DEVELOPING INFORMATIONTECHNOLOGY BASE VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION FOR SUSTAINABLE POVERTY ALLEVIATION MODEL

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Abstract- Indonesian Poverty alleviation programs in general are not sustainable as a result the number and percentage of poor people remains high about28,28 million (11,25 %) of the population of Indonesia(2015). This study:(1) increase effectiveness village government trough Information Technology (IT) Base Village Administration; (2) improve village social welfare (eradicate poverty); (3) improve quality of public services; (4) improve quality governance of village government; (5) increase competitiveness level of the village; and (5) to formulate recommendation actions for establishing a new policy of Balai PMD Yogyakarta on village administrationtraining anddevelopment. Based onresearch findings,village administrationsystemshould besimple, easy to understand, and easy toput into practice.The study shows availability IT base village administrationsurgentownedby the village heads and officers. IT base village administrationsiscomprising of: (a) Public Administration; (b) Population Administration; (c) Financial Administration; (d) Village Development Administration; (e) Administrative of Village Consultative Body (BPD); and (f) Other Administrations.

Keywords- Village Head And Officers, Information Technology (It) Base Village Administration, Sustainable Poverty Alleviation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Act Number 6 of 2014 about the Village is expected to give a legal framework for the holding of a plenary village government and in conjunction with institutions such as the government related to the village, district/city, province and Ministry of Home Affairs in particular. Further to the implementation of the Act Number 6 is followed by Government Regulation Number 43 andGovernment Regulation Number 60 of 2014and finally revised by issuing Government Regulation Number 22 of 2015.There have been a number of laws governing the umbrella of villages either by Minister of Home Affairs or Regulation Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration Affairsof the Republic of IndonesiaNumber 5 Year 2015 on Priority Usageof Village Funds Affairs. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 32 of 2006 on Guidelines for the Village Administration; Regulation Number 113 of 2014 on village Financial Management Guidelines; Regulation Number 114 of 2014 Guidelines for Rural Development; and RegulationMinister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration Affairsof the Republic of IndonesiaNumber 4 of 2015 on managing village-owned enterprises.

In addition Act Number 6 of 2014 has a very significant change which puts the village as "subjects" of development. The position of village chief no longer as representative of District/City Government but rather as "community leaders", as the official maker of commitment which is responsible for the entire building in the village. The village has a bigger authorityon managing itself. Ministry of Home Affairs providescommon guidance on organization of village government. As a consequence, the village leader is expected to be more accountable and apply good governance. There are a number of important roles of village chief with all devices associated with village community: (1) improve public services for the people of the village in order to accelerate embodiment of general welfare; (2) enhance resilience of social culture in order to create a society that is able to maintain the village as part of social unity of national security; (3) improve economy of village community and address national development disparities; and (4) strengthen village community as a subject of development.

Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 32 Year 2006 on Guidelines for Rural Administration mentions many basic administrative tasks that must be managed by the village chief, namely: (a) Public Administration; (b) Population Administration; (c) Financial Administration; (d) Village Development Administration; (e) Administrative of Village Consultative Body (BPD); and (f) Other Administrations. How many activities and responsibilities "that must be done by the village chief. This condition becomes more severe in its management atthe village which hasnumber of villagers more than 20,000 people. Manyfunds providedby thecentral and local governmentsfor development invillages acrossIndonesia.

Developing IT (informationtechnology)base village administrationfor sustainable poverty alleviation modelis in line with the roadmap of research that has been and is being done the research team. There are a number of important findings from three (3) previous studies that have been completed. The first study (National Strategic Research 2010)sponsored by DP2M (Comission of Higher Education) entitled

Reinforcement Social Capital and Access to Capital For Sustainable Poverty Alleviation Model - case study of Fishermen Community in Depok Beach - Bantul (Prabowo, 2010). The second study (National Strategic Research 2011) sponsored by Commission of Higher Education) entitled Salt Production Technology Innovation Based Economic Democracy for Independence and Welfare of the Nation "(Prabowo, *et al*, 2011). The third study (National Strategic Research 2013-2014) sponsored by DP2M (Comission of Higher Education) entitled Developing Management System Bumdes (Village-Owned Enterprise) For Sustainable Poverty Alleviation Model.So far poverty alleviation programs have been successful in reducing the number of poor people. But the success of poverty alleviation programs since 2000-2013 fluctuate. The number of poor people in towns and villages not only decreased but also increased. In 2000 in Indonesia, there are 38.70 million poor people (19.14 percent), 2005 (15.97 per cent), 2006 (17.75 per cent), in 2013 there were 28.55 million poor people (11, 47%), and 28,28 million (11,25 %) in 2015. Based on the percentage of the population of urban and rural poor since 2000 there is a tendency more rural poor people. There is improvement in the number of poor people has declined, although nominally number of poor people is still very much close to 30 million people.

There is about 63.35 percent of the poor in Indonesia live in rural areas.The study focus on rural poverty alleviation. IT (informationtechnology)base village administrationfor sustainable poverty alleviation modeland *management system ofvillage-owned enterprises(BUMDes)* are particularly relevant, though without neglecting alleviation of poverty in urban areas. Until now, majority of village chiefshave been stating not ready to implement and manage available village funds that are mandated by law. Many village chiefs ask to local governments to facilitate them on preparing and managing such bigger village funds. However, local governments are not ready to facilitate them especialy related to new regulations and usage information technology. Village chiefs are facing high risk of managing village government especialy on village funds. The high risks are unablelities village chiefs to follow regulations deliver to legal issuessuch as beingconvicted. The objective of the study is expected to: (1) increase effectiveness village government; (2) improve village social welfare (eradicate poverty); (3) improve quality of public services; (4) improve quality governance of village government; and (5) increase competitiveness level of the village. Furthermore, expected finding (the model) can be applied nationally, of course, need to be adjusted depending on geographic, social and economic levels of village condition.Balai PMD as "research partners" may utilize findings of the study to provide consultation and facilitate training and development for village chiefsacross Indonesia.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

During preparation stage before the field research conducted, the research team identifiedpreviousresearches (past researches) either already done by the research team (part of the research roadmap), and the research being undertaken other researchers. Primary and secondary data collected and summarized including relevant qualitative and quantitative data of various scientific publications/journals. The research team also studied the legal basis related to the village, such as some Regulations of the Minister of Home Affairs; Act Number 6 of 2014, Government Regulations (PP), Regional Government Regulations (PERDA) as base considerations in poverty reduction policy/recommendations. Community-based research approach (community-based investigations) is conducted to gain a comprehensive understanding to the micro-level in an attempt to break out of poverty (Krishna, 2005).Furthermore, research team conducted observations and interviews comprehensively with relevant stakeholders such as local government (hamlets, villages, and districts), village chiefs, village officers, members of Village Consultative Body(BPD), community leaders, officials of district level, members of social organization in the village, and experts (trainers) of Balai PMD Yogyakarta to obtain a complete picture of the study. The research team excavates and evaluates information related to village funds, IT based village administration, and alleviation of poverty by observation and in-depth interviews. In keeping with the theme of the research, the sampled village is Bleberan Village, Gunungkidul (representing a remote village area) and village of Triharjo,Sleman (representing an urban village). The researchers also used focus group discussion (FGD) methods with the involvement of community leaders, citizens and young adults; women and men; observation; and equipped with quantitative methods (surveys of households).

III. RESULTS DAN DISCUSSION

The team conducted several discussions to finalize the research instruments as well as the target resource planning and respondents who want to be interviewed. Indeed, the team was not easy to make field research instrument relatively short and simple, while the scope is very broad, in-depth studies, and systematic. The team enriched with 5 research assistants who are 4 familiar to develop IT based applications (IT Developer) and one research assistant (S2 MM) non-IT related aspects of the village administration.Preliminary research carried out by several stakeholders suchas local government (hamlets, villages, and districts), village chiefs, village officers, members of Village Consultative Body(BPD), community leaders, officials of district

level, members of social organization in the village, and experts (trainers).

Based on collected preliminary data the research team conducts a focus group discussion (FGD) stage 1 at the village level; and then focus group discussion (phase 2) with the involvement of local governments, community leaders, and citizens in the village Bleberan, District Playen, Gunungkidul and in Triharjo Village, District Sleman. Findings on administrative management aspect of village administration and fund in Bleberan village and Triharjo villages show that in almost all activities of the village administrationare still managed manually. Triharjo villagehas not been using Information Technologyfor administration activities since three years ago due to a virus attack on its computer system. A village goverment conventionally uses 32 books of village administrations comprising: (a) Public Administration; (b) Population Administration; (c) Financial Administration; (d) Village Development Administration; (e) Administrative of Village Consultative Body (BPD); and (f) Other Administrations. The main issues facing at village governance related to time consuming to serve clients (community), inaccurate data, damaged documents (eaten by termites), citizens have to commute to the village office to complete paperwork such as family card, ID cards, and various certificates. Both villages do not serve society well. Many complaints delivered by society regarding quality servises in the village office. Avaiability of IT-Based Village Administration urgently needed to help expedite the process of village administration, document storage, retrieval/documents quickly and accurately, which in turn created excellent service in the village offices.

The research team also evaluated the process and results of VillageMedium Term Development Plan(RPJMD) in the village Triharjo and Bleberan. Because of the villages have not yet used IT-based village administration leadto villages are not excellent in village services. The village chief should understand and apply the provisions of Regulation Number 114 Year 2014 on Guidelines for Rural Development. Unfortunately,the two did not apply well. In addition village chiefs find some difficultieson serving village administration and moreover in the case of village finances. The village is also experiencing difficulties in terms of drafting RPJMDes (Medium Term Development Plan for the Village), RKPDes (Village Government Work Plan) and the preparation of APBDes (Village Budget). The availability of three plans in each village is as main requirement for the disbursement of village funds by the Rural District / City Government.Other problemsthatare faced bythe village head (chief) is how to compile semesterlyreports (in July), village chief accountability report (annually), and villageyear-endreport(no later than the end of January next year). The These team identify the above mentioned problemsdueto the lack ofsupport of information technology(IT) in villageadministration. Based on above findings, the research team conducted an analysisfor the development ofinformation technologyfor the villageas aneffort to increasethe effectiveness ofthe villageadministrationandsustainablepovertyalleviation . The accuracy of village data that can be updated easily and instantly makes village data into more reliable. Reliable village administration(data) is essential for decision-making or policy for the village which can be accounted for.For example,frequentinaccuracy of dataDPT(voters list). Very oftenpeoplewho've diedare stillregistered as voters. This happens because there is renewed automatically village administrative data. Likewise, other data related to distribution of RASKIN(rice for the poor), there are manycases ofpoor peoplewhoshouldreceiveRASKINdid not evenget it, whilethat shouldnot be entitled toRaskinevenget it.There are many other cases that the issue of data or village administration urged a valid and reliable for every village in Indonesia.

The findings based on the evaluation of village administration and village fund management indicated that in addition to the unavailability of information technology is also due to the relatively low capacity of the head of the village, village officers in administrative management of the village. Further evaluation of the use of funds in the village Bleberan and Triharjo indicate not in accordance with the provisions Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration Affairs Number5onthe priority use of village funds. Under the provisions of the Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Areas and Transmigration Affairs stated that the priority use of village funds allocated to: (a) the village government administration, (b) the implementation of village development, (c) village community development and empowerment of village communities. Theresearch resultsindicatevillage funds disbursement processhas been delayeddue to the ratification delayon the Regional (District)Budget(APBD), the villageis alsoexperiencingdifficulties in thepreparation of theVillage Budget (APBDes).The next issue appears related to the implementation, accountability, andfinal reporting ofvillagefundsat the end ofthe year. Case in village Triharjo and Bleberanals ooccur in the majority of villages across Indonesia. Chairman of the research team encountered a similar case occurredin130villages in Tanah Lautregency, South Kalimantan Province.

CONCLUSION

In accordance with Regulation Minister of Home Affairs Number 32 Year 2006 on Guidelines for Rural Administration shows many basic administrative tasks that must be managed by the

village chief and village officers. A village government conventionally uses 32 books of village administrations comprising of: (a) Public Administration; (b) Population Administration; (c) Financial Administration; (d) Village Development Administration; (e) Administrative of Village Consultative Body (BPD); and (f) Other Administrations. There are so many activitiesandresponsibilitiesthat must bedone bythe village head andvillage officers. Major findingsinthe field indicatecomplexity ondocumentationvillageadministration.In addition tothe aboveadministrative tasks, the head ofthe villageandthe villagealsoperformmanyothertaskssuch asthe preparation ofRuralDevelopment Plan, RKPDes,
APBDesandvillagesaccountabilityreportshould be reportedto the Regent/Mayor. The village chief andofficers alsoperformmanyothertaskssuch aspreparing RPJMDes (Medium Term Development Plan for the Village), RKPDes (Village Government Work Plan) and APBDes (Village Budget). RPJMDes,RKPDes,
APBDesandvillagesaccountabilityreportshould be reportedto the Regent/Mayor semesterly.
Until now, majority of village chiefshave been stating not ready to prepare RPJMDes (Medium Term Development Plan for the Village), RKPDes (Village Government Work Plan) and APBDes (village budget) and also to implement and manage available village funds that are mandated by law. Many village chiefs ask to local governments to facilitate them on preparing and managing such bigger village funds. However, local governments are not ready to facilitate them especialy related to new regulations and usage information technology. Village chiefs are facing high risk of managing village government especialy on village funds. The high risks are unablelities village chiefs to follow regulations deliver to legal issuessuch as beingconvicted. Many complaints delivered by society regarding quality servises in the village office. Avaiability of IT-Based Village Administration urgently needed to help expedite the process of village administration, document storage, retrieval/documents quickly and accurately, which in turn created excellent service in the village offices.

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