

Implementation of Government Administration Village (Case Study Public Service Village Kab. Seram East)

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Abstract: Analysis of the Implementation of Village Government Administration is a determining factor in achieving the quality of village administration services in East Seram Regency that can be freely accessed by residents to remote villages.

The research findings show that (1) the implementation of Village administration guidance, which is related to Village administration guidance is given by village officials to provide professional services. Related to that, the village administration arrangements to realize an orderly administration process. On the other hand, village administration facilities still do not support the smooth operation of village administration. Still, the village administration guidelines serve as a reference to serving the needs of villagers focus. (2) Determinant factors in the implementation of village government administration, making it very geographical that extreme conditions make it difficult for communities to reach most village offices, then facilities and infrastructure are very limited, so that village officials are still slow in service processes, plus the apparatus resources are still poorly educated and less skilled, so that requires training institutions. And (3) The strategy for implementing village administration, demonstrating the increased capacity of village apparatuses, reflects the community service activities between the community service team and the community in accordance with the plans and targets that have been set. Increased work motivation of village apparatus, shows one of the factors that cause the low work motivation of village officials because of the unclear reward-punishment system. The provision of technology-based information systems shows that the application and development of IT in service aspects is not optimal and has not been evenly distributed in all villages. And Increased understanding and knowledge of village communities show that participants gain increased knowledge and understanding of village administration socialization and education.

Keywords: Administration, Determinant Factors, Government Strategy.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Government administration plays an important role because of the large government involvement in the development process in the administration system. For this reason, so that development goals can truly be achieved as expected, what must be considered is the presence of government officials that have adequate quality. These qualities which are based on adequate abilities and skills also must be accompanied by high discipline, so that in realizing national goals in accordance with development policies set by the government, the focus of development needs to be directed at rural communities because most of Indonesia's population resides in rural areas.

Development policy for all levels of society is the main target based on a predetermined foundation and implemented in order to achieve goals so that rural communities can grow and develop in accordance with their capabilities. In reality, development goals can be achieved if they start from the lowest ranks, namely development at the village level (Siswanto, 2008: 8). Furthermore according to Marsono (2015: 2) that strengthening the capacity of village public services is basically efforts to identify, build, implement and evaluate properly and consistently all aspects of village public services as mentioned above.

The substance of village development aims to improve the conditions and standard of living of the community. In addition, the village government is a development strategy that enables equitable development, and its results are enjoyed by the people, and economic growth is quite high and the achievement of a healthy and dynamic regional security stability. The village government as a tool to achieve the objectives of the state

administration serves as the government's long arm in the framework of national development in order to achieve the welfare of the people that is evenly distributed throughout the country.

To carry out effective village administration, guidance and supervision are needed by the sub-district government of the village government apparatus in the field of government, so that village officials can carry out their duties and obligations properly in serving the community. This is regulated in Article 6 paragraph 3 of Permendagri Number 32 of 2006 concerning Village Administration Guidelines, which explains various types of guidance and supervision.

In this study 6 (six) villages were selected as research objects representing 15 (fifteen) districts in East Seram District, namely: (1) Negeri (Village) Pulau Panjang (Pulau Panjang District), (2) Negeri Bula (Kec. Bula), (3) Negeri Kian (Kec. Kian Darat), (4) Negeri Nama (Kec. Siritaun Wida Timur), (5) Negeri Teor (Kec. Teor), (6) Negeri Werinama (Kec. Werinama), (7) Waru State (Teluk Waru District), (8) Waras-Waras State (Tutuk Tolu District), (9) Atiahu State (Siwalalat District), (10) Hote State (West Bula District.), (11) Negeri Kilmury (Kilmury District), (12) Urung State (East Seram District), (13) Amarlaut State (Wakate District), (14) Kilkoda State (East Gorom District), and (15) Negeri Amarsekaru (Kec. Gorom Island).

In running the village administration, the village head is assisted by the village secretary, the head of affairs, the assistant head of affairs (kaur), the head of the hamlet (cadus). The sixteen sub-districts, each village has a BPD (Village Representative Body) and LKMD (Village Community Resilience Institute). Government development that occurred in 15 Sub-districts in East Seram District did not show much change. (Survey results, January 12, 2018).

In the administration of sub-district government, it is assisted by sub-district officials. By fostering and overseeing village administration, the sub-district government, it can improve the quality of services and welfare of the community and support the implementation of village government in 15 sub-districts. The fifteen Districts conduct training and supervision in the field of village administration which aims to improve the capabilities of village officials, discipline village officials in carrying out village governance. In 2010, villages in 15 sub-districts were grouped into five criteria, namely: (1) independent villages, (2) developed villages, (3) developing villages, (4) underdeveloped villages and (5) villages very underdeveloped, with certain criteria and percentages. This refers to the regulation of the village minister No.2 of 2016 About the Village Build Index further explained to determine the status of a village; it must be calculated based on the index value, which is called the Village Build Index (IDM). The term is currently not used anymore from the 15 Districts but uses the term developing village and underdeveloped village, the determination is based on certain criteria.

The problems in this research are: (1) How is the implementation of village administration in East Seram Regency? (2) What determinant factors affect the implementation of village government administration in East Seram District ?. and (3) What is the model of public service in villages throughout East Seram District ?.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

1. Type of Research

This research is classified as a phenomenological type of research and the research approach used is descriptive qualitative. According to Sugiyono (2006: 1), qualitative research methods are research methods used to examine natural conditions of objects, where researchers as key instruments, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation, data analysis is inductive and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization.

2. Data Sources and Informants

The data source of this study was filtered from primary data sources and secondary data in accordance with the proportion of research objectives. Primary data sources, namely: Informants selected from six Village Heads whose villages were selected as research objects representing all villages totaling 187 (one hundred eight seven) villages from 15 (fifteen) districts (districts) in Seram District East.

3. Research Instruments

The qualitative research instrument focused on the exploratory effort Analysis of the Implementation of Village Government Administration in East Seram Regency, which was described as what happened in the field.

4. Data Collection Techniques and Procedures

The main data collection techniques used in qualitative research according to (Kerlinger, 2000: 73) are Direct observation of the object of retirement, in-depth interviews of informants, and document tracking in the form of minutes of meetings, reports and electronic documentation.

5. Data Validation Check

The data validation technique used in qualitative research is in line with the ideas of Moleong (2000: 26): Credibility, Transferability, Dependability and Confirmability.

6. Data Analysis Techniques

Qualitative data analysis is more of an artistic nature and emphasizes researchers' intuition. According to Miles and Huberman (2014) in general, the steps in qualitative data analysis, namely: data collection, data condensation, and data display and conclusion/verification data.

III. RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Implementation of village administration guidance

a. Village government position

Village administration guidance is an administration technique guide to improve employee work patterns. In response to the statute Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, and Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government confirms that the Village or other designation is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries authorized to regulate and manage the interests of the local community, based on local origins and customs that are recognized and respected in the NKRI Government system.

The formulation, Law No. 23 of 2014 positioned the village at a very strategic level compared to the previous legislative product, because the autonomy owned by the village was recognized. Village autonomy must be recognized as a legal community unit that has the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the local community in the framework of shared prosperity. With regard to village administration according to Siagian (2008: 2) that Administration is the entire process of implementation of the decisions that have been taken and the implementation is generally carried out by two or more people to achieve predetermined goals.

Research findings show: (1) The success of a village office is determined by the supporting facilities owned by the village office. (2) Supervision is a facility to ensure that the Village Office plan runs well. And (3) Targets are the most priority in the success of providing maximum services determined from the planning and processes carried out previously.

b. Village administration arrangements

Village administration is a system of administration that is run by village officials in accordance with applicable nomenclature. The position, shape and nature of the village are different from the regional government, so the authority to "manage and manage" the village is very different from the authority of the regional government. UU no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages does not contain explicit norms regarding principles and provisions concerning village authority. However, behind the types of explicit authority, there is meaning and reason that can be understood. In contrast to a government authority, there are several important principles contained in village authority.

Village Authority according to statute Number 23/2014 and Number 6/2014

No	Statute Number. 23/2014	Statute No. 6/2014
1	Existing government affairs are based on the village's original rights	Authority based on original rights
2	Government affairs which become the authority of Regencies / Cities whose arrangements are handed over to villages	The village-scale local authority
3	Assistance tasks from the Government, provincial government, and / or Regency / City government	Authority assigned by the Government, Provincial Government, or Regency / City Government
4	Other governmental affairs by the regulation are left to the village	Other authorities assigned by the Government, Provincial Government, or Regency / City Government in accordance with regulatory provisions

Source: Researcher's analysis results, 2018.

Village administration governance has not been going well. Among the 28 village administrations that were mandated by the regulation of Minister of Home Affairs No. 32 of 2006, apparently there were 7 village administrations that had not been implemented, namely: (1) Expedition Book (2) Data Book for the Recapitulation of Population at the End of the Month, (3) Temporary Population Data Book, (4) Receiving Assistant Cash Book, (5) Routine Disbursement Cashbook, (6) Cash for Development Expenditures Cashbook, and (7) Books BPD Expedition.

C Village administration guidelines

Village administration guidelines are administrative quality standards that are used in the village administration process. Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages which has 122 articles is a long struggle for seven years, is a new breakthrough in village autonomy. To implement the Act in accordance with the goals, like it or not, the village government must have good governance, because the village government is the foundation of national development.

With regard to these regulations, shows the relevance of the idea of Van Meter and Van Horn (Winarno 2007: 146) that the implementation of policies as actions carried out by individuals (or groups) of government and private that are directed to achieve the objectives the goals set in policy decisions.

Implementation of the regulation of Minister of Home Affairs Number 37 the Year 2007 Concerning Village Financial Management Guidelines in the allocation of village funds in Villages in East Seram District in 2017 there is still much that needs to be addressed. It can be seen that the goal of allocation of village funds has not yet been fully achieved because even though the village has already received an allocation of village funds, in reality, in East Seram District there are still a number of road axles that have begun to break down and interfere with local community travel access. Many public facilities have not been built properly; infrastructure development has not been a priority in the allocation of village funds.

2. Determinant Factors in the Implementation of Village Government Administration

a. Geographical Conditions

Geographical conditions are types in natural factors that have a direct or indirect relationship with human life in the sense of providing facilities to him to inhabit the surface of the earth as the area where he lives. East Seram District was divided on 18 December 2003 based on Law 40 of 2003 concerning the Expansion of East Seram Regency, West Seram Regency and Aru Islands Regency. With four sub-districts and 56 villages, in its development, there are now 15 sub-districts and 160 administrative districts/villages.

The influence of the earth on human life can be seen from the conditions of geographical factors, which include relations (location, position, shape, area and distance) or topography (high and low surface of the earth), climate (with season), type of soil (limestone, clay, sand, peat), flora and fauna, water, land and drainage conditions, mineral resources and relations with the sea. These factors are the types of natural factors, which have a direct or indirect relationship with human life in the sense of providing facilities to him to inhabit the earth as a territory. "Geography is a natural condition that can influence problems (problem-oriented) in the context of an interaction between humans and the environment" (Bintarto and Sumarno, 1991: 7).

East Seram Regency is bordered by Seram Sea in the north, the Banda Sea in the south, the Arafura Sea in the east and Maluku Sea in the west. Geographically, this regency is located between Asia and Australia, so it has a tropical climate with high rainfall. The temperature is an average of 27.9⁰C, with the lowest temperature of 20.20C and the highest temperature can reach 31.9⁰C.

Meanwhile according to the regulation of Minister of Home Affairs number 32 of 2006 states that village administration is the entire process of recording data and information regarding the administration of the village government in the village administration book. The types of village administration are (1) General administration, (2) Population administration, (3) Financial administration, (4) Development administration, and (5) Village Consultative Body Administration.

The role of village officials in carrying out administrative tasks of the village government is still not optimal. The assessment is because of the three heads of affairs, namely government affairs, development affairs, and public affairs, acknowledging that their roles have not been maximized in carrying out their duties and functions effectively. Likewise, another factor, namely lack of work discipline, is lacking education and training, lack of facilities and infrastructure as well as a lack of a minimum level of welfare of village government officials.

3. Implementation Strategy of Village Government Administration

a. Increased Capacity of Village Apparatus

Increasing the capacity of village officials is the best effort to increase the competence of village officials in carrying out village administration. The village as the lowest organizational structure of government is the frontline of service that directly touches the community.

As an area that has an important position in realizing the ideals of Indonesian independence, the village area needs to be protected and empowered to become stronger, advanced, independent, and democratic so that it can create a strong foundation in carrying out governance and development towards a just, prosperous and prosperous (Huda, 2015: 212).

The findings of the study show that (1) the success rate of attaining behavior change for village administration and financial report training activities is 71% and 63.75%, which is in the sufficient category. (2) Village Government Apparatus and Village community as community service partners have a very big response

and enthusiasm. And (3) Community service activities through village administration training activities and financial reports run in accordance with the plans and targets that have been set.

b. Increased Work Motivation of Village Apparatus

Increased work motivation of the village apparatus is giving the enthusiasm for the work of the village apparatus in realizing village administration. Village officials are public service officials; they are required to carry out their duties serving the community. Village apparatuses in the social relations in the village are put in place, characterized and trusted by villagers to manage the public and private lives of villagers.

Regarding the motivation to work in the village apparatus, which includes elements of public service, Bird & Francois (2002) states that workers in the public service sector exclude salary or income as their motivation. While Pery and Wise (1990) identified the invasion that should be owned by public sector service workers

One of the factors causing the low motivation of village officials to work is the lack of a reward-punishment system. The motivation that is built should be able to express clearly what is considered wrong, not good, less standard on the one hand and what is good, meet the standards and achieve achievement. Thus, the structure of the motivational program will make it easier for village officials to respond to both failure and success.

c. Procurement of Technology-Based Information Systems

Procurement of technology-based information systems is the management of village administration through the use of computerized technology. The development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), which is increasingly rapid in an effort to streamline services to the community, must be carried out at the village level.

According to Law number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Village Development is an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the maximum welfare of rural communities. The Act further explained that village development, in this case, covers four development fields, namely the implementation of village government, implementation of village development, village community development and empowerment of village communities.

The purpose of implementing IT for public administration services, by proposing several online services is to (1) improve its operations,

(2) To make administrative procedures easy and (d) to minimize the cost and time of delivery of public services (West, 2004).

The limited number of human resources who master ICT, the uneven network, the insufficient institutional needs and the lack of budget support from authorized institutions and information systems have not accommodated all service needs and have not been implemented in all villages.

d. Increased Understanding and Knowledge of Village Communities

Increasing understanding and knowledge of village communities is an effort to increase understanding and knowledge of the community so that they can access village administration properly.

The principles of administering the Village Government based on Article 24 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, are as follows: Principle of Legal Certainty; The Principle of Orderly Government Administration; The Principle of Orderly Public Interest; Principle of Openness; Principle of Proportionality; Principle of Professionalism; Principle of Accountability; Principle of Effectiveness and Efficiency; The principle of Local Wisdom; Principle of Diversity; Participatory Principle;

According to Loekman (Suyanto, 1996: 55) that a development in a rural village is said to be successful not only if the development succeeded in reducing the number of poor people or succeeded in providing smooth roads and sturdy bridges, but also if the development could lead to the willingness and ability of rural communities to be independent .

The activities that have been carried out can be concluded that positive responses to the active role of participants during the outreach show that participants gained increased knowledge and understanding of the socialization and extension of village administration. The people are seen from their anime to have a strong desire to empower themselves and improve their welfare one of them through village administration.

IV. CONCLUSION

1. Implementation of village administration development, reflecting: (a) Village administration guidance for Village officials carrying out their programs is determined by the supporting facilities they have because it is balanced by the resources that are able to operate them. In addition, (b) Village administration arrangements, that village administration governance has not yet run well.

2. Determinants of the implementation of village government administration, show that: (a) The geographical condition of the capital of East Seram Regency, occupies an area of around 15,887.92 km² and consists of

11,935.84 km² of the sea and 3,971.98 km² of land. The population in 2017 was 86,709 people, spread over four sub-districts, (b) Facilities and infrastructure, are obstacles that affect the implementation of village administration service policies and

(c) The role of village officials in carrying out administrative tasks of the village government is still not optimal.

3. Implementation Strategy of the Village Government shows that: (a) increased capacity of the village apparatus reflects community service activities in accordance with the plans and targets that have been set. (b) The factor that caused the low work motivation of village officials was the unclear reward-punishment system.

(c) Procurement of a technology-based information system shows that the application and development of IT in service aspects is not optimal and has not been evenly distributed in all villages. In addition (d) Increasing the understanding and knowledge of village communities through education and training received positive responses to the active role of participants during the outreach.

V. SUGGESTION

1. Implementation of village administration development in terms of, village administration guidance should be realized as it should, village administration arrangements are managed in such a way, village administration facilities are equipped as needed, and village administration guidelines must be heeded as appropriate.

2. Geographical conditions, facilities and infrastructure of the village office and human resources of the village apparatus are still concerned, so the government needs to make a breakthrough so that all parties (government, local government and stakeholders) can contribute actively in finding solutions for their handling.

3. It is recommended that local governments create education and training programs to increase the capacity of village government officials so that there is a balance between the workload and its tasks and functions.

4. The preparation of village government administrative reports and village financial reports that have been carried out independently can be disseminated to the entire community.

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