

Village Government Efforts In Overcoming Road Infrastructure Damage In Duwet Village

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ABSTRAK: Pemerintah daerah harus meningkatkan kinerjanya dan bertanggung jawab dalam mengelola aset desa untuk kepentingan seluruh masyarakat. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menilai peran masyarakat dalam pembangunan dan pemeliharaan jalan, serta untuk mengidentifikasi hambatan yang dihadapi oleh masyarakat desa dalam menangani infrastruktur jalan. Metodologi pengumpulan data penelitian ini meliputi tinjauan literatur dan observasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pembangunan infrastruktur masih tertinggal dan belum optimal, terbukti dari pembangunan infrastruktur jalan yang dianggap meresahkan masyarakat karena membahayakan keselamatan dan berpengaruh pada kesejahteraan masyarakat. Tanggung jawab pemerintah kota dalam memperbaiki kerusakan sarana transportasi lainnya terpecah-pecah. Sedangkan factor penghambat pemerintah daerah dalam menanggulangi kerusakan infrastruktur jalan adalah karena anggaran dana pembangunan. Harapan masyarakat terhadap pemerintah desa mengenai pembangunan infrastruktur jalan ini yaitu : pemerintah segera melakukan pembangunan jalan dan menggunakan dana desa dari pemerintah pusat dengan sebaik-baiknya sesuai dengan kebutuhan desa.

Kata kunci: Pemerintah, Infrastruktur Jalan, Masyarakat

ABSTRACT: Local governments must improve their performance and be responsible for managing village assets for the benefit of the entire community. The purpose of this study is to assess the role of communities in road development and maintenance, and to identify the barriers faced by village communities in dealing with road infrastructure. The data collection methodology of this study includes literature review and observation. The results showed that infrastructure development is still lagging behind and not yet optimal, as evidenced by the development of road infrastructure that is considered troubling to the community because it endangers safety and affects the welfare of the community. The responsibility of the city government in repairing damage to other transportation facilities is fragmented. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factor for the local government in tackling road infrastructure damage is the development fund budget. The community's expectations of the village government regarding road infrastructure development are: the government immediately carries out road construction and uses village funds from the central government as well as possible according to village needs.

Keywords: Government, Road Infrastructure, Society

1. INTRODUCTION

Development is the continuous and constant renewal of an environment for the better. In general, development is carried out with the active participation of the government and planned efforts. Development covers all aspects of political, economic, and socio-cultural life and can only be effective if the people of a country participate.

(Nilawati, Mahsyar, & Tahir, 2021) The Government of Indonesia, through the Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works, launched the Rural Infrastructure Development Program (PPIP) to support poverty reduction efforts and rural settlement infrastructure development through community participation, both individually and in groups, with the aim of improving people's lives. Infrastructure is a government asset that is built for the benefit of all parties. (Dewi Sarah Simbolon, Julita Sari, 2021) Transportation infrastructure is critical to a country's socioeconomic growth because it facilitates mobility to markets, jobs, and resources. Transportation infrastructure is seen as a critical asset by economies and governments around the world. (Nawir, Bakri, & Syarif, 2023)

Road networks are essential for providing local connections and movement. Roads are an aspect of transportation infrastructure that has contributed greatly to the development of cities, countries, or states. (Munigar & Sutedja, 2023) The theory of environmentally sound development is used to address issues such as environmental degradation, natural resource depletion, and impoverished situations caused by unwanted progress in urban and rural areas. (Krajangsri & Pongpeng, 2019) Damaged or inadequate roads can hamper economic development, hinder the availability of basic amenities, and even jeopardize the safety of citizens. Local governments must improve their performance and take responsibility in managing village assets for the benefit of the entire community. Village development aims to improve the standard of living of rural communities, improve the quality of human life, and reduce unemployment. (Mesa & Ratu udju, 2023) The growth of infrastructure will encourage accessibility, improve access to employment opportunities, social facilities, and necessities such as health and education institutions, and expand markets for agricultural commodities and services. (Khanani, Risper Sarah Adugbila, 2021)(Fajri, 2017)

The government should invest more in infrastructure development, especially in places that still lack adequate facilities and infrastructure. At the same time, in developing countries, this can be both a problem and an opportunity for development. With sufficient preparation, the government can have an important impact on the country's financial situation by reducing impoverishment, building resilience, increasing household income, developing education and health facilities, and expanding business confidence. (Nawir et al., 2023) However, infrastructure development in rural areas still leaves significant problems. The most specific problem is that rural communities have little opportunity to participate and influence development decisions in their areas. Financial constraints, lack of human resources, and geographical barriers usually limit the capacity of local governments to effectively manage these issues. (Fidelia, 2010) The federal government plays an important role in promoting regional expansion and growth through development schemes and projects. (Mesa & Ratu udju, 2023)

To overcome the aforementioned challenges, village governments are closely linked to frontline community service units, which serve as pivotal moments in the success of all programs. Thus, efforts to develop villages can help accelerate the achievement of community welfare, which is the goal of regional autonomy. (Dewi Sarah Simbolon, Julita Sari, 2021) The problem of road infrastructure in rural areas is a serious one, requiring a comprehensive and focused response. Overcoming this obstacle requires a methodical and planned approach involving various stakeholders, as well as the efficient use of existing resources. Village governance, as stipulated in Article 1 paragraph (2) of Law No. 6/2014 on Villages, is the administration of government affairs and the interests of the local community within the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. (Iskandar, Adi Soesiantoro, 2023)

The purpose of this study is to determine the contribution of the federal government in restoring damage that occurs on village roads. Road infrastructure is critical to rural development as it facilitates communication between regions, delivery of goods, and access to public services. According to J'afar M, infrastructure has a positive impact on economic growth by creating jobs in the construction sector in the short term and promoting higher efficiency and productivity in related industries in the medium and long term. (Nss, Suryawardana, & Triyani, 2015) Nonetheless, village governments still face various obstacles in providing adequate road infrastructure.

Road infrastructure development in rural areas is an important aspect in improving living conditions and boosting the local economy. In this context, issues related to road infrastructure are important matters that must be resolved by local governments. (Iverson & Dervan, 2013) The purpose of this study is to determine whether policies and programs implemented by local governments have improved the quality and accessibility of road infrastructure in the area. (Kogoya Teraik, Olfie Benu, 2015)

This research is planned to look more comprehensively at community participation and involvement in road infrastructure development, as well as the obstacles faced by village governments in road infrastructure development. Meanwhile, the theoretical objective of this research is intended to provide a new contribution to the academic literature on the role of village government in road infrastructure development, particularly in rural areas.

2. METHOD

2.1 Type Research

This research was conducted using descriptive qualitative methodology. Qualitative research is a method for collecting description data in the form of words and images, not in the form of numbers. This research falls into the category of desk research, which is also known as library research. The purpose of this research is to find out the involvement and contribution of the community in the development of road infrastructure in duwet bojong village, as well as to find out the obstacles faced by the village government in handling road infrastructure. This research uses two types of information data sources, namely primary and secondary data.

2.2 Data Source

Sugiyono (sugiyono, 2015), primary data sources are described as data sources that provide data directly to researchers who collect them. Researchers collect data directly from primary sources or places where investigations are conducted. Meanwhile, additional sources of information provide data to information collectors indirectly, such as through other people or documentation. Additional sources of information for this research include articles from journals, books, and other sources related to the subject of the research question.

2.3 Data Collection Method

The data collection methodology of this research includes literature review and observation. A literature review is any effort made by an analyst to gather information

related to the subject or problem to be or being studied. Scientific publications, research papers, scholarly articles, online encyclopedias, and textual sources both print and electronic can be used to gather knowledge. To collect data for this research project, literature on village government efforts to improve village roads was collected. The materials were then displayed and processed to ensure that they were concise and clear.

2.4 Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis approach is the process of evaluating and processing data to find patterns, relationships and relevant information. (sugiyono, 2013) miles and huberman advocated three procedures for assessing qualitative data: information reduction, information presentation, and conclusion drawing/verifying.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Understanding Village Government and Infrastruktur

Village Government

The Village Head, or other similar designation, leads the village government and is supported by village leaders, who function as organizational elements. Law No. 6/2014 on Villages clearly allocates tasks to the village government, such as coordinating management, implementing development, advancing the community, and empowering the community, in accordance with Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, and Unity in Diversity. Village leadership serves as the organizer of government, with the village head supported by village leaders. Government is necessary in the day-to-day operations of a state to organize, defend, and provide for the needs of its citizens because the essence of statehood is to rule, dominate, or incorporate. With the establishment of a government, all locations and their borders can be easily organized, monitored, and managed. Each region has its own government and apparatus, ranging from cities and villages, sub-districts, districts, regions, provinces, to the central government.

Village comes from the Sanskrit *deca*, which means hometown, place of origin, or birthplace. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, a village is a plot of land administered by several households with a self-governing organization (headed by a village head), or a village is a group of residences outside a city that acts as a unit. In his book "Village Autonomy", H.A.W. Widjaja defines a village as a legal community unit that has an original structure based on special origin rights. Village governance is based on diversity, involvement, independence, democratic change, and community empowerment (Sugiman, 2018).

Infrastructure

Fox (2004) refers to infrastructure as a public service resulting from a series of public projects generally provided by the general public sector to enhance private sector production and enable consumption by society. Moteff (2003) defines infrastructure in terms of defense and environmental responsibility, as well as economics. In addition, Vaughn and Pollard (2003) describe infrastructure as roads, bridges, water and wastewater systems, airports, ports, public buildings, schools, health facilities, prisons, recreation, power generation, fire departments, landfills and the internet.

Canning and Pedroni state that this infrastructure has consequences. Roads, education, healthcare and other facilities provide benefits to society. This suggests that the amenities provided by various facilities are beneficial externalities that can increase productivity across all inputs in the production process. The beneficial impact of infrastructure appears as a residual effect, which results in greater commercial and agricultural productivity without the need to add capital, labor, or technology. Infrastructure development will increase the profitability of businesses and farmers. One of the most obvious is road construction. Even in remote, hard-to-reach areas, such as mountain or valley sides, individuals often live in poverty and are isolated from the prosperity of adjacent growth centers (Atmaja & Mahalli, 2015).

3.2 Village Road Infrastructure

Road construction is the most basic and common activity undertaken by community groups to improve their operations and sustainability. According to Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, a village is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries authorized to regulate and manage the interests of the local community, based on local origins and customs that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In the short term, the growth in the number of transportation systems will create employment opportunities in the construction industry; in the medium and long term, it will help advance the effectiveness and efficacy of different socio-economic industries; therefore, road infrastructure development is seen as an approach that will promote educational excellence, economic growth, higher living standards, and better accessibility. (Helwani, 2023)

The accessibility of good facilities has a beneficial impact on the daily activities of residents or the environment, but on the contrary, if the existing facilities are not good, it will have a negative impact on the community as a whole, such as the activities of local farmers who bring their agricultural products, and the learning experience for children who are still in elementary school to go to school becomes disrupted and drains a lot of time, so that children become slow and lazy to go to school. A village is the lowest legal community unit with territorial boundaries that has the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the local community based on local origins and customs recognized by the state. Village development must result in better welfare. (Sasmito, 2017)

Dewi Sarah Simbolon's research title in 2021 was "The Role of Village Government in Infrastructure Development". The research findings show that village progress has stalled because the village government is unable to improve the standard of living of the community. This is influenced by the lack of government involvement with other village leaders, as well as their lack of assertiveness in carrying out their roles as village governments or village leaders (Dewi Sarah Simbolon, Julita Sari, 2021).

John Buni Mesa, 2023, with the title "The Role of Village Government in Infrastructure Development in Soba Rade and Puu Mawo Villages, West Sumba Regency" (Law No. 6, 2014). The research findings show that the Village Governments of Soba Rade and Puu Mawo, Waikabubak City Sub-district, West Sumba Regency, do not have the capacity to effectively divide tasks in the village development strategy. As a result, many operational activities and village development projects were delayed. The village governments of Soba Rade and Pu'u Mawo usually play an important role, as development is managed in a planned manner (Mesa & Ratu udju, 2023).

Then in 2017, Moh. Nazar Fajri published a study entitled "The Effect of Road Infrastructure Development on Improving Village Community Welfare (Case Study in

Jenggala Village, Tanjung District, North Lombok Regency)". The findings of the study revealed that, first, the construction of village roads in segments had a significant effect on public health, especially in the Jenggala Village area. Second, neighborhood engagement factors such as the number of wealthy families, type of employment, and level of education all have an impact on the growth rate of social outcomes (Fajri, 2017).

Azzahra Nadiah Munigar and Bambang Sutedia, 2023, "The Role of Local Government in Overcoming Road Infrastructure Damage in Karawang Regency". The results of the research show that the regional government's role in conquering roadway damage in Karawang Regency, in particular Ciampel District, is to repair roadways that have been damaged by collaborating with the roadway the subcontractor, PT Waskita, whose destruction has been brought about by government efforts, particularly the Jakarta-Bandung Fast Train Project. The regional government's role in countering road degradation in Karawang's bordering regions is to conduct segmented repairs to roads (Munigar & Sutedia, 2023).

3.3 Community Participation and Involvement in Road Infrastructure Development in Duwet Bojong Village

Community involvement in the national development process is a very important prerequisite for the successful growth of Indonesia. Community participation in development is seen as both a procedure and an objective, with involvement being a key indicator of success, especially in village development programs. As a result, engagement can serve two functions: as a tool to organize growth and as an end in itself (Kogoya Teraik, Olfie Benu, 2015).

The concept of development with a community engagement approach can provide many benefits, including:

1. Community-based development ensures sustainable results. Development will be more community-based, thus ensuring the sustainability of development results in the long term.
2. The community bears part of the cost of development projects, making them more affordable.
3. The government and non-governmental organizations act as facilitators, while the community takes the initiative.

According to Lin Herlina (2003), an additional advantage of involvement is empowerment, which includes increasing community awareness, enabling them to take the initiative and contribute to the procedures and outcomes of expansion, increasing capacity within the community, enabling them to take responsibility for project organization, and increasing project effectiveness and efficacy.

Community participation itself refers to the way the community contributes to their participation. The form of contribution from community involvement is of course determined by the stages of the program implementation process, because each stage will require new contributions. For example, during decision-making, community involvement can be in the form of contributing ideas, with the number of proposals and rejections being a reference. According to Cohen and Uphoff (1979), community participation in decision-making can be done in various forms, such as participation in meetings, discussions, submission of ideas, responses, or rejection of a program.

3.4 Village Government Obstacles in Overcoming Road Infrastructure in Duwet Bojong Village

Budgeting is a major hurdle in highway construction. Preparation is one of the most significant considerations in road finance. This includes determining which roads should be built first, based on predetermined priorities. A low budget implies that road construction goals are not being achieved, such as a lack of funds for infrastructure. This can happen when the funds provided are not channeled properly, so they cannot be used for all the desired programs. Therefore, local governments must ensure that the funds provided for road development are appropriate and timely so that the program can run smoothly and achieve optimal results.

According to Mr. Dadi, who is also a village official, "The village government or staff are very helpful in what the Duwet Village Head wants to build the village roads to be better than before, but the root cause of the absence of development implementation is due to the lack of budget resources and there are still many locations within the village that should receive special attention in growth and development." To ensure effective growth of village infrastructure, village leadership reaches out and collaborates with other authorities and groups.

The condition of the roads until now there are still several points where the road has not been repaired, the last road repair was approximately 5 years ago. The quality of the village roads has not improved, so in the months when it rains, the efficiency of traffic in Duwet Village is greatly affected, and sometimes motorists are involved in incidents due to the slippery and rough roads that cause imbalance when driving their motorized vehicles. The cause of the road's deterioration is also due to the fact that the village road is passed by large trucks carrying out construction of a project in a neighboring village, making the condition of the road even worse and over time it becomes a rough rocky road.

4. CONCLUSION

Transportation development in rural areas is critical to improving quality of life and stimulating the local economy. In this environment, the municipal government plays an important role in solving road challenges. Village leadership serves as the institutional organizer, with the village head supported by village officials. Government structures are necessary in the formation of a state to govern society, protect individuals, and meet the needs of citizens because the essence of government functions is to coerce, monopolize, or incorporate. Community involvement in village infrastructure development, especially village roads, is divided into three parts: organizing, implementing, and maintaining. Community involvement in the preparation stage can be in the form of registration, ideas, or thoughts. At the construction stage, community involvement is in the form of labor, equipment, and financial contributions. At the maintenance stage, community involvement is limited to labor donations.

The results of infrastructure improvement show that the village infrastructure provided is still very neglected and not maximized, as evidenced by the construction of road facilities that are considered to have an impact on the surrounding environment because they hinder the welfare of the community. The responsibility of the local government in repairing damage caused by additional roads can be divided into several categories. The local government's ability to address damage to transportation infrastructure is hampered by development funds. The community expects the village

government to immediately carry out road repairs and use funds from the central government as efficiently as possible according to the needs of the village.

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