

Village Autonomy in Facing Village Independence

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Abstrak

This research aims: 1) to describe the concept of Village Autonomy, 2) to describe Independent Villages, 3) to describe Village Autonomy, village autonomy towards village independence. The research method used is descriptive qualitative research with a library research approach. The results of this research are 1) The implementation of Village Autonomy is genuine, complete and complete autonomy and is not a gift from superior or supra-village government, on the contrary, the government is obliged to respect the original autonomy of the village; 2) The independent village concept is a rural development pattern based on an integrated concept starting from the input subsystem, primary production subsystem, product processing subsystem, marketing subsystem, and support services subsystem; village autonomy towards village independence is carried out through the development of rural areas to be targeted and appropriate with what is in the interests of village communities, planning mechanisms for implementing village development must be carried out starting from the bottom.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia has a diversity of tribes and customs that have local wisdom and genuine autonomy with other entities at the lower level, which is called village government. The village has a government structure based on "local genius". The original government of the Indonesian nation (Ali Yusuf, et al, 2021). This explains that village government is the original government and existed before the birth of the Indonesian state. The amendments to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia do not even mention expressive verbs about the word village verbally. This proves that the word village has escaped regulation in the constitution. In fact, as the highest social contract document, the constitution should be a staatsfundamental norm, basic norms should apply, actually mention the terms or principles of village government.

The terms and meaning of village government are regulated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, hereinafter referred to as the Village Law. Based on Article 1 point 1 of the Village Law, it is stated that in principle a village is a legal community unit which has the authority to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, rights of origin and/or traditional rights. This explains that village government with its diverse characteristics clearly meets the "autonomy" aspect such as the principles of regional government (Arofah Fadzilatus, 2020).

One of the main principles of village government is related to village governance. Debates related to village autonomy are looking for very interesting issues to discuss. Discussions about villages are not only about poverty and underdevelopment but also involve debates about the system of governance because the administration of village governance in any condition really requires participation from the community.

Thus, the existence of the implementation of village government, participation for the functioning of village government in order to realize political, economic, socio-cultural and

legal stability, which is expected to truly empower and protect the community (Chabib Soleh, 2014). In accordance with the decision of the Minister of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 16 of 2018 concerning independent villages, it is stated that an Independent Village is in principle an effort to develop a village to improve the quality of life and livelihoods in a sustainable, safe, orderly, just manner for the benefit of the village community to progress. , prosperous and independent within the framework of building a village.

An independent village is defined as a village that is politically, economically, socially and culturally capable of administering government and development by maximizing the potential and resources available in the village as well as the ability to mobilize community participation and is not dependent on supra-village government, namely the central government and district/city government. . In order to build an independent village, There are several aspects that need to be developed, such as facilities and infrastructure as well as other supporting facilities so that they can support village development activities to increase the income and welfare of village communities through the effective use of natural resources, human resources, funding sources and other sources available in the village. simultaneous and continuous. The capacity and carrying capacity of all resource components in the village are the basis for encouraging community participation in carrying out village development to self-regulate with the autonomous authority granted by statutory regulations.

Village communities have their own sources of funding which are regulated in statutory regulations and have traditional capital that has been passed down from generation to generation, namely working together and working together selflessly to develop the village, as well as skills from the community to support village income in carrying out development independently (Priyono, BSdkk, 2019).

Mandiri Village in increasing the capacity of its community by jointly building and developing productive businesses based on local resources to increase food availability, increase sources of income, increase purchasing power to build household resilience. The ability to build independence is in line with the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), namely the fulfillment of adequate nutrition which is correlated with reducing the vulnerability of poor people in rural areas so as to reduce the poverty rate by half (Ediwiyati, R. et al, 2015).

The fundamental problem with the implementation of Village Autonomy is the incomplete understanding of village government officials regarding the authority granted by statutory regulations, especially in the implementation of village government and community empowerment based on recognition authority or origin authority as regulated in the Village Law. Meanwhile, related to village independence, it is highly correlated with the understanding of the apparatus regarding the management of existing resources in the village, both related to human resources and natural resources, funding resources and other supporting resources which are potential components for building village independence.

Based on the provisions of Law Number 6 of 2014 Article 1 number 1 as mentioned above, Villages have the authority to regulate government, community interests based on their original rights and village-scale local authority. On the basis of this authority, villages have genuine autonomy rights to carry out empowerment and carry out development towards fulfilling the indicators of an independent village.

Based on the background above, problems can be formulated, namely: 1) What is the concept of village autonomy, 2) What is the concept of independent villages, 3) How does village autonomy lead to village independence?

Meanwhile, the aims of the research are: 1) to describe the concept of village autonomy, 2) to describe independent villages, 3) to describe village autonomy, village autonomy towards village independence."

It is hoped that the benefits of this research can provide input both theoretically and practically to make the concept of village autonomy a genuine form of autonomy for the Indonesian nation. Villages have the authority granted by law to regulate and manage government and empowerment based on the authority of origin and village-scale local authority which is expected to be able to be implemented as capital to build village independence.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Normative legal research is not only synonymous with research that connotes juridical norms, but in general normative legal research emphasizes the norms contained in statutory regulations. But in its development, normative legal research can also be categorized as library research. According to Johnny Ibrahim (Johny Ibrahim, 2013), normative legal research is something scientific research procedure is a scientific research procedure that applies the truth of scientific logic in terms of norms only.

Normative research is not only seen from the legal side, as based on this opinion, legal research seeks to find the truth of coherence, namely whether legal rules are in accordance with legal norms and whether legal norms containing obligations and sanctions are in accordance with legal principles, whether a person's actions are in accordance with legal norms or legal principles. another opinion expressed by (PeterMahmud 2005), legal research is normative research which is not only positive legal research, as a product of politicians as stated by John Austin or regulations made by the authorities as stated by Hans Kelsen.

Based on this opinion, normative legal research is not limited to research on legal norms but also research based on the truth of legal logic regarding a case or event. So research, the approach is literature related to the law on the implementation of village government as well as norms or legal events that followed the ratification of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To answer the problem formulation in this research it will be described as follows:

1) Village Autonomy Concept

Etymologically, the word village comes from Sanskrit, "deca" which means homeland, homeland, or birthplace. From a geographical perspective, a village is defined as "a group of houses or shops in a country area, smaller than a town". A village is a legal community unit that is given the authority to regulate and manage its own household with the authority of origin and village-scale local authority to carry out government, carry out development, carry out community empowerment and develop village communities in the district/city area. A village is a legal community unit that has an original structure based on special rights of origin. The basis for thinking about village government is diversity, participation, traditional and cultural values as genuine autonomy, democracy and community self-reliance. (HAW. Widjaja, 2003).

Village autonomy is genuine, complete and complete autonomy which is not a gift from the superior or supra-village government. Therefore, the government in a country is obliged to respect it. Villages as legal community units have special rights and can become legal subjects to carry out public legal actions and private legal actions because they have wealth and property and can file cases and be sued before the court. The

embodiment of democracy in the Village is given the authority to form a Village Consultative Institution. (Lukman Santoso Az, 2021).

The Village is also the abbreviated Village Consultative Body (BPD) which functions as a Legislative Institution and supervises the implementation of Village regulations, the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget and Village Head Decisions. For this reason, the Village Head, with the approval of the Village Consultative Body, has the authority to carry out legal actions and enter into mutually beneficial agreements with other parties. Determine the sources of Village income, accept donations from third parties and make Village loans, then based on the rights of the Village concerned. The Village Head can reconcile cases or disputes that occur between his residents.

The Village Law provides a legal basis for the concept and policy of Village management, to make it the "spearhead of development" in a comprehensive and real way with the principles of diversity, prioritizing the rights of origin and local rights at the village scale. The Village Law also emphasizes autonomous authority through village development policies. Villages with original rights or traditional rights in managing and regulating the interests of local village communities as independent, democratic and strong government entities but within the framework of protection and empowerment by the State (Bambang Suryadi , 2016).

According to Article 18 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages, village authority includes authority in the field of administering village government, implementing village development, empowering village communities and developing village communities based on community initiatives. Meanwhile, according to article 19, village authority includes: a) authority based on rights of origin; b) village-scale local authority; c) authority assigned by the government, provincial regional government, or district/city regional government; and other authorities assigned by the government, provincial or district/city regional governments in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations. (Fatmawati. et al, 2020)

2) Concept of Independent Village

An independent village is a village that can meet its own needs by utilizing all available resources without depending on assistance from superior or supra-village government. Several factors that influence a village towards becoming an independent village are utilizing all potential, including human resource potential, natural resource potential, market network potential, strengthening local institutions and local cultural potential.

The concept of an independent village is the development of an integrated rural development pattern starting from input, process and output which is explained into the input subsystem, production or product processing subsystem, marketing subsystem and policy services subsystem (Abdul Fatah Fanani. et al, 2019). The development of structures and patterns carried out in independent villages is the development of social and economic potential as well as the local living environment of the village, development of village entrepreneurial patterns, improvement of the quality of human resources and strengthening of local village institutions, as well as development of marketing networks and partnership patterns as an implementation of the original authority. village scale local authority and proposals.

The benefits of independent villages by implementing their original authority are carried out by developing the village's potential to improve the welfare of the people in its area through the creation of local village employment opportunities by increasing business enthusiasm that integrates economic, socio-cultural and customary businesses based on local wisdom through the cultural village scheme and tourist villages so that

the potential of the village can be managed so that village independence can be realized. Village development that utilizes integrated social, economic and cultural resources will be able to reduce regional development disparities between villages and cities.

3) Village Autonomy towards Village Independence

The concept of autonomy before the enactment of the law was only limited to districts and cities. However, after the birth of the Village Law, the original concept of Autonomy re-emerged with the hope that development must start from the bottom of the Bottom Up, not from the Top Down, which only makes villages the object of development. The current village law paradigm no longer makes villages an object of development but a subject of development. Village development is directed at community development with the authority given to it by law.

Development in rural areas is directed at fulfilling the original autonomy needs of villages which are described in the authority of origin and local authority at the village scale. For can fulfill community demands in the economic, social and cultural fields at a local village scale. The development process in rural areas must be able to realize the interests of the community in accordance with the stages of the development planning process which involves and is coordinated with the superior or supra-village government, namely the District Government, District Government in a sustainable manner for the sake of balance and harmony of programs between villages as owners of genuine autonomy and the principle of autonomy. to district/city governments (Widarta, 2021).

Hajat development villages in accordance with the provisions of the Village Law to make villages not only objects but also subjects of development in accordance with the authority inherent in villages. Village development objects are carried out as a whole, including human potential (HR), natural resources (SDA), financial resources and technology which must be able to cover all aspects of life and livelihood in rural areas. which cover :

1. Aspects of village classification and village capabilities. A village will be classified as a self-sufficient village if a village develops with increasing community welfare. This is because some villages are in the agricultural sector and continue to be developed combined with skill levels and an increase in living standards that support the welfare of the community..
2. Governance Aspects. Draft *governance* is a principle in managing economic resources and social which involves the public and private sectors in collective activities as support. There are at least two strategic issues in implementing the concept of governance, namely, first, the issue of democratic governance, namely the implementation of village government must involve community participation, there is accountability and transparency to the community, and there is feedback in the form of social response in the interaction process between the two. Second, the relationship between elements of governance in the village is based on the principle of harmony and balance in carrying out collective village development to achieve the common good.
3. *Aspects of Good Governance*. *Good governance* interpreted as a consensus reached by the government, citizens and the private sector in implementing good and responsible government. The government must be supported by 4 important interrelated elements, namely village government, village political institutions, village communities and economic actors at the village level (Azam Awang, 2010). Good governance can also be interpreted as the ability to spur competition, accountability, responsiveness to change, transparency, adhering to the rule of law, encouraging community participation, quality public service delivery, effective and

efficient, considering a sense of justice for all service users, and building an orientation towards new values (Mudrajat Kuncoro, 2004).

In relation to village development, the village government is the center of governance. The duties and functions of a Village Head in government are one form of activity of village government officials in an effort to improve community welfare. The village government and village head are part of the state bureaucratic chain which carries out regulatory and control functions in the area through administrative services, implementation of development programs and activities, community mobilization to support government policies in providing services for its citizens in the village. For this reason, in carrying out their duties, Village officials have the following functions: 1) Government administration activities, 2) carrying out development based on original authority and village-scale local authority, 3) Carrying out tasks from the government above them, 4) Security and public order, 5) Carry out other tasks assigned by the government above him.

To carry out this function, a Village Head must ensure: 1) ensuring that basic needs are met for village residents, 2) there is a development plan that is in accordance with village scale needs, 3) There is increased coordination, synchronization and integration across sectors, 4) the existence of sustainable programs, 5) There is an increase in the expansion of job opportunities.

4. CLOSING

1. Conclusion

From the discussion above it can be concluded as follows:

- a. The implementation of Village Autonomy is genuine, complete and complete autonomy and is not a gift from superior or supra-village government, on the contrary, the government is obliged to respect the original autonomy that villages have.
- b. The independent village concept is a rural development pattern based on an integrated concept starting from the input subsystem, primary production subsystem, product processing subsystem, marketing subsystem, and support services subsystem (supporting system).
- c. Village autonomy towards village independence is carried out through development of rural areas is directed and in accordance with the interests of village communities, so planning mechanisms for implementing village development must be carried out starting from the bottom. The development process carried out is a manifestation of the wishes of the village community.

2. Suggestion

From the conclusions above, it can be suggested as follows:

- a. Village regulations are very necessary to implement autonomy at the village level in the form of village regulations.
- b. Independent villages must be able to involve all stakeholders in the village to support the acceleration from developing villages to independent villages.
- c. Village autonomy towards village independence starts from batton up (from Bawa) so that village government can adapt to community needs.

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