

SYNERGITY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF VILLAGE INNOVATION PROGRAMS TO ENCOURAGE LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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This research identifies and examines the implementation of village innovation programs that can encourage the development of local economic potential of both natural resources and human resources in Ciamis Regency, West Java, Indonesia. This study focused more on the "Karomah" Prosperous Family Improvement Business (UPPKS) business group and the "Katineung Rasa" Women's Head Empowerment (PEKKA) group administrator in Bangunharja Village, Cisaga Sub-district, Ciamis Regency, as the research site. This descriptive study involved key informants as primary data sources and used a purposive sampling technique. Furthermore, data analysis was done by reducing data, presenting data and making conclusions. The findings of this study revealed that the implementation of the Village Innovation Program has not been fully synergized to encourage local economic development. This is known from the still lack of ability of the Village Innovation Implementation Team (TPID), the Bangunharja Village Government, as well as business community groups in implementing innovation activities, the lack of human resource development assistance activities and entrepreneurship training as well as the lack of communication between the Village Innovation Implementation Team and the community group business. From these findings, the study recommends TPID coordinate, communicate intensively with the Village Government and UPPKS and PEKKA groups so that the types of businesses developed will be successful. Suggestions are also given to relevant stakeholders to analyse and identify the potential of local resources by focusing on business development and community characteristics.

Keywords: *Synergy, Village Innovation Program, Local Economy.*

INTRODUCTION

The Village Innovation Program (PID) is one of the efforts of the Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) to increase village capacity in accordance with Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages in developing plans and implementing quality village development in order to increase productivity the people and economic independence and prepare for the development of competitive resources. As we know in the last decade, there has been a shift from an industry-based economy to a knowledge-based economy. Besides, the village has an important role in national development and regional competitiveness is determined by the ability to use human resources through innovation. However, it is realized that the capacity of villages in carrying out development still has many weaknesses and limitations. One of the limitations is that one of the village government officials and the community is still low and the quality of village governance is not good, so the planning, implementation, and utilization of village development activities do not have an impact on the welfare of the village community. This is what underlies the importance of accelerating development through village innovation.

Correcting these weaknesses, the PDTT Ministry issued a Decree of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 48 of 2018 concerning General Guidelines for the Village Innovation Program as a priority program for accelerating village economic growth, namely through the Village Innovation Program (PID). The Village Innovation Program (PID) is a program of government efforts to improve the welfare of village communities through increasing village capacity in developing plans and implementing village development creatively and innovatively. This is in line with Tjokroamidjoyo's opinion cited in Adisasmita (2011) which states that implementation is a process that we can understand in the form of a series of activities that starts with a policy to achieve a goal, so the policy is revealed in a program or project.

In the General Guidelines for the Implementation of the Village Innovation Program (2018) it is explained that village innovation is the process of developing knowledge, skills, and experience drawn from the work of the village in carrying out village development, both existing and most recent in the form of goods or services that can provide added value sustainable, both through infrastructure development, human resource management, economic and social culture.

Local economic development is a process in which the local government and community are involved to encourage, stimulate, maintain, business activities to create jobs both in the realm of community business development, as well as businesses initiated by villages through Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). This agrees with what Jones said quoted in Agustino (2017) that in carrying out program implementation activities or policy implementation, there are three pillars of activities that need to be considered namely organization, interpretation and application.

It is not enough to develop the local economy just to increase its human resources, but it needs a trained institution to manage this capacity and requires a conducive environment to enable the institutions/groups of the local economy to develop. For that reason, the existence of the Village Innovation Implementation Team (TPID) is the right institution in the process of implementing the Village Innovation Program, bearing in mind that based on the Village Innovation Program Implementation Manual (2018) it is explained that the Village Innovation Implementation Team (TPID) is a village representative who has an interest in developing innovation village development.

Village capacity building in PID is carried out through Village Innovation Knowledge Management (PPID) activities and preparing Village Technical Capacity Building Providers (P2KTD) to assist village development with a focus on local economic development and entrepreneurship, human resource development, and village infrastructure, which are in line with the priority program of the Ministry of Village PDTT in increasing village productivity.

Based on the preliminary study, it is possible to conduct a study by determining the formulation of the problem: how is the synergy of the implementation of the Village Innovation Program in encouraging local economic development?

METHODS

In research on the synergy of implementing village innovation programs in encouraging local economic development, a qualitative descriptive analysis approach is used. The object of this research, which involves the Head of the Secretariat of the District Innovation Team (Head of Community Empowerment and Village Community Development in the Ciamis Regency PMD Office), Secretary of the Village Innovation Implementation Team (TPID), Head of the Bangunharja Village, administrators of the Business Group Improvement of Prosperous Family Income (UPPKS) "Karomah" and the group manager for the Empowerment of Women Head of the Family (PEKKA) "Rasa Katineung" as the informant. According to Erickson, quoted by Albito. A and Johan. S (2018) states that qualitative research seeks to narrate and describe the activities carried out and the impact of actions taken on their lives. Through triangulation of data collection that is literature study, observation, and documentation, the data needed in research can be completely obtained.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The Village Innovation Program (PID) was initiated in order to accelerate poverty reduction in villages through the utilization of village funds by providing many village development references and innovations as well as revitalizing the role of counterparts in developing higher quality local economic potential with sustainable village capacity-building strategies, especially implemented in three (3) program components include:

1. Local economic development and entrepreneurship, both in the realm of community business development, as well as businesses initiated by the Village through Village- Owned Enterprises (BUMDesa) and Joint Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDesa Bersama), as well as Village Leading Products (Prudes) and Regional Leading Products Rural areas (Prukades) to drive and develop the village economy;
2. Improving the quality of human resources (HR), especially investments in education and basic health, especially in supporting convergent stunting national priority programs. Thus, rural productivity not only involves aspects/strategies for increasing income but also reducing the burden of costs and the risk of a potential loss of quality human resources in the future.
3. Fulfillment and improvement of rural infrastructure, especially those that directly affect the development of the rural economy and have an impact on increasing social cohesion and a sense of belonging to rural communities.

Based on the picture, the Village Innovation Implementation Team (TPID) as a government assistance officer in the Government's Operational Activity Funds (DOK) for Innovation and Village Innovation Knowledge Management has the following tasks:

1. Receiving and distributing, as well as accountable operational funds for innovation activities, village knowledge management, and P2KTD;
2. Facilitating community meetings (MAD and Musdes or other forums);

3. Facilitating the stages of implementing village innovation management (identification, documentation, exposition, and replication);
4. Monitoring and evaluating the results of commitments made by the village;
5. Identifying, formulating and setting priorities of village needs for Village Technical Capacity Building Providers (P2KTD) following P2KTD ICT-Pokja recommendations;
6. Attending pieces of training conducted by ICTs and/or programs;
7. Making activity reports and PPID and P2KTD financial reports.

The Village Innovation Program implementation in encouraging local economic development by TPID is carried out through community empowerment groups that have been formed by the Government of Bangunharja Village as an effort to increase village economic development, namely the "Karomah" Prosperous Family Revenue Improvement Business (UPPKS) group and the Women Karomah Empowerment Group PEKKA) "Rasa Katineung". "Karomah" and PEKKA UPPKS "Rasa Katineung" have been made as an agenda of innovation activities by the TPID of Cisaga sub-district with the following criteria:

1. Local economic development and entrepreneurship activities through the institutional group UPPKS "Karomah" and PEKKA "Rasa Katineung" are considered to have benefits for the people of Bangunharja Village and have been known by the community;
 2. The UPPKS "Karomah" and PEKKA "Rasa Katineung" group institutions are considered to have succeeded in encouraging the realization of quality economic development, as well as encouraging the realization of community cooperation in local economic development in Bangunharja Village;
 3. The UPPKS "Karomah" and PEKKA "Rasa Katineung" group activities have developed a system that has an impact on improving the economic and social culture of the Bangunharja Village community.
 4. The UPPKS "Karomah" and PEKKA "Rasa Katineung" group activities are unique because they adopt elements of local culture/potential and wider use and have sustainable values;
 5. The UPPKS "Karomah" and PEKKA "Rasa Katineung" group activities have a novelty character and provide significant and sustainable change;
 6. UPPKS "Karomah" and PEKKA "Rasa Katineung" group activities are development activities that are developed by adjusting to the geographical conditions of Bangunharja Village, the availability of available resources and facilities.
1. "Karomah" Prosperous Family Improvement Business (UPPKS) Business Group. "Karomah" Prosperous Family Revenue Improvement Business Group (UPPKS) is a women's empowerment group formed by the Bangunharja Village Government in 2010 in the context of increasing human resource development and creating an independent family. "Karomah" UPPKS membership consists of 57 people and is domiciled in one RW in one hamlet, namely RW 05 Desa Hamlet. The "Karomah" UPPKS group belongs to a

small-scale institutional group and is expected to be a driving force for economic development for the general public in Bangunharja Village.

As for the background of the formation of the "Karomah" Prosperous Family Welfare Income Improvement Business Group (UPPKS) are as follows:

1. Many people, especially women who have the expertise and have a small business/home industry, but are constrained about capital and marketing.
2. As a forum for encouraging the development of local economy and small-scale community entrepreneurship.
3. As a pioneer of human resource development with the hope that the people of Bangunharja Village especially women who are still productive can join and develop themselves in entrepreneurship.

Furthermore, the benefits of the establishment of the "Karomah" Prosperous Family Revenue Improvement Business Group (UPPKS) are as follows:

1. "Karomah" UPPKS can manage savings and loan activities.

"Karomah" UPPKS can develop community business units, which include

1. production and agricultural production through farmer women groups.

"Karomah" UPPKS activities are the result of village innovations. These innovation activities are realized to increase productivity and prosperity for the members and groups of "Karomah" UPPKS themselves. Methamphetamine activity is a routine activity for each member, the term shabu-shabu money is a translation of the Sarebu Sabata contribution fee or two Rebu, this Methamphetamine money is allocated for group cash needs. The results of this activity are used to increase the members' income that is bought to buffet and groceries equipment for rent to the general public, so as to obtain additional income.

- 2) Women Empowerment Group Head of "Rasa Katineung"

Empowerment of Women Heads of Families (PEKKA) "Rasa katineung" is one of the groups formed by the Bangunharja Village Government in the context of increasing human resource development. The formation of the Women's Empowered Family Head (PEKKA) group "Rasa katineung" is a concern of the Bangunharja Village Government because seeing the reality of life in the community apparently is not spared many families lives that have failed in the family/household or many women have lost the head of their family (husband). This is one problem that must be sought a solution how to, in fact, the women community who become the head of the family as a result of being abandoned by their husbands can be empowered. So that the solution to this problem is in 2010 was formed the organization or group Empowering Women Heads of Families (PEKKA) "Rasa katineung".

As for the background of the formation of the PEKKA group "Rasa Katineung" are as follows:

1. There are many divorce cases so that women do not have work because their husbands provide for them.
2. The existence of a bad image as a widow and reduce the dignity of women.
3. The existence of a husband with special needs (disability) so that it cannot meet

the needs of women.

4. Overcoming poverty due to the existence of perenan family breadwinners.
5. As a forum for struggle in efforts to prepare women to become heads of families.
6. Empowering women to create an independent family.

The benefits of the formation of a group of Women Head of Household Empowerment (PEKKA) "

Rasa Katineung" are as follows:

1. Increase women's access to social protection programs from the government or initiatives from PEKKA groups themselves.
2. Empowering PEKKA members "Rasa Katineung" by building leadership and organizing capacity.
3. Provide training and form savings and loan groups.
4. Encouraging the formation of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) for the community.

The implementation of the "Katineung Rasa" Women's Head of Household (PEKKA) Empowerment Group includes monthly meetings, empowerment training and producing the Rengginang snack food business.

Based on research findings it is known that the implementation of the Village Innovation Program has not been fully able to encourage local economic development in Bangunharja Village, Cisaga District, Ciamis Regency, this is evidenced by the lack of coordination between the Village Government and the Village Innovation Implementation Team (TPID) in identifying local resources and a lack of understanding Regarding community characteristics, innovation activities cannot be understood by the business group community and the existence of the program does not have a good impact. Human resource and institutional development activities by the TPID are carried out through the Inter-Village Deliberation Meeting and socialization, but these activities are limited to the Government of Bangunharja Village, which does not involve the community, especially the "Karomah" Prosperous Family Revenue Improvement (UPPKS) Business Group and the Women Karomah Empowerment Group (PEKKA) "Rasa Katineung" which was the target of the program, further program socialization activities to the community were carried out by the Village Government resulting in the community not understanding the purpose, goals and substance of the implementation of the Village Innovation Program. Utilization of the potential of natural resources has been carried out by the business group in the presence of agricultural activities, namely planting of plant seeds that support raw materials for processing business products. As an effort to develop the continuation of the "Karomah" and PEKKA "Rasa Katineung" UPPKS groups, the Village Innovation Implementation Team (TPID) has carried out innovation activities by capturing or documenting local economic potential in the Bangunharja Village and documenting the production results of the business groups, this activity was carried out by utilizing modern technology, namely by designing Village website design, making Village potential videos and calendars containing the results of Village innovation activities, where these efforts are carried out as a promotional event to increase economic

income in the community. However, the documentation and promotion activities were still not having a good impact, especially on business groups. This was due to the fact that TPID had not been able to facilitate entrepreneurship training activities to the community. Besides, that the Village Government as the manager of the Village Fund had not been able to plan economic development activities that facilitated direct sustainability. business in the community. In providing innovation of ideas and ideas, the Village Innovation Implementation Team (TPID) still lacks an active role because these activities tend to be generated from the creativity of the community rather than from the TPID itself, so that in the future TPID is expected to provide direct assistance to the communities targeted by the program. During the period of implementation of the Village Innovation Program in local economic development by the TPID in Bangunharja Village, innovation activities have been carried out based on an agreement and accompanied by a budget based on the results of the Inter-Village Deliberation.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the discussion in the research that has been done, it can be concluded that the implementation of the village innovation program has not fully run well given the lack of effective and targeted direction and assistance to the community related to the task of the Village Innovation Implementation Team (TPID) in implementing the program. TPID as a facilitator has not been able to carry out appropriate activities in the management of village knowledge and innovation so that the quality of governance in the village government is not well developed in economic development in the community. The absence of socialization of the village innovation program by the TPID to the "Karomah" Prosperous Family Improvement Business (PEKKA) Empowerment and Household Empowerment Group (PEKKA) group for the "Katineung Rasa" cause innovation activities related to efforts to increase entrepreneurship still need to be reviewed and evaluated in order to be able to obtain goal and target. The TPID has carried out village innovation program activities following the activities stipulated in the Inter-Village Conference and referred to the Operational Funds for Activities, even though at the implementation stage, it still has shortcomings and benefits have not yet been fully felt by the Village Government and the business group community.

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