

## The role of village community empowerment institution in Galanti village development of Buton district

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### Abstract

*The village plays an important role in national development not only because most of the people of Indonesia reside in the village, but the village contributes greatly in creating national stability. The purpose of this study was to determine how the role of social institutions and to find out what factors hampered the role of social institutions in developing Galanti Village. The method in this study is juridical empirical, which clearly distinguishes facts from norms, views legal phenomena must be purely empirical, namely social facts, using empirical science methods (qualitative methods or quantitative methods and value-free. The results of the study indicate that the development of villages in Galanti Village can run well according to the Village Medium Term Development Plan. As for the factors that hamper the role of the Galanti Village Community Empowerment Institution is the lack of human resources in developing productive businesses, the lack of knowledge of business groups that have formed in the villages in developing his group's activities and lack of understanding in carrying out their tasks and functions, besides the lack of public knowledge in utilizing various potential local economic development as an alternative effort to increase their income and welfare.*

**Keywords:** *Development; Role; Social Institutions*

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### 1. Introduction

Indonesia is a developing country that is undergoing development, both materially and spiritually. Development here covers various fields, including economic development, which aims to improve the welfare of the community sustainably to place the order of the Indonesian people back on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution are the ideological and constitutional foundations of national economic development. Economic development can be realized with the participation of the community in development. The role of the community in development is as a subject and object of development, which together participates by devoting all thoughts and resources they have.

Development is a manifestation of the willingness and ability of a country to be able to develop more towards a better direction (Adisasmita, 2006; Edy, 2006; Kessa, 2015). Social development, in essence, aims to create a just and prosperous society following Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The development paradigm is centered on the people, concentrating the community or people as the center of attention and targets as well as the main actors in development. As Wiridin (2019) stated that community have the authority to implement and develop municipal policies aimed at providing programs, changes, engagement, projects and social mobilization to enhance the social welfare.

The village plays an essential role in national development. Not only because most of the people of Indonesia live in villages, but villages make a significant contribution to creating national stability (Firman, 2015). Village development is part of a series of national development. National development is a series of sustainable development efforts covering all aspects of people's lives (Adisasmita, 2013).

Village development aims to improve the quality of human resources, including the creation of a climate that encourages the growth of village community initiatives and self-sufficiency (Edy, 2006). The rural population is a potential human resource that has a dual role, namely as an object of development and at the same time as a subject of development (Edy, 2006; Nurman, 2015). It is said that village becomes the object of development, because some of the population in rural areas viewed from the quality aspect still needs to be empowered. On the contrary, as the subject of development, the rural population plays a significant role as actors in the process of rural development and national development.

Village development is away and approach of development programmed by the state (government and society) by deploying its capabilities to build rural communities. Village development is an obligation and political responsibility of the state to solve the country's socio-economic problems.

Rural development in Indonesia is a domestic socio-economic and political problem that receives attention and attention from various groups, not only from government but also receives attention from external parties. Rural development in Indonesia is still weak from various aspects of development, both aspects of aid and moral support, politics, technology, and funding.

Development strategies that are too centralistic are examples of past bureaucratic uncertainty over variations in local community development and are less responsive to the interests and needs of the community at the village level. Centralistic strategies cause the participation and spirit of the community to develop the economic potential that can not be adequately developed.

Participation has indeed long been the decoration of the lips of officials from the central to the village level that development and sustainability of development results will not succeed if it is not supported by "community participation" (Adisasmita, 2013). However, the concept of community participation used by officials is far different from the concept of actual participation. Community participation, according to officials, is only emphasized in terms of tax payments, the implementation of policies set by the government, the application of technology introduced or consuming domestic products, and the contribution of the material in the form of land, stone, cement, and others.

In achieving the success of community development, all development planning, implementation, and evaluation programs must involve the community, because they are the ones who know the problems and needs in order to develop their territory because they will later be able to utilize and assess the success or failure of development in their area.

The Regional Autonomy program aims to accelerate economic growth and regional development. Reducing disparities between regions and improving the quality of public services to be more efficient and responsive to the potential needs and characteristics of each region. In Article 1 paragraph 5, Regional Autonomy is the right, authority and obligation of autonomous regions to self-regulate and manage government

affairs and the interests of local communities under statutory regulations. However, decentralization is also expected to bring people closer to the process of development

## **2. Methodology**

The research method in this paper is normative juridical, which views the law as a binding regulation, refers to legal norms as outlined in laws and regulations, legal principles, legal history, and jurisprudence. The approach in the normative juridical method uses a statutory approach, a case approach, and a historical approach. Normative legal research aims to produce arguments, theories or concepts as prescriptions for solving problems.

## **3. Findings and Discussions**

### **3.1. General Description of Galanti Village, Pasarwajo District, Buton Regency**

Buton Regency is a second level region in Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. Buton Regency is located on the island of Buton, which is the largest island outside the main island of the Sulawesi Archipelago, which makes it the 113th most significant island in the world. The district capital is located in Pasar Wajo. This regency has an area of 2,488.71 km<sup>2</sup> (before the expansion of 6,463 km<sup>2</sup>), and in 2004, there were 265,724 inhabitants (before the expansion of 533,931 people). Buton Regency is famous for producing asphalt.

As an autonomous region, Buton Regency has an administrative area consisting of 7 (seven) Districts, namely Pasar Wajo Subdistrict, Wabula Subdistrict, Wolowa Subdistrict, Siontapina Subdistrict, Lasalimu Selatan Subdistrict, Lasalimu Subdistrict, Kapontori Subdistrict. From the administrative area, which is divided into several sub-districts, there is also a smaller administrative area, the village which is bound by Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

The village is a legal community unit that has the authority to control and manage government affairs, interests of the local community based on community initiatives, fundamental rights, and traditional rights. Galanti Village is geographically located in the Wolowa sub-district of Buton Regency, one of the villages that bloomed in 2011. The determination as a Galanti village through Buton District Regulation No. 30 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Galanti Village, Wolowa District.

The purpose of the formation of the Galanti Village is to improve the effectiveness of government services, development economics, and community development in the area of Kaumbu Village needs to be expanded by the formation of Galanti Village, Wolowa District.

It is said that the story that developed from generation to generation in the community, the origin of the name of the village of Galanti, comes from the word Galanti which means "Tree Name." The story at that time, that in Galanti Village there was a large tree in the Sokoa River that had collapsed and the Wood carcass was hundreds of years old and still today intact, with the eternity of the carcass of the Galanti tree so that it clings to the name of the village for generations to this day. Galanti as one of the Deifinitf Villages.

Galanti is a village that was formed since the colonial era with the status of the village led by a village chief. At that time it was still in the area of Wolowa Village, along with population growth, the complexity of development problems and easy access

to government and social affairs services, Kampung Galanti was expanded as one of the definitive villages, in 2011 the division of Kaumbu Village.

**3.2. Geographical Condition of Galanti Village**

Galanti Village is located approximately 13 KM from the capital city of Buton Regency or approximately 2 KM from the capital city of Wolowa District. The village of Galanti is largely inhabited by the Cia-cia and other tribes who have long lived and settled. The boundaries of Galanti Village are:

1. District Office borders northside
2. Wolowa Village borders the south side
3. Kaumbu Village borders westside
4. Pasarwajo Bay borders eastside

While the total area of Galanti Village reaches ± 675 Ha consisting of:

- a. Settlement Land: 8 Ha
- b. Plantation / Agriculture land: 285 Ha
- c. Village Office Area: 2 Ha
- d. Protected Forest Area: 366 Ha
- e. Other: 14 Ha

**3.3. Government and the Galanti Village Development Program**

The village has origin rights and traditional rights in regulating and managing the interests of the local community and contributing to the realization of the ideals of independence based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The village government, as the organizer of government affairs, has received legal protection in the constitutional system in Indonesia. In juridical normative village, law governs the structure of the village including sub-systems that exist in the village, such as village community organizations (Village Community Organization).

Following the laws and regulations governing the village, the village government of Galanti is led by a village head which is directly elected by the community through village head elections (Pilkades). The following is the history of village governance in several periods of leadership:

**Table 1.** The History of the Head of Galanti Village Government

No	Period	Name	Information
1	2011-2015	Samsudin	Definitive
2	2015-2017	La Jamil	Paw
3	2017-2018	La Nobu Ali	Executive
4	2018-2024	La Jamil	Definitive

Village Development in Galanti Village can run well according to the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM Dec). With so many development programs running according to plan, it can be concluded that the leadership function of the village head in managing the development program is running optimally and optimally. The following is the Galanti village development program from year to year:

**Table 2.** The Galanti village development program

No	Tahun	Development Activities	Information
1	2009	Village road construction	PNPM Mandiri
2	2011	Building a Kindergarten Building	PNPM Mandiri
3	2011	Construction of Public Toilets	PNPM Mandiri
4	2012	Middle school construction	PNPM Mandiri
5	2012	Development of Supporting Health	PNPM Mandiri
6	2013	Development Meeting place	COREMAP
7	2010	SAMIRI Vocational Development	APBN
8	2010	Building the Farm Road	APBD
9	2015	Village Office Builder	Dana Desa
10	2016	Village Ring Road Development	Dana Desa
11	2017	Concrete Rabat Road Construction	Dana Desa
12	2017	Fisherman Road Construction	APBD
13	2017	Volly Field Development	Anggaran Dana Desa
14	2017	Development of kindergarten	Dana Desa
15	2017	Development of village-owned business entity offices	Dana Desa
16	2017	Clean water construction	APBN
17	2018	Builder footsal field	Dana Desa
18	2018	Construction of Street Lights	Dana Desa

Data Source: Government of Galanti Village 2018

**3.4. The Role of the Galanti Village Penitentiary in Development**

Village Community Institutions are tasked with empowering village communities, participating in planning and implementing development, and improving village community services.

As a partner of the village government, the tasks of the community organization are: (1) Develop a participatory development plan; (2) Implement, control, utilize, maintain and develop participatory development; (3) Mobilizing and developing participation, mutual cooperation and community self-help; (4) Fostering dynamic conditions in the community in the context of community empowerment.

Types of Village Community Institutions, namely: (1) Neighborhood Association; (2) Citizens Associations (RW); (3) Fostering Family Welfare (PKK); Karang Taruna (Kartar); (4) Community Empowerment Institution (LPM); (5) Customary Institutions.

**Table 3.** The Active Status table of the Galanti Village Community Institution

No	Community Institution	Status
1	Neighborhood Association	Active
2	Citizens Association	Active
3	Builder of Family Welfare	Active
4	Youth organization	Active
5	Customary Institutions	Active

Data Source: Government of Galanti Village 2018

Through local community deliberations in the framework of community services determined by the Village or Village. The Neighborhood Association is led by the Head of the RT chosen by the people. An RT consists of several houses or families (family heads). In the bureaucratic system in Indonesia, usually, RT (Rukun Tetangga) is under the RW (Rukun Warga).

### 1. Pillars of Neighbors

Rukun Tetangga (RT) is the division of territory in Indonesia under the Rukun Warga (RW). The Neighborhood Association is not included in the division of government administration, and its formation is

The neighborhood association is a community organization that is recognized and fostered by the government to maintain and preserve the values of Indonesian society based on cooperation and kinship and to help improve the smooth functioning of government, development, and society in villages and villages. Each RT consists of as many as 30 households for the village and as many as 50 households for the village that is formed.

### 2. Pillars of citizens

Rukun Warga (RW) is a term of the territorial division under the Kelurahan. Rukun Warga (RW) is a Community Institution that is formed through the deliberation of RT (Rukun Tetangga) management in its working area in the framework of government and community services that are recognized and fostered by the Regional Government established by the Lurah.

Rukun Warga (RW) is a Community Institution that is recognized and fostered by the government to maintain and preserve the values of Indonesian society based on cooperation and kinship and to help improve the smooth functioning of government, development, and society in the Kelurahan. Each RT consists of as many as possible at least ten households and a maximum of 50 households in each RT. Every RW consists of at most 3 RTs and a maximum of 10 RTs.

### 3. Fostering Family Welfare (PKK)

Fostering Family Welfare is a social organization that empowers women to participate in the development of Indonesia. PKK is famous for its "10 main programs."

Among the 10 (Ten) PKK Basic programs are primarily basic human needs, namely:

- a) The appreciation and practice of Pancasila
- b) Mutual Cooperation
- c) Food
- d) Clothing
- e) Housing and Household Management
- f) Education and Skills
- g) Health
- h) Development of Cooperative Life
- i) Environmental Sustainability



j) Healthy Planning

Family Welfare Development (PKK) in Galanti Village is active and is played by women who are chaired by the wife of the Head of Galanti Village.

**Table 4.** Family Welfare Development Activities

<b>NO</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Status of Implementation</b>
<b>1</b>	Posyandu	always
<b>2</b>	Study on Family Welfare Empowerment	always
<b>3</b>	Health Education	Incidental
<b>4</b>	Community service	Incidental
<b>5</b>	Etc	

Data Source: Government of Galanti Village

4. Youth Organization

Karang Taruna (Kartar) is a youth organization in Indonesia. Youth Organization is a place for the development of non-partisan young generation, which grows based on awareness and sense of social responsibility from, by, and for the community, especially young people in the Village / Kelurahan or equivalent social community, which is mainly engaged in social welfare. As a youth social organization, Youth Organization is a forum for coaching and developing and empowering to develop productive economic activities by utilizing all available potentials in the environment, both human and natural resources that already exist. As a youth organization, the Youth Organization is guided by the Basic Guidelines and Household Guidelines, which have also regulated the management structure and tenure in each area starting from the Village / Kelurahan to the National level. All of this is a form of organizational regeneration for the continuation of the organization and the formation of Karang Taruna members both in the present and in the future.

**3.5. Inhibiting Factors of the Role of Village Penitentiaries in Development in Galanti Village**

Identification of the factors inhibiting the role of the village head in fostering the Galanti Village community institution are as follows:

1. Lack of human resources in developing productive businesses in the village
2. Lack of knowledge of business groups that have been formed in villages in developing their group activities and lack of understanding in carrying out their tasks and functions
3. Lack of understanding of village government officials, BPD management, LPM management & community organizations in Galanti village in implementing their main tasks and functions

The lack of public knowledge in utilizing a variety of potential local economic development as an alternative effort to increase income and welfare.

#### 4. Conclusion

The role of the Galanti Village Community Empowerment Institution is through formal functional activities planned in the Galanti Village RPJM as well as incidental formal activities. From the results of the study, it can be concluded the factors inhibiting the role of the Galanti Village Community Empowerment Institute in development, one of which is the lack of human resources in developing productive businesses in the village.

The Galanti Village Community Empowerment Institute, as a partner institution in the administration of village governance, must receive development priorities. In preparing the RPJM Des, there must be a unique program to increase the capacity of Human Resources for Community Institutions in Galanti Village. The village government must also make a cooperation with outsiders in order to improve the quality of human resources of each Village Community Empowerment Institution in Galanti Village.

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