

## **ANALYSIS OF INTEGRATED VILLAGE PLANNING TOWARDS INDEPENDENT VILLAGE IN KECAMATAN CILELES, LEBAK BANTEN DISTRICT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This research was conducted to participate in advancing the Cileles Lebak Banten District, the purpose of this study was to identify the problems faced by the Cileles, Banten District to become an Independent Village so that a concrete picture would be obtained about the extent of the obstacles to being able to get to an independent village, members of the population. From the research was the Village Heads in Cileles, Lebak Banten District. This research uses qualitative analysis methods. Three villages that have been able to make plans to become independent villages, the research sample is 12 villages in the Cileles sub-district using surveys and questionnaires using Google Form.

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### **Keywords:**

Planning, Integrated village, Independent village

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## INTRODUCTION

The Independent Prosperous Village Development Program is a program of the Ministry of Social Affairs (now also the Ministry of Villages) of the Republic of Indonesia. This program was launched in 2014 in line with President Joko Widodo's policy on Village development through the Launching of the Village Movement, the Universal Village Development Movement, which strengthened the issuance of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. Development of the Desa Sejahtera Mandiri model accommodates four of the nine priorities of the 2015-2019 development program in Nawa Cita. The four programs referred to include: (1) Developing Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within a unitary state framework. (2) Improving the quality of life of Indonesian people and society. (3) Revolutionizing the character of the nation. (4) Reinforcing diversity and strengthening Indonesia's social restoration ([www.DPR.go.id](http://www.DPR.go.id)). The Nawa Cita program's policy direction is to develop Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state. The Village Law UU is a legal instrument to achieve community welfare and village independence. Villages here are: typical villages and villages or what is referred to by other names (from now on referred to as village), is a standard community unit that has territorial boundaries which are authorized to regulate and administer government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiative, rights of origin, and legal rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary

State of the Republic of Indonesia. Government efforts to create a Prosperous and Independent Village are a strategy to develop a rural economy that allows villagers and poor community groups to get what they want and need for themselves and their families. This strategy is an effort to help those who seek and depend on life in the village to benefit from the results of development. (Warta Ekonomi)

Cileles is one of the districts in the Lebak Regency, Banten province, with an area of 1,080 hectares, which consists of 12 (twelve) Villages. The livelihoods of the Cileles community are as traders, farmers, breeders, and farm laborers. There is relatively a lot because there is still a large land area for rice fields, and it is quite good, but the problem is that this rice field is rainfed. Women dominate the population of Cileles Subdistrict and, according to age levels, are dominated by 34-60 years. Based on the data obtained, the total population to date has 5,285 people with the majority of educational backgrounds who have graduated from elementary school (Cileles District in the 2019 monograph data figures).

Following the agreement agreed, the Jakarta Veteran National Development University (UPNVJ) signed a cooperation charter with the Banten Provincial government to assist the development of rural areas in March 2017. This research was entitled "ANALYSIS OF INTEGRATED VILLAGE PLANNING TOWARDS MANDIRI VILLAGE IN KECAMATAN. CILELES KABUPATEN LEBAK BANTEN." then the research team will research about:

1. Is Integrated Village Planning be applied in Independent Village Development in Cileles District?

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2. Is the implementation of Independent Village be implemented in the Cileles District?
3. Is the Regional Government realize Independent Village Planning in Cileles District, Lebak Banten?

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The government's commitment to developing villages is contained in Nawacita, namely "Building Indonesia from the Outskirts by Strengthening Regions and Villages within the Framework of a Unitary State." Regional development will not be separate from the intervention of the government itself. Research conducted by Miratun Nur Afifah The results of this study indicate that in terms of the strategy carried out, the village government of Kemdang shows potential mapping, coaching and mentoring, building synergy, and implementing village governance into a modern organization. Meanwhile, development transformation itself is an increase in health services, facilities, and infrastructure. In terms of community production, diversity and programs in terms of disaster mitigation also increased.

Research conducted by Pislawati Alfiaturrahman "Development planning for Bagan Limau Village, Ukui District, Pelalawan Regency, the results of the Planning Process Development have not had appropriately implemented in Bagan Limau village, where several stages of development in the BaganLimau village planning process have not been implemented, including the preparation stage and the activity discussion stage. Priority activities to submit to the district level Musrenbang. Musrenbang at the district level, several planning stages have not been implemented at the district level, especially at the stage where people have not to be

involved. Decide which priority activities submit to the district level. Community participation in development planning in Bagan Limau village, Ukui Pelalawan sub-district is still low.

Research conducted by Agus Mulyono "Study of Community participation in the Food Independent Village Program in Muntuk Village, Bantul Regency" The Food Independent Village Program results in Muntuk Village, Bantul Regency is a participatory development program that mandates active community involvement at every stage of the activity—leading to a top-down and bottom-up development approach. However, it is not sure that participatory development programs will be successful in their implementation.

Research conducted by Suharyanto and Arif Sofianto's "Innovative Integrated Village Development Model in Central Java" results from the innovative integrated village development model that prioritizes synchronization between sectors between actors and promotes innovation in various fields as a technique; 2). Prerequisites for creative integrated village development identify potential resources and direction of development and foster innovation as a development technique, and 3). The roles that need to be done by each related party in village development are the provincial, district, sub-district, village, village community, academics, and business actors.

Research conducted by Agustinus Longa Tiza et al. "Implementation of Independent Village Development Program-Budget for People Towards Prosperous Studies at the Regional

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Development Planning Agency of North Central Timor Regency" results of coordination among program actors from the provincial to village level has not implemented optimally; The community receiving the program did not understand well the benefits and uses of the program so that it seemed that they were less participatory; The allocation of funds has not been evenly distributed, which has created jealousy from the village community; Assistance has not maximized so that the use of funds has not been correctly planned based on the basic needs of the village community; Readiness of assistants.

Research conducted by Gugun Geusan Akbar, "Analysis of Village Development Planning in Sukamaju Village, Cilawu District, Garut Regency," results from the RKPDes in Sukamaju Village in terms of human resources because the team in RKPDes is still new and does not yet understand its duties and functions to carry out RKPDes. Sukamaju Village is to provide guidance and counseling for Sukamaju Village employees.

Research conducted by Lusi Wulandari "Planning Strategy for Village Development in Sukaresik Village, Sidamulih District, Pangandaran Regency" Results Based on the research results, 1) The village development planning strategy in Sukaresik Village, Sidamulih District, Pangandaran Regency has generally implemented. However, there are still several indicators of its implementation. Still not optimal. 2) The obstacles faced are the lack of community understanding of the importance of musrenbandes, low public awareness, low level of participation, lack of budget resources owned by the village government, tug of interest in

decision making, limited economic problems, and limited human resources and 3) The efforts made are to invite the community to be more active, provide understanding to the community, increase the number of budgets for operational costs of activities, carry out work safaris to every household. group neighbors and make a construction schedule, divide up work schedules among RTs so that all communities can be involved.

Research conducted by Andriyana "Participatory development planning in Ketong Village, BalaEsang Tanjung Subdistrict, Donggala Regency" results showed that from the aspect of goal setting, the objectives of the Musrenbang (Village Development Planning Consultation) had been implementing by the guidelines for implementing the Musrenbang. From the second aspect, the Ketong Village organization is less involved. The third aspect shows that the Musrenbang at the Village level has been implementing correctly. However, there are two obstacles in the process: the lack of stakeholder cooperation and a lack of funds to organize the Musrenbang.

Research conducted by Deyk Aji Suseno "Analysis of Village Development Planning Based on UUD Desa No. 6/2014 in Gunungpati District, Semarang City," results showed that from the sample studied, the village had implemented development planning following Law No. 6 of 2014. Determination of priority scales still varies and has not thoroughly followed the implementation instructions. The resulting development plan is still center on physical development, and there is no equal distribution between fields. The proposed budget is still relatively large so that it can create burdens, and it is possible for

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several programs can not be financing during the year.

Research conducted by Kristiani Cindy "Development Planning in Randau Jekak Village, Sandai District, Ketapang Regency" results of the research, the community's needs have not been met (Integrated Healthcare Center).

PAUD, infrastructure, local economic empowerment). Differences in statements between village heads, village officials, BPD, and communities regarding development plans indicate that decision-making has not based on mutual agreement. Planning has been carried out in a participatory manner. However, community participation has been underutilized, namely that community proposals that are by their needs are not prioritized for village development due to community limitations in determining plans.

Research conducted by Irma Purnamasari "Community Participation in Development Planning in Cibadak Subdistrict, Sukabumi Regency" results in a lack of understanding of development planning from the community and government officials; (2) Communities are sometimes pessimistic about planning development because their ideas are difficult to be accommodated when it comes to higher-level processes; (3) Limited government officials and development agents (cadres) in charge of communicating development planning to the community; (4) The period of development planning is a very short and very imbalance with the material that needs to be discussed and decided.

## **Sectoral Approach**

Development planning must pay attention to regional conditions in the process. The areas that will later use to plan development must have clear benefits so that the planned activities can run effectively. A sectoral approach is an approach to development planning in an area. The sectoral approach focuses on specific sectors in a region by grouping economic activities that are uniform or that are considered uniform. Furthermore, looking at the opportunities and potentials that can be developing from each of these sectors (Sugiman, 2018).

## **Development Concept**

Development, namely: a process of change for the better through efforts carried out in a planned manner. Efforts to understand the meaning and proper development strategy have involved experts from various disciplines. As a result, the concept of development becomes multi-interpretable, but besides that, development must be understood as a multi-dimensional process and includes changes in orientation and social, economic, political, and cultural organizational systems. (Hadari Nawawi, 2003).

## **Planning Concept**

Planning is the process of selecting and setting goals, strategies, methods, budgets, and standards (benchmarks) for the success of an activity. (Nawawi Handari.). In the progress of village development planning, it must be seen and understood that village development planning is a guide or model for exploring the potential and ideas of village development that focuses on community participation in the entire development process. (Wahyudin Supeno, 2011).

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## **Village Development Planning**

As regulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 114 of 2014, regarding the Village Development Guidelines, it stated that village development planning is a process of stages of activities carried out by the village government by involving the Village Consultative Body and community elements in a participatory manner to utilize and allocate village resources to achieve village development goals.

## **Village Financial Management Principles**

Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 113 of 2014 concerning the management of Village Finance in article 2 states that Village Finance is managed based on the principles of transparency, accountability, participation and is carried out in an orderly manner and with budget discipline. Village Financial Management is managed in 1 (one) fiscal year, from January 1 to December 31. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 113 of 2014 concerning Village Financial Management in article 3 states that Village Management Power, namely: The Village Head is the holder of village financial management power having the authority to:

1. Establish policies regarding the implementation of the Village Budget
2. Establish PTPKD
3. Determine the officer who collects village revenue.
4. Approve expenditures on activities stipulated in the Village APBD
5. Take actions that result in spending at the expense of the Village Budget.

6. The Village Head in implementing village financial management is assisted by PTPKD

Article 4 states that: PTPKD comes from elements of the Village Apparatus, consisting of the Village Secretary. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 113 of 2014 concerning Village Financial Management in article 5 states that the Village Secretary acts as the technical coordinator for village financial management. The Village Secretary as the technical coordinator for village financial management has the following tasks:

1. Develop and implement policies for the management of APB Desa
2. Draft Village Regulations concerning APBDesa, amendments to APBDesa, and accountability for implementing APBDesa
3. Carry out control over the implementation of activities that have set in the APBDesa
4. Compile reports and accountability of APBDesa implementation to verify the evidence of APBDesa receipts and expenditures.
5. Village Fund Financial Management According to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 113 of 2014 concerning Village Financial Management, it states that

The stages of Village Financial Management are as follows:

1. Planning at the village level
  - a. The Village Secretary prepares a Draft Village Regulation concerning the Village Budget based on the RKPDesa in the current year
  - b. The Village Secretary submits the draft Village Regulation on APBDes to the Village Head.

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- a. The village head submits the draft Village regulations on APBDes to the Village Consultative Body to be discussed and agreed upon together
  - b. The Draft Village Regulation on APBDesa is mutually agreed upon no later than October of the current year
  - c. The agreed-upon draft Village Regulation regarding APBDesa is submitted by the Village Head to the Regent / Mayor through the Kepala Camat or other designation no later than 3 (three) days after it is agreed to be evaluating.
2. Fencing
    - a. All village receipts and expenditures in the context of implementing village authority are carryout through the village treasury account
    - b. All village revenues and expenditures must be supported by complete and valid evidence
  3. Administration
    - a. The Village Treasurer carries out-Administration
    - b. The Village Treasurer is obliged to record every income and expenditure and close books at the end of each month in an orderly manner.
    - c. The Village Treasurer is obliged to account for money through an accountability report
    - d. The accountability report is submitted monthly to the Village Head and no later than the 10th of the following month.
  - e. Administration of revenue and expenditure using a general cash book; books of the Tax Helper; and bank books
4. Reporting
    - a. The Village Head submits a report on the realization of the APBDesa implementation to the Regent / Mayor in the form of a first-semester report and a year-end semester report
    - b. The first-semester report is a report on the realization of APBDesa
    - c. The report on the realization of the APBDesa implementation is submitted no later than the end of July of the current year
    - d. Year-end semester reports are submitted no later than the end of January of the following year.
  5. Accountability
    - a. The Village Head submits an accountability report on the realization of the APBDesa implementation to the Regent / Walikoota at the end of each fiscal year
    - b. The accountability report for the realization of the APBDesa implementation consists of opinion, expenditure, and financing
    - c. The accountability report for the realization of the APBDesa implementation is stipulated by a Village Regulation
    - d. Village regulations concerning the accountability report for the realization of the APBDesa implementation
  6. Guidance and supervision
    - a. The Provincial Government is obliged to foster and supervise the distribution and distribution
-

of Village Funds, Village Fund Allocation and Tax Profit Sharing and Regional Retribution from Regencies / Cities to Villages

- b. The Regency/City Government is obliged to guide and supervise the implementation of Village financial management

## **METHODOLOGY**

This is a qualitative descriptive study. Descriptive study aims to explain the aspects relevant to the observed phenomenon. This study explains the village characteristics of the subjects studied, examines several aspects of the phenomenon, and offers problem ideas. further testing or research.

### **Data Type**

The type of data used in this study is the subject data (self-report data), where the type of research data is in the form of opinions, attitudes, experiences, or characteristics of a person or group of the research subjects. The data used in this research is primary data.

The subjects of this study are the Village and Village Officials in the Cileles District. The informants targeted in this study were the sub-district head, village heads, village officials, and community leaders who understood the village. It is a data collection technique in a survey method that uses oral questions to research subjects.

### **Population and sample**

The population and sample of this study were the village heads in the Cileles sub-district, Lebak Banten Regency; the object of research used was a natural research object, that is under the conditions in the field so that the condition of the Cileles District when the researcher enters the object, after being in the object and after leaving of the object is relatively unchanged.

### **Data Collecting Method**

1. Questionnaire  
Questionnaires are used to obtain information from respondents in reports about their personalities or things they know. In this study, the questionnaire was carried out by filling in the google form due to the state's condition is facing the corona pandemic or the covid-19 pandemic.
2. Question and answer interviews and direct and in-depth interviews with competent informants in the village.
3. Documentation, the documents used can be in the form of pictures, writings, regulations, policies, and other documents that researchers can research.
4. Literature study, to explore the theoretical basics of the concept of village development.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

### **FINDINGS**

#### **Data Respondents**

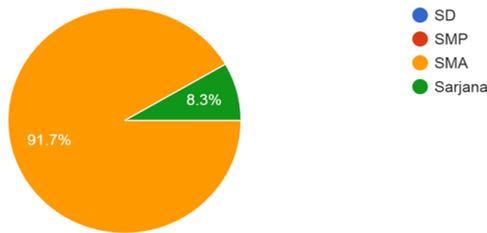
The data of 12 village heads as respondents are shown in Table 1.

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**Table 1. Respondents**

No	Village	Village Head	Age	Education Background
1	Daroyon	Rohman	64	SLTA
2	Cikareo	Asja	54	SLTA
3	Parungkujang	Rasid	58	SLTA
4	Cipadang	Jaja	48	SLTA
5	Prabugantungan	Hidayat	44	SLTA
6	Mekarjaya	Juhdi	51	SLTA
7	Banjar sari	Rudi Fadilah. SPd	32	S1
8	Margamulya	Wawan Irawan	51	SLTA
9	Cileles	Juherman	60	SLTA
10	Pasindangan	Aden Ubaedillah	48	SLTA
11	Kujangsari	Adnan Kasogi	31	SLTA
12	Gumuruh	Hendri Wiguna	33	SLTA



**Figure 1. Respondents' Education Background**

### Physical Facilities and Infrastructure

The physical facilities and infrastructure data each village are shown in Table 2 and Figure 2.

It can be seen that physical facilities such as schools, mosques, roads for four-wheeled electricity, all villages already have, or 100% of the public health center are only available in four villages or 41.7%, clean water already exists in 8 villages or 75%, for sports fields owned 8 villages or 83.3%, the market is only owned by 4 villages or 17.6%, for new tourist attractions owned by one village or 8.3%, for Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES) already owned by eight villages or as large as 66.7% of villages in Cileles sub-district have BUMDES.

### Village Fund

The Village Fund for 12 villages in Cileles sub-district in 2018 was the largest in Pasindangan village and the smallest was Cileles village,

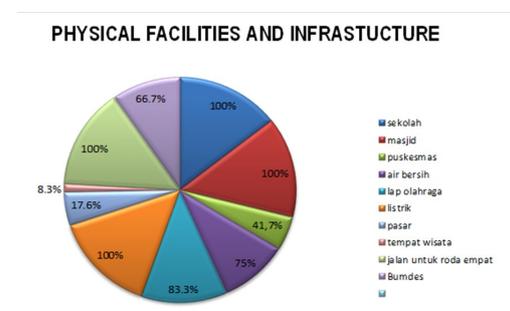
for 2019 the largest village fund was Pasindangan village, and the smallest was Cileles village, while for 2019 the most village funds were large is Pasindangan village and the smallest village fund is Cileles village.

**Table 3. The Village Fund**

No	Name of village	Amount of village funds (million Rp)		
		2018	2019	2020
1	Daroyon	676.353	773.131	759.793
2	Cikareo	794.082	1.165.983	1.214.565
3	Parungkujang	710.372	837.540	846.189
4	Cipadang	670.336	768.802	768.623
5	Prabugantungan	660.702	750.897	738.049
6	Mekarjaya	684.175	781.705	781.363
7	Banjar sari	671.422	763.648	745.391
8	Margamulya	669.942	769.143	759.631
9	Cileles	651.688	739.643	727.086
10	Pasindangan	1.003.084	1.531.147	1.598.073
11	Kujangsari	746.188	1.232.244	1.193.284
12	Gumuruh	728.125	818.493	957.529

### Village Funds Allocations (Village Funds Usage)

The use of funds for physical development in 2018 decreased by Rp. 957,643,709, for 2019 to 2020 there was a decrease of Rp. 1,772,519,450. The use of funds for non-physical development from 2018 to 2019 has increased by Rp. 531,988,439 for 2019 to 2020 there was an increase in the use of funds of Rp. 1,181,813,694. The use of funds for social assistance from 2018 to 2019 saw an increase of Rp. 36,133,000, for 2019 to 2020 an increase in the use of funds of Rp. 3,895,977,500, -



**Figure 2. Physical Facilities and Infrastructure**

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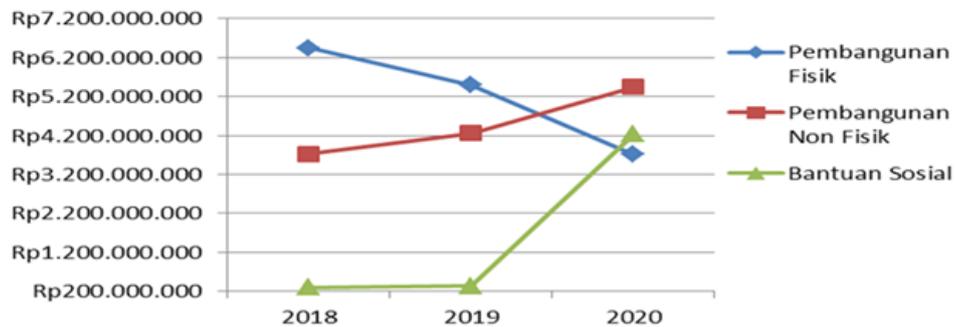
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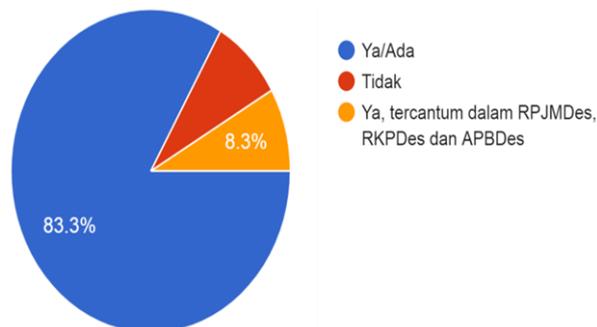
No	Village	School (,SD,MI, SMP, MTs)	Mosque/ Prayer Room	Public Health Center	Clean Water	Sport Field	Electricity	Market	Tourist Attraction	Path for wheels 4	BUMDES
1	Daroyon	V	v	-	-	v	V	-	-	v	v
2	Gkareo	V	v	v	v	v	V	v	-	v	v
3	Parungkujang	V	v	v	v	v	V	-	-	v	v
4	Cipadang	V	v	-	v	-	V	-	-	v	-
5	Prabugantungan	V	v	v	-	-	V	v	-	V	-
6	Mekarjaya	V	v	-	-	v	V	-	-	v	v
7	Banjar sari	V	v	-	v	v	V	-	-	v	-
8	Margamulya	V	v	-	v	v	V	-	-	v	-
9	Cileles	V	v	-	-	v	V	-	-	v	v
10	Pasindangan	V	v	v	v	v	V	v	-	v	v
11	Kujangsari	V	v	-	v	v	V	v	v	v	v
12	Gumuruh	V	v	-	v	v	V	-	-	v	v

**Table 4. The use of physical, non-physical funds and social assistance in the Cileles District**

No	Information	Year (Rp)		
		2018	2019	2020
1	Use of physical development	6.448.670.509	5.491.026.800	3.718.507.350
2	The use of non-physical development	3.728.222.477	4.260.210.916	5.442.024.610
3	Use of social assistance	295.503.000	331.636.000	4.227.613.500



**Figure 3. Trend lines for the use of village funds in Cileles District**



**Figure 4. The pattern of planned physical development in the Cileles District**

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## Village Planning

The 12 villages in the Cileles sub-district 83.3% already have a planned physical development pattern and 8.3% are already listed in the Village Mid-Term Development Plan, the Village Annual Term Development Plan, and the Village Budget, while the remaining 8.4% has not. have a planned physical development pattern.

## Village Apparatus Human Resource Development Plan

The 12 villages in the Cileles sub-district, one village does not have a village apparatus human resource development plan, namely Daroyon village, while 72.7% have a Village apparatus HR development plan, through formal training 9.1%, and through informal training 9.1 %.



Figure 5. Village Apparatus Human Resource Development Plan

## Main Barriers to Village Development

Table 5. Main Constraints in Development

No	Village	The main obstacle to village development
1	Daroyon	Village original income does not exist
2	Cikareo	Human resources are inadequate
3	Parungkujang	Road infrastructure is still lacking
4	Cipadang	The fading of the culture of cooperation
5	Prabugantungan	The community is less aware of maintaining facilities.
6	Mekarjaya	Geographical factors
7	Banjar sari	Lack of community participation in development is lacking
8	Margamulya	Physical budget allocation is still lacking
9	Cileles	Geographical factors
10	Pasindangan	Human Resources
11	Kujangsari	Lack of public awareness in the development
12	Gumuruh	Costs and public awareness of the development are still lacking.

## DISCUSSIONS

### Physical facilities and infrastructure

Apart from social and institutional activities, villages are supported by the availability of physical facilities and infrastructure to support the acceleration of development and the community's economy and improve relationships and networks between one village and another. This component is functionally distinguished by physical means of supporting production and social activities. The physical infrastructure component includes services in the economic sector, such as village roads, bridges, irrigation, and agricultural processing factories. In the health sector, the availability of Posyandu facilities, sanitation, and clean water. In the field of education, the availability of elementary schools, Islamic boarding schools, or madrasas. (Pislawati)

Therefore, it requires proper planning in development for the realization of an independent region. Many alternatives can be taken to create a separate village as a manifestation of Law no. 6/2014 concerning Villages, namely conducting mapping of village potentials and market networks that can become a source of village economy and community economy. Second, applying guidance and guidance or direct mentoring methods to accelerate development in the socio-cultural aspect, strengthening the village government's capacity and structuring village government administration. Third, build synergy between village development planning and regional planning, and national planning. Fourth, building village governance into a modern organization based on village culture (Soehartanto).

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To see how successful development is, it is necessary to measure the indicators that have been set. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 of 2016, the Build Village Index describes the Building Village Index (IDM) to create an independent village. A village can be a separate village if it has three indices: the index of social resilience, economic resilience, and ecological resilience.

Departing from the reality of the physical facilities in the villages in the Cileles sub-district, Lebak Banten based on table 2 and figure 2, three villages that already have physical facilities that meet the criteria of Law no. 6/2014 and according to the regulation of the Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Areas is Kujangsari village, Pasindangan village and Cikareo village which already have Village-Owned Enterprise BUMDES. BUMDes is a business entity that is wholly or most of its capital owned by the village through direct participation that comes from separated village wealth to manage assets, services, and other businesses as much as possible for the welfare of the village community. (Soehartanto, 2012). The BUMDes exists to increase income and village according to the needs and potentials of the village. This village has been able to plan to become an independent village. according to research conducted by Pislawati and Deky Aji Suseno.

### **Village Funds**

Village Fund Allocation is a government's financial budget to villages, which comes from the Regional Tax Revenue Sharing and the Central and Regional Financial

Balancing Funds received by the district. Following the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 37 of 2007 concerning Guidelines for Village Financial Management in Article 18 states that "Village Fund Allocation comes from the Regency / City APBD, which comes from the Central and Regional Financial Balancing Funds received by the Regency / City Government for the village at least 10% (ten percent).

Management of Village Fund Allocation must fulfill several management principles as follows:

1. Any activity whose funding is drawing from the Village Fund Allocation must go through planning, implementation, and evaluation openly with the principles of: from, by, and for the community.
2. All activities and use of the Village Fund Allocation must be accountable for administratively, technically, and legally.
3. Village Fund Allocation must be used on the principle of being economical, directed, and controlled.
4. The types of activities to be funded through the Village Fund Allocation are expected to improve community service facilities in fulfilling basic needs, strengthening village institutions, and other activities needed by village communities by making decisions through deliberation. (Gugun, 2019)

Village Fund Allocation must be recorded in the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget through a budgeting process by the applicable mechanism. In 12 villages in the Cileles sub-district, funds for physical development tended to decline for three years. However, the use of funds for non-physical development

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has increased in the last year, on 2020, while the use of funds for social assistance has increased every year according to the results of research conducted by Agustinus Longa, based on the results of an unwritten interview with the Secretary of the Cileles sub-district. There is a natural disaster, so that the fulfillment of the community's basic needs must be assisted, and faced with the current conditions with the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been an increase in the use of funds for social assistance. The increase in the use of these funds has been accounted for by village heads technically and legally by the research carried out by Agustinus Longa.

### **Village Planning**

Village planning becomes an instrument to respond quickly, efficiently, and effectively to problems and needs at a local scale. Clarity on Village planning will stimulate the participation and livelihood of the Village community. Learning from implementing ADD, Village planning takes place dynamically, participates, and answers local scale needs.

On a macro basis, the legal basis for Village Planning on a macro basis is based on regulations governing the National Development Planning System (Law No 25/2004) and regulations on Regional Government (Article 212 Law No 32/2004). However, the specific legal basis is Government Regulation No. 72 of 2005 (Article 64), spelled out in Permendagri No. 66 of 2007 concerning Village Development Planning. Some regions have also spelled it out in Regional Regulations (Perda) on Guidelines for Village Development Planning. Following the mandate of PP. 72/2005, Villages are required to make Village plans based on

Village memories.

Village planning has the following objectives:

1. cutting off too long a chain of bottom-up planning procedures;
2. bring planning closer to the community in the Village so that the Village Development agenda becomes more participatory and responsive to the needs of the local community;
3. make the subsidiarity process in development work at the Village level so that it can strengthen responsibilities, open up learning processes and generate local initiatives/potentials;
4. Village planning will be more effective in forging the discretion, capacity, and independence of the Village in carrying out government, development, and community affairs by the needs of the local community;
5. make a certainty of public services and equitable development to the village level which is close to the people;
6. create productivity, efficiency, and effectiveness of development financing by the needs of the Village.

Village planning has some characteristics, including:

1. Village planning is a self-planning system that covers the development and government affairs which fall under the authority and responsibility of the Village.
2. The village authority that has been determined is then covered by Village planning, requiring the support of Village allocation funds (ADD) from the government.
3. Village planning is made in the form of a strategic plan, a long-term plan, a medium-term development plan (RPJMDes), and an annual development plan (RKPDes).

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4. Village planning is an integrated system and created a village budgetary system through the APBDes scheme. This means that, except for district sectoral planning and implementation of co-administration tasks (which are the domain of the supra-village government), spatial and Village-based development programs should be integrated in an integrated manner in Village planning, and the funds for these programs are included in the APBDes (budgetary system). This integrated integration has several objectives: (1) avoiding the "dualism" of development planning and management, as the Village manages routine planning and other development agendas (PPK, PEMP, P2MD, P3DT, etc.) that are outside the budget system Village. In practice, regular planning is often neglected because it lacks the certainty of funds, while external programs supply bigger and more certain funds. (2) The Village will focus more on planning and implementing development according to the needs of the local community.
5. Village planning is managed to respond closely / directly to the Village community's various needs and is processed in a participatory manner. The Musrenbangdes forum, LPMD, RT, RW, farmer groups, women's groups, youth groups, religious groups, and others are real arenas to accommodate the participatory planning process in the Village. In the internal Village, development participation requires democratic institutionalization in the structure of village policymaking. (Astuti Yulianto).

Based on the provisions of Article 63 of Government Regulation Number 72 of 2005 concerning Villages, the village government is obliged to prepare a Village Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM Desa) and a Village Development Work Plan (RKP-Desa). The RPJM Desa is a planning document for 5 (five) years that contains the strategy and direction of Village development policies, the focus of Village financial policies, and regional priority programs, which are accompanied by a work plan.

The RPJM Desa is prepared to serve as a guide or guideline for the village and supradesa communities to manage their potentials and problems. Therefore, the RPJM Desa is a planning document that is integrated with district/city development planning, (Article 63 paragraph 1 PP No 72/2005). The RPJM Desa can be interpreted as a village "blueprint" document for five (5) years. This "blueprint" document contains the direction and orientation of village development during the year. Conceptually, village development achievements for five years are translated into the vision and mission of the village. The RPJM Desa also formulates village problems, strategies and policies to be pursued, and programs and activities prepared to solve existing problems. The RPJM Desa is then spelled out in the Village Development Work Plan (RKP Desa) and its budget, called the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APB Desa). These two documents, "RKP Desa and APB Desa", are the outputs of the annual Musrenbang.

The development of a village work plan requires budgetary and other resources. If the budget and resources are not available, the work plan will only become a paper document.

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Therefore, the RKP Desa and APB Desa are two inseparable documents. (Boni Kurniawan)

1. Planning in villages in the Cileles sub-district, each village has prepared a planned and integrated physical development in the RPJMdes, RKPdes, and APBDes is Cikareo village. In contrast, 10 villages have designed a planned and integrated physical development pattern. However, it has not been written in the RKPdes and APBdes. One village that has not yet formulated an intentional way of physical development is the village of Daroyon.

2. Formally, one village apparatus human resource development plan (respondent) who did not answer this question which had not planned it, namely Daroyon village, the village that had planned formal HR development for village officials was Cikareo village. Eleven villages had plans, but it was not clear whether to do so. Formal or non-formal development, by research conducted by Gugun Geusan. So that when viewed from the planned and integrated physical development pattern as well as from the HR development plan for village officials, not all villages are ready to go to independent villages. Only one village has the readiness to become an independent village, Cikareo village.

### **Main Barriers to Village Development**

From the results of the google form questionnaire that village heads have filled in in the Cileles sub-district, there are several obstacles (obstacles) in the Implementation of village development:

1. Lack of community participation and understanding of village development.

Community understanding greatly influences the community's desire to participate in the Implementation of village development planning deliberations because, with a good performance, the people themselves know the purpose and function of what they are doing (Suryanto) from a cursory interview with some village heads said that part of the community had known the purpose of implementing the village development planning deliberations, of course, if that is the case it can be said that some of the community also do not know the intent and purpose of implementing the village development planning deliberations, so they think that someone has handled more of this problem, of course, because the community is the majority of farmers. They feel better using the time to take care of their garden instead of participating in activities that are not understood so that it causes reluctance to experience. Besides, people who already know are lazy to spread information about the Implementation of development planning deliberations. By research conducted by Lusi Wulandari

2. Inadequate human resources.

As an element of the implementation of village development planning deliberation activities, the village government is the operational staff for activities' performance. The low level of education of the village heads of Cileles sub-district average has graduated from high school/ equivalent.

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Banjarsari's implementation of operational activities in the village has been slow, and the RPJM and RPJP have not been implemented according to the initial plan. The education of the village community is still low on average. This affects the preparation and understanding of the community about the medium-term development plan (RPJM) and (RPJP) Long Term Development Plan), while community participation in carrying out development plans in the village. Quality and improving the quality of village democracy must be maintained to give birth to young village leadership later. By research conducted by Irma Purnamasari.

3. The infrastructure is still lacking in Parungkujang village. The lack of infrastructure roads makes access to the village complex. As a result, the flow of goods and services to the village to transport agricultural products is also lacking, and the costs are expensive, impacting the village community's income and welfare. (according to research conducted by Kritiani Cindy
4. Geographical factors become a development obstacle in Cileles and Mekarjaya villages. Geographically, they have different soil fertility levels in each village. The level of soil fertility is also very influential in village development. Villages that have fertile soil conditions tend to affect the agricultural yields that will produce The better and the more agricultural products produced by the village, it will significantly affect the income of the community itself. The greater the payment of the community, the better the economic growth in the village. The location of the village

area also dramatically affects the development of the village itself.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the questionnaire with google form sent by the respondents (12 village heads) throughout the Cileles Lebak Banten sub-district, it can be concluded:

1. Based on the Village Build Index (IDM) to create an independent village. Law no. 6/2014 and according to the Minister of Village's regulation, Development of Disadvantaged Areas, Kujangsari village, Pasindangan village, and Cikareo village. Those who already have (BUMDES) Village-Owned Enterprises in these three villages can already make plans to become independent villages
2. Each village has prepared a planned and integrated physical development plan, but what is contained in the RPJMdes, RKPdes, and APBDesa is Cikareo village
3. From the formal human resource development readiness, village officials who have formally planned village apparatus human resource development are Cikareo village, and eleven villages have plans. However, it is not clear whether to develop formal or non-formal forms of development.
4. The main obstacles in Village development are lack of community participation and understanding of Village development, inadequate human resources, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, and the village's geographical location.

## Limitation and follow-up study

No study covers all aspects. Authors are advised to explain the limitations of the research and further studies or plans.

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