

IMPLEMENTATION OF GOOD GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES IN VILLAGE GOVERNANCE OF ANCOLMEKAR, ARJASARI DISTRICT, BANDUNG REGENCY IN 2024

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Abstract

BUMDes Niagara Majalaya is a successful example of a village-owned enterprise (BUMDes) in Bandung Regency that consistently achieves its budget targets. This success is attributed to BUMDes Niagara's strategic formulation, which identifies strengths, weaknesses, threats, and opportunities. The enterprise then develops strategic plans for implementation over the next year. This study examines the implementation of performance-based budgeting at BUMDes Niagara, utilizing Anggraini and Puranto's (2010) theory. The results indicate that BUMDes Niagara's performance-based budgeting implementation is effective, aligning with village and government regulations. The enterprise's vision, mission, and strategy are well-formulated and executed, enabling it to achieve budget targets and conduct accountable performance evaluations. The study employed a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis, collecting data through interviews, observations, and documentation. The findings suggest that BUMDes Niagara's budgeting process is transparent and accountable, allowing it to maintain good governance and achieve its objectives. Overall, BUMDes Niagara serves as a model for effective performance-based budgeting in village-owned enterprises.

Keywords: Good Governance, village governance, Ancolmekar Village

INTRODUCTION

According to Law No. 32/2004 on Regional Government, a village is a legal community with territorial boundaries that is authorized to regulate and manage the interests of the local community based on local origins and customs that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In Indonesia, the notion of village leads to the division of administrative areas under the sub-district, where a village head leads the administration (Soni Gunawan Somali, 2021). The concept of good governance was known in the late 1990s, especially after various international financing institutions agreed to "good governance" in their various assistance programs. This has emerged in many developing countries, such as Indonesia at that time. The development of discourse and discussion of good governance is related to accelerated efforts to provide the best service to the community, thus good governance has been translated into good governance or good governance. Public service is a mandatory task of the government apparatus as a servant of the community. This definition implies that in carrying out its duties it must always try to serve the interests of the community by obeying the applicable regulations Arif Cahyadi (2016) Law No. 14 of 2008, concerning Public Information Disclosure aims to: a. guarantee the rights of citizens to know public policy-making plans, public policy programs, and public decision-making processes, as well as the reasons for making a public decision; b. encourage public participation in the public policy-making process; c. increase the active role of the community in public policy-making; d. increase public participation in public policy-making. increase the active role of the community in public policy making and good management of Public Bodies; d. realize good state administration, which is transparent, effective and efficient, accountable and can be accounted for; e. know the reasons for public policies that affect the lives of many people; f. develop science and educate the nation's life; and / or g. improve information management and services within Public Bodies to produce quality information services.

The meaning of good in good governance contains two meanings, namely: first, the value that honors the interests of society, and second, the value that is able to increase the capabilities of the community. people in the process of achieving (national) goals, freedom, sustainable development and social justice (Delly Mustafa, 2013). Good governance is a movement, because it involves all efforts to realize a good government (Sunarso, 2013). According to Delly Mustafa (2013) "the form of good governance is the implementation of a

solid and responsible state government, as well as efficient and effective, by maintaining the synergy of constructive interactions between the three domains: State, private sector and society" (p. 192).

In the elucidation of Law No. 32/2004, it is stated that a village is a legal community unit that has jurisdictional boundaries, is authorized to regulate and manage the interests of the local community based on local origins and customs that are recognized and/or established in the national government system and is located in the regency/city, as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The cornerstones of village regulation are diversity, participation, genuine autonomy, democratization and community empowerment.

Walter C. Nial argues that administrative doctrines that are relevant to the needs of a government in a particular environment may be completely irrelevant or even non-functional to the government in a different situation. Almost the same opinion was expressed by HG. Surie that the government system and society influence each other, in analyzing and explaining the symptoms of government, a State administration expert is always faced with a large number of societal variations, such as socio-culture, economy, geography of the community concerned. (Aries Diaenuri, 2003: 15 unpublished dissertation).

In regulating the autonomy of the village by customary law, the power to establish its own village system is undisputed. According to Kartohadikoesoemo (1984), this has been recognized since the time of the Dutch government, namely both Raffles and the Dutch "Commissarissen- general" after Raffles. They said frankly that the village people had the power to determine their own governance. After village autonomy was given a legal basis in the "Regeling reglement", the Dutch government intervened more in village governance and this direction continued until the end of the enactment of Law No. 5 of 1979.

Ancolmekar Village, as the location of this research, is part of the Arjasari Sub-district, Bandung Regency. Ancolmekar Village has several features, including having very abundant natural resources ranging from the wealth of farming rice, corn, onions and so on and having sufficient human resources, Ancolmekar Village also has an increase in every year both in the construction of road infrastructure, alley roads, construction of bathing washing cases (MCK), construction of educational facilities, construction of health facilities and so on in every year.

In Ndraha's (2007) view, a good government is one that responds to the community and the business world and does not only focus on itself. This is different from the old pattern. In the old view, the government in its practical form was more dominant while the community was the receiving object. Community participation in such conditions tends to be passive. In good governance, the government's position is more as a facilitator in the form of policy support, while the community participates and the business world (private) plays a role in absorbing labor as well as creating better economic growth.

Research related to the implementation of Good Governance principles in village governance has been carried out by many previous researchers. Such as Yan Hanry Samber (2016) analyzing the implementation of the principles of Good Governance in Manisam Village / Village which aims to determine the extent to which the implementation of the principles of good governance in Manisam Village / Village in improving the development and welfare of the Manisam Village community. Furthermore, Citranu (2022) discusses the same research, namely the implementation of the principles of good governance in village government to prevent misuse of village funds which aims to determine the application of the principles of Good Governance in village government, due to the many problems in managing village government, especially the management of village funds so that the application of the principles of Good Governance is considered important in solving these problems. Muhklis, Ahmad and -, Drs. Sutan Syahrir Zabda, M.Hum, (2015) Implementation of Good Governance Principles in Village Government (Case Study at the Office of the Village Head of Gedongan, Plupuh District, Sragen Regency). Thesis, University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta. This study aims to describe the Implementation of Good Governance Principles in Village Government Case Study in the Office of the Village Head.

People in the process of achieving (national) goals, freedom, sustainable development and social justice (Delly Mustafa, 2013). Good governance is a movement, because it involves all efforts to realize a good government (Sunarso, 2013). According to Delly Mustafa (2013) "the form of good governance is the implementation of a solid and responsible state government, as well as efficient and effective, by maintaining the synergy of constructive interactions between the three domains: State, private sector and society" (p. 192).

Gedongan, Plupuh Subdistrict, Sragen Regency. This research uses data sources including sources or informants, places and activities, as well as archives and documents. Data collection techniques in this study used observation, documentation and interview instruments. Weny Almoravid Dungga (2017) the application of the principles of good governance in village governance in Telaga Jaya District, Gorontalo Regency Which aims to find out whether the principles of good governance in village governance in Telaga Jaya District, Gorontalo Regency have been implemented or not.

According to UNDP (in Sofian Effendi, 2012), there are several characters or principles that must be implemented in the implementation of good governance, namely:

1. Participation: community involvement in governance.

2. Rule of law: the formulation of laws and regulations must be based on the principle of justice and must not be selective, and must be implemented as a whole, especially regarding laws governing human rights.
3. Transparency: the freedom for the public to know information related to government administration.
4. Responsiveness: the existence of a government system in which the implementation of its duties is oriented towards efforts to provide services for those who need these services.
5. Consensus-oriented: the government acts as a mediator or intermediary for various interests to reach the best choice for the interests of each party, in terms of policies and procedures.
6. Equitable: the government provides equal opportunities to all citizens regardless of status and gender in order to improve and protect each community.
7. Effectiveness and efficiency: every step taken by the government in governance is aimed at providing something that is appropriate and in accordance with the needs of the community.
8. Accountability: every decision made by decision makers must be fully accountable to the public.
9. Strategic vision: a broad and long-term view of good governance must be held by leaders and communities. Also related to human development along with the perceived importance of such development.

Therefore, this research discusses the implementation of *good governance* principles. in the governance of Ancolmekar Village, Ajasari Sub-district, Bandung Regency.

METHODS

This research uses a descriptive research method or direct research in the field using observation, interviews, and documentation. Observation in this research is done by looking directly at the location that is used as a research site, namely Ancolmekar Village.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research on the implementation of *good governance* principles in the governance of Ancolmekar Village by linking the principles of *good governance* according to UNDP (in Sofian Effendi, 2012), the author describes it as follows:

1. Participation in ancolmekar village exists, such as every year's development plans are always in the village deliberation in the village deliberation involving the representation of Rt, Rw, and other institutions. Community participation in ancolmekar village is very compact so as to create a sense of kinship and mutual cooperation, this was expressed by the community in RT 05 RW 01 who also felt the impact of this participation, starting from mutual cooperation, cleaning alleyways, building uninhabitable houses and so on.



Figure 1

"The head of RT 05 concluded that in the RT 05 community, the sense of empathy, mutual cooperation and kinship is warmly intertwined because whatever it is that we should help, the people here immediately help both in mutual cooperation in cleaning the alley roads, cleaning the mosque yard, building uninhabitable houses, even when there is one resident who buys building goods in the form of cement, sand, bricks or others sometimes always ask for help from the RT 05 community and there are some who are often bought up so that later the money from the community will be included in the KAS money".

2. **The rule of law** in Ancolmekar Village has enforced the rule of law in accordance with what has been determined by the law, starting from the 2014 Village Law, government regulations, Permendagri and Bandung Regency regulations. In terms of services, it also does not distinguish whether the community is upper or lower middle class in terms of services, which are always equalized.
3. **Transparency** is very open for people who want to know in transparency, especially in the financial section, whether it is the budget that goes to the village, village activities and ancolmekar village in each year it always makes financial banners as a form of transparency starting from how much the ancolmekar village budget is this year, what the expenditure is, to data that is government finance.



Figure 2

If the banner is still not understood or not understood, the community can ask directly to the ancolmekar village office to ask about these budgets, which are very open. Last month, Ancolmekar Village received additional funds, which have not been included in the village APBD banner/baligo because the funds have only entered not October 2023, but the notification has not been disbursed and cannot be submitted. The village government performance bonus with an amount of 139,000,000 from 270 villages, approximately 53 villages received the village government performance bonus in the Bandung Regency. Village funds are also not only obtained by village fund assistance but also from, village fund allocation (DD) Rp.1,322,111,000, tax revenue sharing and retribution sharing (BPHR) Rp.268,901,800, village interest, assistance from the regency in the sense that the regent ngamumule the village, its activities for uninhabitable houses and pivanization, provincial financial assistance (PBP) Rp.130,000,000, district financial assistance (P/3K) Rp.95,000,000, bank interest Rp.274,220.

In performance, it is also in accordance with the law, although there may be some that are deemed not optimal and ancolmekar village is trying its best to provide the best service for its community. The working age of employees follows the rules that have been set at a minimum of 20 years and a maximum of 60 years. In Ancolmekar Village itself, there are no employees who have reached the age of more than 60 years, the highest age employee is born in 1981 (around 42 years old).

4. **Responsiveness** For responsiveness itself as much as possible can provide fast responsiveness but there are several things that collide with the rules or readiness regarding letters, for letters such as identity cards (KTP) collide with stamps even though ancolmekar village already has an identity card printing machine (KTP) but is neglected due to the absence of stamps, The child identity card (KIA) must take the blank to the civil registry population office because in the village itself the blank is not available, the family card (KK) is maximized in the service process in 1 day.



Figure 3

The picture above is one of the reader tools starting from KTP, KIA, KK and AKTA

5. Cosensus-oriented In Ancolmekar Village, everything related to government, society, and institutions is always carried out with village deliberations, at least deliberations with the village consultative body (BPD) Special village deliberations, special village deliberations are held if the deliberations must be carried out right now or with limited time, participants apart from the village government, institutions and community representation are represented by the head of the Rt, the head of the Rw, the village consultative body (BPD), (LPMD), some cadres and other institutions.

6. The implementation of justice in Ancolmekar Village regarding justice is that it has maximized to reach the whole community, the people of Ancolmekar Village are blessed to get justice both in terms of public services, access to education, equality in society and so on.

7. The effectiveness and efficiency of Ancolmekar Village has started a new thinking for the current era, it is not the village that determines but the community itself that determines, for example in terms of development, Ancolmekar Village asks the community what they want in terms of development at that time the community submits and is accommodated by the village and will later be selected and processed which ones are priorities. Examples that have been realized in Ancolmekar Village itself are many.

The village does not designate which areas will be developed but the ancolmekar village sees the ability and priority of the development itself in the last month, for example in the community of Pasirhuni village Rw 09, development was carried out and the participation of the community was also very good without being asked, told, the community of Pasirhuni Rw 09 immediately gotong royong bersuadaya. In terms of infrastructure facilities, it can also provide comfort for the community, for example, in 2022 Ancolmekar Village changed its services to become more efficient and maximized services.

If there is a need for anything, for example, in terms of what time, what day, or when the ancolmekar village office is closed, the community can provide services to the village contact person / Ancolmekar Village social media will be served.

8. Accountability in Ancolmekar Village itself has planning, implementation, and reporting. In terms of planning, it always involves the community represented by the head of Rt and the head of Rw in the village meeting. In terms of implementation or realization, village meetings are always held, for example in terms of development, which development will be carried out from the budget that goes to village funds. In terms of reporting, starting from the activities that have been carried out, financial and other data at the end of the year, Ancolmekar Village has transparency reporting to the community by making or putting up banners regarding ancolmekar village finances starting from the budget obtained by the village. For the APBD, namely building together with ancolmekar village, in the sense that all forms of development, be it physical development, human resource development, empowerment development, are carried out together with the community. In 2023 Ancolmekar Village gets 2 in the finance, which is discussed in the field of development, how much is spent, the field of government, the field of empowerment, community development, and disaster management.

9. Vision and mission of ancolmekar village Ancolmekar village has a vision to build the characters of ancolmekar villagers. In ancolmekar village, not only physical development but also human resource development, for example, forming human development cadres (KPM) they are specialized in the health sector such as

Ancolmekar Village always budgets for religious activities for the village's Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) of around 20,000,000 per year, for madrasah teachers of 50,000,000 per year, for madrasah teachers of 50,000,000 per year, for madrasah teachers of 50,000,000 per year, for madrasah teachers of 50,000,000 per year. Another example is in the field of religion, Ancolmekar Village always budgets for religious activities for the village Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) around 20,000,000 per year, for madrasah teachers the budget is 50,000,000 per year, for sanlat activities 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 per year and for 2023 the budget is 17,500,000. For institutional activities such as PKK, youth organizations as a form that Ancolmekar Village supports them for the progress of Ancolmekar Village. It should also be noted that since 2013-2022 it is still a developing village since 2023 Ancolmekar Village has become a developed village by the ministry.

Improvement of ancolmekar village, Since the nomination of Ancolmekar Village from Developing Village to Developed Village from village road infrastructure, only a few hundred meters have not been repaired, then in terms of education which previously in Ancolmekar Village only graduated from elementary school, Ancolmekar Village has also been crowned that the healthy house is only 60%, meaning that the unhealthy house is around 40% in 2022- 2023 Ancolmekar Village is always making improvements both in the fields of health, education, and infrastructure. For natural resources itself, Ancolmekar Village in 2023 is developing coffee, in the past the community could only plant and then sell but now planting, processing, selling has increased.

Based on this research, it can be concluded that Ancolmekar Village has implemented the principles of Good Governance as much as possible, but of the 9 principles of Good Governance there is one that is not optimal in its implementation, namely in the Rule of Law. While the other 8 principles such as Participation, Transparency, Responsiveness, Consensus- oriented, Fairness, Effectiveness and efficiency, and strategic vision are optimal in their implementation.

In implementing the principles of participation and responsiveness, it must be as optimal as possible in accordance with the applicable rules in village governance and Ancolmekar Village must also have monitoring and evaluation of these principles whether it is running well and whether it has been accepted by the community so that later there is no misunderstanding between the government or the community. In the process of disseminating information, the Ancolmekar Village government has not gone through modernization, it should have a website so that later all types of information can be informed through the website.

Furthermore, in terms of responsiveness, the Ancolmekar Village government should also provide a suggestion box or aspiration box for its citizens, so that later when there are complaints or others the community does not feel confused. In the principle of justice, it is also tried to be comprehensive for both the elderly and productive age so that all citizens can feel the same. the application of the principles of Good Governance is inseparable from the continuity of the community with the government because everything must be lived together.

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