that planning in village development is appropriate and a manifestation of the implementation of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 of 2014. There is one thing in the village development planning process that must not be forgotten, namely management. Management functions in village development planning are planning, organizing, mobilizing or directing and controlling.

Keywords: *Management, Village Development and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation.*



A. INTRODUCTION

Based on Law number 6 of 2014, Article 81 paragraph 1 explains that village development must be in accordance with the village government's work plan. The village government's work plan plays an important role because it concerns what will be implemented to carry out development. In article 2 of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 of 2014, village development planning is defined as a process of stages of activities carried out by the village government in a participatory manner by involving the Village Consultative Body and community elements in order to utilize and allocate village resources in order to achieve village development goals.

In this case, the village implementation and development planning system referred to concerns development programs financed by the state budget, including policies and procedures that support community involvement in implementing development. To secure the implementation of development and so that development goals and targets are achieved efficiently and effectively in accordance

with statutory regulations, a system of implementation planning and development supervision is developed and utilized.

Villages have the authority to regulate their own areas according to the abilities and potential of their communities in order to achieve prosperity and equal distribution of economic capabilities (Taufiq, 2011). To achieve all village development goals and objectives efficiently and effectively, in addition to requiring good planning and being able to anticipate the effectiveness of plan implementation, an implementation system is also needed that is able to guarantee the efficiency and effectiveness of achieving planned development goals and objectives.

To create a regional economy that is competitive, it is essential to increase the understanding and commitment of regional governments when planning and implementing regional cooperation. A collective understanding of the necessity of connectivity and synchronization of development plans between the Federal Government, Provincial Governments, and Regency/City Governments is required in order to achieve success in accelerating and equitable regional development. The shared vision of regional governments is the fundamental capital in realizing the plans in question.

Planning is the first step in implementing development activities. Planning has goals that will be achieved in the future. Planning is a coordinated activity to achieve set goals. During planning, the direction of achievement is tested, uncertainty is appraised, capacity is measured, the direction of achievement is determined, and the steps to achieve it are determined.

Rural area planning is needed in order to realize community welfare. Rural area planning is an activity that aims to create a safe and prosperous rural living environment. Planning is so important for village development. Moreover, Development is a deliberate, planned, and long-term activity or effort to improve the state of society. Development encompasses all aspects of physical, non-physical, material, and spiritual life in distinct communities.

Village development must be planned and sustainable in order to anticipate failure of development which will be detrimental to all parties. For this reason, the planning step requires good management to arrange all the steps that will be implemented. Good planning is based on good management.

Management can be interpreted as managing, guiding and directing so that a goal can be achieved. An organization's goals can be achieved with many determining aspects that are related to each other, including professional leaders, adequate facilities, available time, sufficient funds, and implemented through good management implementation procedures.

Management shows functions that are carried out continuously and successively to achieve a value system called effectiveness, efficiency and productivity (Ndraha, 2003). Management functions include planning, organizing, using resources and government control. Management in planning is very necessary so that plans can be formulated well and on target. Without good planning management, planning formulation could be chaotic because it does not take into

account effectiveness and efficiency. The function of management is to achieve planning goals, organizers who are ready to carry out planning steps so that everything runs smoothly and well. This will also have an impact on village development which will be successful, effective and of course efficient.

From the explanation above, management in the planning stage as an initial step in development has a role that cannot be underestimated in implementing village development in accordance with Permendagri Number 114 of 2014, therefore, the author is interested in taking the title in this research "Implementation of Minister of Home Regulation (Permendagri) Number 114 of 2010 in Village Development Planning Management".

B. METHOD

This research is library research. When conducting research, a library's facilities, such as books, magazines, documents, and archives of historical stories, are used to gather information (Sholeh, 2005). Library research is research whose object of study uses library data in the form of books as a data source (Hadi, 2002).

The author will carry out a series of activities to collect, examine and describe data taken from written literature that is relevant and related to the problem. In collecting the data, the author used two sources, namely primary data and secondary (supporting) data. Primary Data are books related to village development planning management. Meanwhile, supporting (secondary) data is literature that is still related to this research.

The author employs a descriptive methodology in the data analysis technique, which is research that aims to explain and analyze what already exists, viewpoints that are expanding, continuing processes, repercussions or impacts that occur, or emerging trends (Sumanto, 2014).

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Basically, development is a process of change towards progress and improvement in the direction you want to achieve. The goal of development is to change what was previously bad or not good in a better direction. With the implementation of development, especially in villages, it is also necessary to encourage equitable development and its good results in order to improve the well-being of the rural community. In this case, awareness and an active role from the community is needed to support the role of the village head in increasing the development of regional autonomy that is real, dynamic, harmonious and responsible, as well as strengthening national unity and integrity.

Wahjudin is of the opinion (in Nurman, 2015) that village development is an endeavor to improve people's lives and living with the aim of the welfare of village communities. Village development cannot be separated from the context of regional development management at the district or city level or provincial level because of the village's position in a broader context, namely social, economic, market access

and political. You have to Examine the links between villages, villages inside sub-districts, sub-districts and districts, and districts.

It can be concluded that development is an endless and continuous series of activities carried out in a planned, conscious, good manner and assisted by the government so that all programs can be decentralized, both in the sense of long term, medium term, short term and aimed at modernity and being able to establish our existence and be the same as other countries.

The development of villages is critical to national growth. Village development entails not only physical but also non-physical growth. The main factor in village development is human resources, the development of community resources must be increased and improved to support physical and economic development. The character formation of village communities can be done by developing the capabilities of their own human resources. By holding activities that are considered positive, creativity and awareness can continue to increase. Mentoring is one of the things that really needs to be done by the center, especially the Ministry of Villages, which is the originator of this assistance. This assistance is complete assistance to the village.

On the other hand, village governments have a very important role in efforts to encourage the growth of community initiative and self-reliance in rural areas. The village government has a role in trying to create an atmosphere that can encourage the community's willingness to work together in building and developing the village, and on the other hand, the community also plays an active role in trying to ensure optimal village development. So it is hoped that development efforts in this village can provide a solution for social change in the village community itself and provide the meaning of the village as a basis for change.

Development planning aims to improve the living conditions of the community for the better, through the initial steps of development planning to achieve community growth, of course through a participatory approach by listening to all community needs as a reference for implementing development that will be carried out by the village. Every level of village government development planning involves the community as the development's aim, and the community is given the opportunity to provide input on the development that the village government will implement.

The first thing that needs to be considered so that village development can run well is village development planning, as contained in the concept of organizational management in achieving goals. Through planning, it will be determined what activities will be carried out, how, when and by whom, to achieve maximum goals using existing resources. Regarding village development planning, determining activity plans should also consider how to be sustainable and reduce the income gap between communities to realize economic development.

Development planning is a method or technique for precisely, systematically, and efficiently achieving development goals in accordance with the conditions of the country or region in question. Meanwhile, the goal of development in general is to

encourage a faster process in order to create an advanced, prosperous and prosperous society (Sjafrizal, 2015).

According to Sjafrizal (2015:25) the main components in development planning are basically:

1. It is a government-planned and systematic endeavor to control and regulate the development process;
2. Long-term, medium-term, and annual periods are all covered;
3. Concerns variables that influence economic growth and overall development, both directly and indirectly;
4. Have a clear target in accordance with community activities.

In general, the village government has a Community Empowerment Institution whose task is to assist the village government in preparing development plans such as participatory, implementing, controlling, utilizing, maintaining and developing development in a participatory manner, motivating and developing participation, mutual collaboration and community self-help, fostering and creating the dynamic conditions of the community. in terms of community empowerment.

The Village Head is the person responsible for guiding and controlling the preparation of village development plans. The village head will be assisted by the village government and community participation to formulate several plans for village development. These plans include (Long Term Development Plan (RPJP), Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM), Development Work Plan (RKP) and Strategic Plan (RENSTRA).

The preparation of the Village RPJM is carried out through the stages of preparation, implementation and institutionalization activities. Meanwhile, the preparation of the Village RKP is carried out through preparation, implementation and socialization activities. Of course, to increase development at the village level, it is necessary to strengthen the Village Government, so that it is increasingly considered capable of mobilizing the community to participate in development and carry out administration broadly and effectively in accordance with what is hoped and aspired together.

This is in accordance with article 5 in Chapter II of Village Development Planning which is stated in Permendagri Number 114 of 2014. Where in the context of village development planning there are stages that must be carried out, namely preparing the RPJM and then the RKP.

Implementation of village development in accordance with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 of 2014 is closely related to planning capabilities. This really needs to be done considering that successful development certainly begins with careful and structured planning. Planning is one of the steps as a manifestation of the implementation of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 of 2014.

By looking at the characteristics of the Village RPJM above, it can be said that the Village RPJM is a product of the strategic planning process in the village as an effort to achieve village development goals. Strategic planning can be understood as

an endeavor to establish future decisions or actions regarding what must be done and why it must be done by an organization or other body in order to serve as a guide in reaching its goals. Therefore, in preparing the Village RPJM it is necessary to pay attention to the concepts in the strategic planning process in order to produce good strategies or program plans and activities to achieve the goals.

From the explanation above, we can see that planning is the first step in development. Furthermore, planning has an important function, namely as a basis for village government to move forward. When preparing a plan, it needs to be carefully considered because it concerns development and its results. Careful planning allows village development to be successful while less mature planning also allows development to fail. From the village government to the state government level, everyone involved in development is obliged to pay attention to this process, because it is the starting point for achieving development targets.

The aim of planning is to minimize the potential for development failure. This is because in a good plan you will always think about what risks you can accept as a consequence of the failure of a development. So that risk management is always there so that village development can run as expected. Risk management is a prominent and widely utilized analysis methodology for avoiding project complexity and expense escalation. Risk management is a constant activity that improves operations, resource allocation, ensures adherence to defined norms, achieves performance goals, improves financial health, and protects the organization. Meanwhile, poor planning implementation performance is frequently the result of discrepancy between land-use selection and planning control.

In the management planning process, this is something that cannot be overlooked. Management itself comes from the English verb "to manage" which means to regulate. Apart from that, the word "to manage" has synonyms, including: managing, checking/supervising, guiding/driving. According to the definition given above, management includes managing, checking, supervising, controlling, driving, and guiding. Etymologically, Abdul Sani (1987), said that management comes from the word "manage" which means to drive, command, lead or guide other people in the efforts to be achieved. Management is referred to as an activity, its implementation is called management and the person who does it is called a manager.

In this explanation, management refers to efforts to attain specific goals by making the greatest use of the resources available in the company. George R. Terry (in Hasibuan, 2009: 9) formulated management functions with the abbreviation POAC, namely: planning, organizing, actuating, controlling/supervising. The government management functions referred to by Ndraha are as follows:

1. Government planning is carried out to clarify organizational goals and develop steps to achieve concrete and measurable goals.
2. Organizing government resources means that the realization of these steps requires resources, before they are used they must be organized so that they are ready for use.

3. The use of government resources is carried out to mobilize government resources to obtain predetermined results.
4. Government control is carried out to ensure conformity between targets in planning and the results obtained from the use of government resources

From the explanation above, the author analyzes that the management function is very important for village development planning. The management functions for village development planning are:

1. In planning, management is the arrangement of a series of activities that will be carried out systematically and regularly to achieve village development goals. In this function, good management will seek and utilize available resources by paying attention to all limitations in order to achieve goals efficiently and effectively.
2. Management has an organizing function, namely as an activity of distributing tasks to people or institutions involved in village development according to their competence, human resources and roles. Therefore, it can be said that this activity is the entire process of selecting the right parties and allocating facilities and infrastructure to support the parties' tasks, along with setting up work mechanisms so as to guarantee the achievement of village development goals.
3. Management as driving/directing. This function can be performed only if the village development plan has been prepared and is being carried out in line with the original plan by the responsible parties.
4. Management as controlling does not just control the implementation of village development programs, but also supervises it so that if necessary it can make corrections. In this way, what the parties in charge do can be directed towards the right path with the aim of achieving the goals that have been planned from the start. The essence of controlling activities is the process of ensuring that village development proceeds according to plan.

D. CONCLUSION

It may be inferred from the foregoing description of the management of village development planning under Regulation 114 of the Minister of Home Affairs of 2014 that villages play a significant role in national development. Village development is an endeavour to raise living standards with the intention of enhancing the welfare of village communities. Additionally, village development involves non-physical as well as physical development.

The first thing that needs to be considered so that village development can run well is village development planning, as contained in the concept of organizational management in achieving goals. The planning phase is a result of the execution of Village Development Guidelines Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 of 2014. Development planning is a method or technique for accurately, systematically, and effectively achieving development goals in accordance with the circumstances of the country or region in question.

In the planning process, there is one thing that must not be forgotten, namely management. Management is managing, checking, supervising, controlling, driving, guiding. the term management refers to efforts to achieve certain goals by making the best use of the company's resources.

The management function is very important for village development planning. The management functions for village development planning include planning, management is the arrangement of a series of activities that will be carried out to achieve village development goals. Secondly, Management has an organizing function, namely as an activity of distributing tasks to people or institutions involved in village development according to their competence, human resources and roles. Third, this obligation can only be carried out as mobilization or direction once the village development plan has been developed and is being carried out by the responsible parties in accordance with the original plan. The four management functions as controlling do not only control the implementation of village development programs, but also supervise them so that if necessary they can make corrections.

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