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Policy Development Model of Independent Village in the Region Rasau Jaya District Kubu Raya Regency

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Abstract

This research is entitled Independent Village Policy Development Model in Rasau Jaya District, Kubu Raya Regency, which aims to construct an independent village development model in Rasau Jaya District, Kubu Raya Regency. This research is motivated by the problems of poverty, welfare, and community empowerment in six villages in Rasau Jaya District (General Rasau Jaya Village, Rasau Jaya Satu Village, Rasau Jaya Dua Village, Rasau Jaya Tiga, Bintang Mas Village, and Pematang Seven Village), while in the Building Village Index (IDM) the six villages have been included in the independent village category in 2023. This is certainly a special concern in the implementation of independent villages and the need for strategic steps to maintain and improve the development of the social composite index (IKS), economic composite index (IKE) and environmental composite index (IKL) in the village with village empowerment programs or policies. In order to determine the implementation of development in six villages in Rasau Jaya District, this research was conducted by qualitative descriptive analysis. The results of this study show that the social composite index needs efforts to improve the condition of the poor, IKE has the potential for plantations, agriculture and animal husbandry to be an important sector in supporting the

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economy of the people of Rasau Jaya District, and IKL becomes a polemic is that forest fires still often occur in Rasau Jaya District and the community's water needs are a problem for the environment. Researchers recommend the need for policies to maintain the Status of Independent Villages in Rasau Jaya District by involving the government, private sector, community and academics in preparing strategic village policy plans in Rasau Jaya District, Kubu Raya Regency.

Keywords: Policy, Development, Empowerment, Independent Village.

INTRODUCTION

There is still a high rate of rural poverty in West Kalimantan Province and in Rasau Jaya District, Kubu Raya Regency in particular, as a sign that village growth and development have not been as expected. This phenomenon, of course, is very threatening to the future of most residents who occupy these villages. Especially if it is associated with a slogan that is often echoed, namely the village is the spearhead of national development, then the emergence of this phenomenon, the negative impact is not only local, but also national.

Therefore, there is no other choice for now, but to try to find the best alternative to develop a more capable and more independent village. So that way, the village can be used as a place of residence for residents to find a better livelihood, and has an attraction so that quality human resources do not migrate again to cities.

It is realized that village autonomy policy in Indonesia is not new. Even before Indonesia's independence, this village autonomy policy had been implemented and colored the arrangement of villages in Indonesia. The village autonomy policy, since Indonesia has not been independent (Dutch East Indies Government) until today has experienced ups and downs in its implementation. Several times have been taken to improve village autonomy from prioritizing the principle of diversity (Law Number 9 of 1965 concerning village government) to the principle of uniformity (Law Number 5 of 1979 concerning village government), and again emphasizing the principles of diversity, decentralization, autonomy, empowerment and participation (Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government and Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages).

Awareness related to the importance of village development in Indonesia is shown by the birth of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages. Then the Village Ministry Regulation Number 02 of 2016 concerning the Building Village Index (IDM), which looks at village progress from three dimensions of resilience: social, economic, and environmental. IDM classifies villages in five

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statuses, namely Very Disadvantaged Village, Disadvantaged Village, Developing Village, Advanced Village, and Independent Village. Village status is used as a reference to determine interventions in both budget and village development policies, so that the position of village development is assessed from the status of the village.

Based on the Building Village Index (IDM) issued by the Ministry of Villages, PDT and Transmigration, villages in Rasau Jaya District in 2021 have the status of Developing Villages and in 2022 their status rises to Advanced Villages. This status is based on the calculation of three indices in IDM, namely environmental resilience index, economic resilience index, and social resilience index. The environmental resilience index is divided into two variables, namely environmental quality and potential/disaster-prone.

The economic resilience index is measured through six variables, namely the diversity of production of rural communities, the availability of trade service centers, distribution/logistics access, access to financial and credit institutions, economic institutions and regional openness.

Finally, the social resilience index consists of four aspects, namely health, education, social capital, and settlements which are described in fourteen variables. By using three approaches in measuring village development and supported by data on people's welfare statistics released by BPS, the data shows that most villages in border areas do need more attention to improve the welfare of their residents. Especially in terms of economic resilience and social resilience, without denying the importance of environmental resilience. The availability of adequate trade service centers is a very important variable in increasing economic resilience in border areas. Currently, the trade sector is only facilitated by mini markets, stalls and shops.

Trade activities have not been supported by adequate markets as a forum for carrying out economic activities in border areas. Public access to financial institutions is also still limited, currently there are two state-owned banks and two KUDs. On the other hand, community production in the form of plantations, agriculture, and animal husbandry requires support for the distribution and development of business capital which will ultimately improve the community's economy. The aspect of distribution channels is a challenge, the distance between several villages to the district center is quite far (30-45 km) with road conditions with difficult and very difficult categories.

Next, in terms of social resilience, the first is access to education. Basic education at the elementary or MI level is adequate, but not all villages have kindergartens or RA. Community access to secondary education at the junior high school / MTs and SMA / MA levels is still limited

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in the sub-district center or villages close to the sub-district center. Second, the number of health service facilities is adequate, ranging from puskesmas, auxiliary health centers, maternity homes, posyandu, village health centers to polindes. However, these health facilities have not been supported by the availability of adequate health workers, both medical personnel and paramedics.

Next, social capital and settlements in the Rasau Jaya District area which have different characteristics from other regions. Meeting the needs of a sense of security, especially the potential for social friction between security forces and the community in law enforcement related to community activities. The uneven distribution of electrical energy in Indonesia affects people's access to electricity which is economically cheaper to access from neighboring countries. The last aspect is communication access, especially for the internet, which is quite difficult in areas in Rasau Jaya District.

The existing condition of the village economy in Rasau Jaya District as a whole still depends on village funds sourced from the APBN and part of the APBD. Efforts to realize an independent village do not come to achieving status, but are truly a complete entity where there are communities or citizens of community institutions and also village government institutions as the spearhead in the implementation of development in the village. Village independence is not something partial but covers the entire context of the implementation of development in the village self-reliance includes independence in basic services, independence in village government, independence in institutions and independence in empowerment.

An independent village is a village that must be able to empower village economic institutions and institutions in maintaining, managing and optimizing the economic function of natural assets in it. Villages in Rasau Jaya District have natural and non-natural potentials that can be developed and processed to maximize the village economy, but these potentials have not been managed optimally so it is considered necessary to conduct research to obtain the right model in order to realize an independent, autonomous and capable village divided into two variables, namely environmental quality and potential / disaster-prone.

Kubu Raya Regency, especially Rasau Jaya District, is an attraction for research because the district is directly adjacent to the capital of West Kalimantan province. As a sub-district that has an independent village, it is something interesting to be further investigated in terms of the implementation of development in the village, especially in Village-Owned Enterprises in developing the village economy. Therefore, this study tries to provide a policy overview of the autonomous village development model in order to build constructive thinking strategies.

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METHOD

Determination of the type of research used is in accordance with the problem, nature and purpose of the study. The type of research used is a type of descriptive research with a qualitative approach. According to Faisal (2002: 12) that descriptive research is "research in which there are efforts to describe, record, analyze and interpret current conditions". Based on this opinion, it shows that descriptive research is a way of describing or describing symptoms based on data and facts factually when the research takes place in the field as it is, in accordance with the purpose of the study. So the research team has applied scientific and systematic efforts to explain the phenomenon.

Analysis of Village Development Potential in Rasau Jaya District

Social Composite Index (SCI)

The importance of this aspect of human development in order to improve human development through programs in Rasau Jaya District that focus on empowering and improving the quality of the community. The most common and frequent activities to improve the expertise of the community are training and debriefing activities from the Rasau Jaya District Government which usually collaborates with related agencies and often also collaborates with external or private parties. The training and debriefing activities carried out have been adjusted based on the needs of the community and have also been scheduled continuously and periodically so they don't just stop halfway.

Even in some activities that have been prepared by related agencies. Training and debriefing activities are not only held for the people of Rasau Jaya District, but there are also those held for the Rasau Jaya District Government so that between the community and the local government so that there is an improvement in the quality of humans who are not biased so that they can work together in the context of village development.

In 2023, the Rasau Jaya District Government will hold an activity led by the Head of the West Kalimantan Independent Training and Certification Development Center (P3SM), Erwinsyah, leading the Grand Launching of P3SM Uphill in Kubu Raya Regency. Erwinsyah said that P3SM is a trusted partner for the business world and professionals in developing their business capabilities and competencies, especially in meeting the needs of Work Competency Coaching and Training, Business Entity Certification, Competency Certification, Testing and Other Services carried out by competent and professional experts and providing accurate, effective, efficient and systematic

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services using the latest information technology. There are several social problems in Rasau Jaya sub-district will be described as follows:

Transimmigration and Acculturation

Based on data from BPS Kubu Raya Regency, in 2016 the population of Rasau Jaya Regency reached 554,881 people. Sungai Raya is a sub-district that has the largest population in Kubu Raya Regency, reaching 208,233 people. The district with the smallest population is Terentang District with a population of 11,180 people. While in Rasau Jaya District alone there are 26,382 people. Based on the research conducted, data was found that showed that the population of Rasau Jaya District was quite numerous and diverse. This will definitely continue to grow every year, based on https://www.kuburayakab.go.id/ which is a management information system of the Kubu Raya Kabupeten Government which shows that Rasau Jaya District is designated as a Transmigration area in Kubu Raya Regency, especially in Rasau Jaya District, now entering a better phase. This is evidenced by the re-establishment of the sub-district as a transmigration area that has competitiveness. This shows that the people of Rasau Jaya District are very diverse with the Transmirgrasi program carried out by the Kubu Raya Regency Government. This results in the Malay community being the largest ethnic group in the KTM Rasau Jaya area. Malays are generally a mixture of various ethnicities including descendants of overseas Bugis tribes in the past, Arab descendants, and overseas Malay tribes from Natuna or Sumatra. The social condition of the community can be said to be quite heterogeneous with the majority of citizens embracing Islam. Quite a lot of people of different ethnicities live and work in this area and generally the citizens of the community appreciate differences and can coexist in diversity.

Poverty

The problem of poverty is a serious concern in many regions, including in Rasau Jaya sub-district. Poverty can have far-reaching impacts on people's social and economic well-being, including limited access to education, adequate health care, and decent employment opportunities. Some factors that can affect poverty levels in an area include education level, economic infrastructure, access to resources, and other environmental factors.

The award in the form of fiscal incentives was received directly by the Regional Secretary of Kubu Raya Regency Yusran Anizam at the Vice President's Palace at the National Coordination Meeting (Rakornas) and Handover of Fiscal Incentive Funds for the Performance Category of

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Extreme Poverty Elimination for the Current Year 2023, on Thursday, November 9, 2023. The National Coordination Meeting and the Handover of Fiscal Incentive Funds for the Performance Category of Extreme Poverty Elimination for the Current Year 2023 was led directly by Vice President Ma'ruf Amin. Based on this, Kubu Raya previously experienced severe poverty, therefore, the government intensively reduced the poverty rate in Kubu Raya Regency.

Economic Composite Index (ECI)

The increase in population has led to an increase in development activities in various fields to meet the needs of the community, both in the form of the construction of residential buildings, infrastructure networks, facilities, and others based on economy and social. This increase in development activities will certainly be accompanied by an increase in land needs to accommodate the development. Land demand is strongly influenced by land availability in Rasau Jaya District. Available land is land that is used as agricultural land / crop land / fishery land after the land is fully utilized. Land availability is determined based on the actual production of all products in the local area. Economic needs are the most important necessities of life.

The economic structure based on business fields in Kubu Raya Regency is still dominated by the Processing Industry. The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector ranks second in contributing to the gross regional domestic product (GDP). The next largest GRDP contributor business field is the Construction business field; Transportation and Warehousing and Large and Small Trade in Car and Motorcycle Repair. While the role of other business fields is below 5 percent. In the results of the research found that the majority of people's economic income still depends on the plantation, agriculture and livestock sectors. The following are some field findings on improving the economy of the community in Rasau Jaya District in 2023:

Plantation Sector

Based on Kubu Raya Dalam 2017 figures, 3 types of plantation crops that dominate plantation crop production are Oil Palm, Deep Coconut and Rubber. Among the three commodities, palm oil is a plantation crop that dominates production, reaching 96,697 tons or almost three times the production of Deep Coconut (36,585 tons) which ranks second in total production. The plantation crop that ranks third in production is Rubber, with a production of 14,436 tons. Other plantation crop commodities such as Coffee, Pepper & Cocoa have a much smaller amount of production or if calculated the amount of production is not more than 2.5% of

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the total production of plantation crops.

Agriculture Sector

Kubu Raya Regency in 2015 was able to produce rice amounting to 180,426 tons. This production is produced by agricultural land covering an area of 52,679 with productivity of 3,425 tons / ha. However, rice production has decreased by 12.11 percent compared to 2014, where production was 205,287 tons. The decline in rice production was due to a decrease in harvest area, from 59,945 Ha in 2014 down to 52,679 Ha in 2015 or a decrease of 12.12 percent. Because the decrease in production was caused by a decrease in crop area with the same proportion, the productivity of rice plants did not change, namely 3,425 tons / ha. The agricultural sector is still a leading sector for the economy of the people of Kubu Raya Regency since the transmingration in the 70s until now. In 2023, it is recorded that agricultural production in Rasau Jaya is recorded to be so large with a total harvest area of 2,263 Ha, productivity of 29.23 quintals, and total production of 6,615 tons.

Livestock and Fisheries Sector

Based on statistical data from Kubu Raya Regency in 2017 Figures, livestock in Kubu Raya Regency is dominated by 3 types of livestock, namely Pigs, Goats and Cattle. Goat and cattle population distribution in each sub-district in Kubu Raya Regency is relatively even. As for the livestock of pigs, which constitute the largest population, but the distribution is uneven. Fisheries have the potential to continue to grow in Kubu Raya Regency, including in Rasau Jaya District, considering that this location has abundant aquatic resources, namely rivers and seas. As mentioned earlier, Kubu Raya Regency has many rivers, both large and small. Likewise, the potential of sea/coastal waters that extend in the western part of this district. These abundant aquatic resources cause the fisheries sub-sector, especially capture fisheries, to be very potential as a contributor to the economy of the community.

Environmental Composite Index (EnCI)

The Environmental Composite Index is one of the important aspects in the assessment of independent villages where this environmental composite index includes the agricultural sector, livestock sector and plantation sector. Kubu Raya Regency has peatlands where the land is suitable for all environmental sectors. Peatlands are also the biggest contributor to land fires. Where

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peatland is a type of wetland formed from deposits of organic material in the form of tree remains, grasses, moss and animal bodies that rot in the soil.

Forest and Land Fire Problems in Rasau Jaya District

The largest peatland area in Indonesia is located in Papua with an area of 6.3 million ha. Followed by Central Kalimantan 2.7 million ha, Riau 2.2 million ha, West Kalimantan 1.8 million ha and South Sumatra 1.7 million ha. In provincial spatial arrangements, especially peatland areas, West Kalimantan refers to the Decree of the Minister of Forestry 936 of 2013. Peat protected forest area covering an area of 1.3 million hectares, spread across Kubu Raya, North Kayong, Ketapang, and Kapuas Hulu regencies.

In the data obtained, Kubu Raya is the largest contributor to peatland in West Kalimantan which has the potential to be in the plantation, agriculture and livestock sectors where in the plantation and agricultural sectors in clearing land, people tend to open more land by burning the land which causes fires. even in 2018, Kubu Raya had the highest number of hotspots in West Kalimantan, here is data on fires that have occurred in West Kalimantan on peatlands.

Clean Water Availability

The availability of clean water is very important and must be a concern for the government. Clean water is one of the basic needs for residents whether for cooking, drinking, or washing or bathing. For Kubu Raya Regency, especially in the interior, the use of clean water is still traditionally sourced from rivers/lakes and rainwater. Or in some sub-districts, clean water is managed as an industrial commodity by the Regional Water Supply Company (PDAM).

In Rasau Jaya sub-district itself, the availability of clean water as using PDAM water and some still using river water or borehole water, in the interview results of the research team, there are people still using river water and boreholes and rainwater from reservoirs from villages where each village has its own rainwater reservoir. in August 2023 through the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) to distribute 10000 liters of clean water to villages in Rasau Jaya District. The Indonesian Red Cross distributes clean water because the needs of the people in the village in Rasau Jaya District are experiencing drought where one of the areas of Rasau Jaya District, namely Rasau Jaya General Village, is experiencing a long drought and the stock of clean water supply in the village is not met with the number of people in the village.

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CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study entitled the model of independent village policy development in the Rasau Jaya District, Kubu Raya Regency, researchers can conclude that: First, judging from the aspect of the social composite index is still being carried out massively by the transmigration program which causes cultural acculturation in Rasau Jaya District, acculturation efforts are relatively unnecessary, considering that program participants generally come from the local area or are families with family card fractions. Likewise, regarding the potential gap in cultural differences, it is estimated that there will not be much to arise, considering that residents in this location are already quite diverse, both from ethnicity and religion, besides that in the problem of poverty, the Regent of Kubu Raya has made various efforts to eradicate poverty, as a result of which Kubu Raya Regency has received an award from the Vice President.

Second, judging from the aspect of the economic composite index of the people of Rasau Jaya District, Kubu Raya Regency, that the majority of people's economic income still depends on the plantation, agriculture and livestock sectors which have considerable potential. This needs to be improved with a basin approach.

Third, that the Environmental Composite Index in Rasau Jaya District, Kubu Raya Regency still has frequent forest and land fires as one of the obstacles in the environmental composite index recorded in 2018 Kubu Raya itself experienced the largest forest and land fire problem in West Kalimantan, including in Rasau Jaya District, this was influenced by the land used for plantation and agricultural clearing and the availability of clean water in Rasau Jaya Village Relatively minimal because the Regional Water Supply Company (PDAM) has not been fully entered in Rasau Jaya Village.

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