

## Evaluation of the village development index as an effort to provide the right policy intervention

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### ABSTRACT

*The change in the paradigm of village development from "building villages" to "developing village" forced the village government to provide the right policies so that the expected development could be realized. However, the data that has so far been associated with the developing village index is quantitative and tends to be stagnant. This study aims to evaluate the village development index qualitatively. By using a comparative program after only evaluation approach and a qualitative descriptive research method that emphasizes how the community and village government interpret the programs that have been given before. The results of the study show different findings from the quantitative approach, especially on the Economic Resilience index, which seems to be no different from other villages in general in Indonesia. Even though it has the ideal potential to become an independent village. The recommendations resulting from this research are that it is necessary to maximize Access to Financial Institutions and Trade Service Centers so that their potential can be developed towards an independent village.*

### Keywords:

*Program Evaluation; Qualitative; Developing Village Index*

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## INTRODUCTION

Policy changes regarding Villages in Indonesia with policy No. 6 of 2014 provide an understanding that the village development paradigm has undergone a paradigm shift from the original "Building Villages" to "Developing Villages", where this "Building Village" makes the village a development subject that can plan, implement, and empower their own people. In this paradigm, the village government is tasked with monitoring, strengthening, supporting and supervising (Zulfida & Samah, 2021). To realize this task, the Indonesian government provides a measurement program called the Developing Village Index, this measurement program is used to capture the development of village independence based on

the implementation of the Village Law with the support of Village Funds and Village Facilitators.

Meanwhile, in Regulation of the Minister of Villages for Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration No. 2 of 2016 concerning the Village Development Index (IDM). IDM itself is a composite index that is formed based on three indices including social resilience index, economic resilience index, and ecological or environmental resilience index. IDM sees the development of village independence as based on the implementation of the Village Law as well as village support and assistance. The existence of this IDM leads to the accuracy of interventions in policies with the right correlation of development interventions and aims to determine the status of village progress and independence while at the same time providing basic data and information for village development. In the status of progress and independence of the village, there is a measure of classifying villages in order to determine interventions for both the budget and village development policies, where the status includes independent villages, developed villages, developing villages, underdeveloped villages, and very underdeveloped villages. There is an IDM measurement that is carried out every year as material for evaluating policies that have been implemented in the village so that the evaluation material can be used as motivation for the village to change for the better (Directorate General of Village and Rural Development, 2020).

Conditions in Indonesia from year to year there are still many villages classified as Developing Villages, meanwhile in 2022 there are as many as 6293 villages classified as Independent Villages, 20249 villages in the advanced position, 33892 in the developing position, 9233 villages in the disadvantaged position, and 4425 villages in a very disadvantaged position.



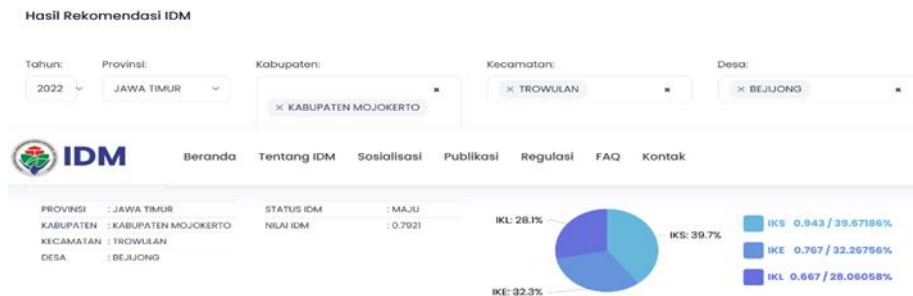
**Figure 1.** Indonesia's IDM results for 2019-2022

Source: [idm.kemendesaa.go.id](http://idm.kemendesaa.go.id)

Judging from Figure 1. it shows there are difficulties in the development of an advanced village to an independent village. Often this difficulty is influenced by the potentials that exist in the village at this time that have not been developed to the fullest. Many village potentials are not utilized properly because many villagers migrate to cities and depend on jobs provided by urban areas. As a result, urban areas become congested and competition becomes more intense. In addition, the difficulties experienced by advanced villages towards independent villages are due to the lack of appropriate policy innovations because so far the use of village funds has been dominated by infrastructure development such as the construction of drainage improvements, repair of culverts, construction of retaining walls, repair of septic tanks and construction of posyandu (Zulfida & Samah, 2021). This causes the village government to be confused in providing policy interventions to achieve an independent village.

One of the villages experiencing difficulties in increasing IDM from the advanced category to the independent category is Bejijong Village, Trowulan District, Mojokerto Regency. The current IDM score in Bejijong Village is 0.7921 with a social score (IKS) of

0.94/39.7%, environment (IKL) 0.67/28.1%, and economy (IKE) 0.77/28.1%. On this score there are still a number of indicators that have not been filled in completely, the reason for which is still unknown whether there are respondents who did not fill in or there may have been technical errors when analyzing data from the data that has been collected.



**Figure 2.** Bejijong Village IDM score results for 2022  
Source: [idm.kemendesa.go.id](http://idm.kemendesa.go.id)

Based on the results of the pre-interview with the government of Bejijong Village, the measurements and results of the IDM analysis carried out were not fully in accordance with the actual conditions of the village. Apart from that, there is still an in-depth understanding of each indicator of a developing village that needs to be further explored. This is because the quantitative data that has been used as a reference is limited to general data, even though policy interventions often require deepening of specific data for each indicator of a developing village. The existence of these problems will be carried out in research evaluating the development of village independence which is seen in the implementation of policies and patterns of community life based on indicators in the IDM and the schemes used include development planning and public policies. Thus the purpose of this research is of course to qualitatively evaluate each indicator of village independence in Bejijong Village, Mojokerto Regency.

According to [Arifin et al. \(2020\)](#) in his research it shows that an independent village can be achieved through ideal village financial management. Apart from that, in his research, he recommended implementing good village governance through optimizing the role of BUMDes which helps improve the community's economy and village income to achieve an independent village. Meanwhile, according to [Adhinata et al. \(2020\)](#) the structure and functions of village government institutions are formulated by taking into account village interests and independence, village stakeholders need to be active/creative in empowering village potential, based on these two recommendations, this research will also pay attention to village financial management and the structures and functions of village government institutions as the focus of research. It also aims to fill in the state of the art formulated from previous research.

## METHOD

The method used in this study is using qualitative research methods to obtain in-depth data and in accordance with the conditions of Bejijong Village. This method begins with observing and interviewing the people of Bejijong Village regarding the empirical conditions of Village Independence Indicators. The interviews in this study used two approaches, namely purposive sampling and accidental sampling. The combination of these two approaches is an attempt to obtain comparative data. After finding the data, an analysis of the field data findings was carried out with indicators of developing villages.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The independence of the community needs to be continuously fostered so that the achievement of social development goals such as the formation of a just, prosperous and prosperous society can be fulfilled. People who are free from poverty will be characterized by prosperity (Bradshaw, 2007). To achieve prosperity and prosperity, it is not only the government's responsibility but the community also has an important role in this matter, where the government can provide direction and policies, and at the village level it needs to be implemented into activities that are easy to implement and based on the potential of the village.

Optimizing the functions of various resources owned by the village and associating them with various resources outside the village will realize the development of an independent village (Andari & Ella, 2021). Each village certainly has a variety of diverse resources, both individually, in groups, and in institutions that need to be empowered so that the village can achieve village independence. Empowerment is related to leadership, strategic policies, empowerment processes, driving factors, involvement or participation, as well as creativity and innovation from the village (Prayitno & Subagiyo, 2018). In addition, it is important to pay attention to the collaborative governance that is implemented because it can be one of the keys to the success of the village government in improving the economy and welfare of village communities to become independent villages (Astuti & Suaedi, 2021).

Bejijong Village is one of the areas with the status of a tourist village and has received visits from both domestic and foreign tourists. The people of Bejijong Village also have several service business products, one of which is brass statue handicrafts and homestays. The Independence Index in Bejijong Village has also entered advanced status with an IDM value of 0.7921. After conducting interviews with the government and the people of Bejijong Village in order to see and evaluate indicators of village independence in Bejijong Village, findings related to several indicators were obtained with the following discussion.

**Social Resilience Index:** Evaluation of social resilience is useful for understanding the behavioral responses of social groups in crisis situations. In addition, based on the concept of social resilience, the capacity of communities can be assessed to prevent, prepare for, and mitigate disasters before they occur, and to absorb them, adapt to them, and transform during and after disaster phases (Saja et al., 2019).

Social resilience may depend on the nature and strength of the underlying social infrastructure, including social capital and relationships between individuals living in the same geographic area. Kwok et al. (2016) through their research shows that in addition to the strength of social networks between community members, the economic and socio-political conditions of a community will have an impact on their resilience. In the social resistance index, if it is based on the developing village index, there are several indicators that affect the social security index in Bejijong Village. These indicators are:

**Social solidarity:** The Bejijong Village community participates in developing Bejijong Village for the better. Concrete actions taken by participating directly in meeting activities to discuss various village development programs. This has shown that the social solidarity of the people of Bejijong Village is very strong. One example of the solidarity of the people of Bejijong Village is the construction of the Majapahit House, in which the community participates, such as expressing opinions or arguments or rejecting a decision. The high participation of the community is also seen by the many active communities in Bejijong Village. However, the large number of communities in Bejijong Village also resulted in resource conflicts between communities. This conflict was caused by the ability of the community in Bejijong Village to become a place for its members to work while village resources were relatively limited. Even though the conflicts that occur often become

obstacles to the realization of social solidarity, on the other hand the conflicts that occur show the potential for social solidarity that can be maximized.

**Tolerance:** Tolerance is the attitude of refraining from using negative ways of dealing with different opinions and beliefs (Ruslan, 2020). Moderation in religious harmony must be carried out, because in this way harmony between religions or beliefs will be created. To manage the very diverse religious situation in Indonesia, we need visions and solutions that can create harmony and peace in carrying out religious life, namely by prioritizing religious moderation, respecting diversity, and not getting stuck in intolerance, extremism and radicalism (Abror, 2020). Bejjong Village has a tolerant society even though it consists of 95% Muslims, but in Bejjong Village there is also the Maha Vihara Majapahit and the 2nd largest Sleeping Buddha religious tour in Asia and this is a very good reflection of unity. Apart from the mahavihara, there is also the Petilasan Siti Inggil Petilasan or the tomb of Siti Inggil which is believed to be the tomb of Raden Wijaya as the founder of the kingdom and king of Majapahit. This tomb is also a relic of the Hindu kingdom which until now is still actively used for tourism and spiritual worship needs of Hindus or other beliefs. This proves that even though the majority of the population is Muslim, society still tolerates people who embrace other religions or beliefs.

**Community Sense of Security:** A sense of security in everyday life can also be felt. one that can be felt now is by making the security system a priority, especially in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic where the people of Bejjong Village are quite strict in implementing health protocol discipline. The government was also able to synergize and combine all existing security in Bejjong Village so that this became the basis for obtaining the Cleanliness, Health, Safety and Environment Sustainability (CHSE) award from the Ministry of Tourism.

**Social Welfare:** Regulation of The Government of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 Of 2012 explains that Social Welfare is a condition that must be realized for all citizens in fulfilling material, spiritual and social needs so that they can live properly and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions.

**Health Services:** Regarding health services in Bejjong Village that are easy to reach, the village government has also budgeted for the cost of health services at Poskesdes. Outbreaks of disease in the Bejjong Village environment are rare, but related to health there are still several young people who are exposed to drugs, which is suspected because the village is located in the border area so it is prone to drug trafficking transactions which inevitably Bejjong Village becomes affected. Meanwhile, village efforts or programs regarding health services to optimize health in Bejjong Village include health socialization to the community which is usually carried out at Posyandu and providing access to health service locations such as health centers, hospitals, and so on that are easily accessible by the community.

**Community Empowerment:** Community empowerment is a development process that makes people take the initiative to start social activities in improving their own situation and condition (Maryani & Nainggolan, 2019). Thus, community empowerment is inclusive, in another sense it involves the program's target community. The success of the program does not only depend on the empowering party, but also on the activeness of the empowered party. Community empowerment in Bejjong village is one of the programs that is quite running, especially those that are community-based. the community that is a mainstay in Bejjong Village are the business community and the arts community. with these two communities people can mutually empower each other. Currently the Head of Bejjong Village is starting to revive many communities that are intended for community empowerment. especially the business sector such as cast brass entrepreneurs who are special businesses in Bejjong Village which are not found in other villages.



**Health Insurance:** Regarding health insurance, the Bejijong Village government does not have a separate program related to health insurance, currently what is being implemented is a health insurance program from the central government, so the task of the village government is only to record how many people need, receive, and benefit from this health insurance program. In addition, Bejijong Village has fulfilled various indicators related to health facilities. this is related to showing how easily the population, especially the poor and vulnerable, can access health facilities that are important for their lives. Like other access indicators, the ease of accessing health facilities is measured using the distance from the village/kelurahan to the location where the facility is located.

**Access to Secondary and Elementary Education:** Formal education is education in schools which is taken regularly, systematically, in stages or stages, and by following clear requirements. As a formal educational institution, schools that are born and develop effectively and efficiently from and by and for the community, are instruments that are obliged to provide services to the younger generation in educating citizens (Triyono, 2019).

In the education sector, access to primary and secondary education is sufficient and easily accessible by the community. However, for formal education it returns to the awareness of their respective parents and parents' concern for the importance of education or continuing education to a higher level. However, nowadays there are also many people who are increasingly aware of education and continue their education to a higher level.

**Access to Non-Formal Education:** Non-formal education is any organized and ongoing educational activity that is not directly related to the definition of formal education. Non-formal education can take place both inside and outside educational institutions, and caters to people of all ages. Depending on the country context, this may include educational programs including those for adults who are not yet literate, basic education for children outside of school, life-skills, work-skills, and general culture. Non-formal education programs do not need to follow a "ladder" system, have different durations, and obtain or not obtain a certificate of learning achieved (Huang et al., 2020). There are also quite a lot of non-formal education in Bejijong Village, non-formal education includes Islamic boarding schools, dance courses, and so on which are held regularly once a week.

**Access to knowledge:** Communities can improve the quality and speed of decision making when they can access knowledge quickly when they need it (Krishnamurthi et al., 2020). Access to knowledge in Bejijong Village is also very wide open, one of which is knowledge related to village policies and programs. Many people already understand the activities of the village government so that the village government in carrying out its activities can be supervised by the community.

Regarding access to other knowledge, it can also be accessed easily with the help of the internet which can be reached by all levels of society. there is also a village library which unfortunately has not been utilized by the community. Apart from that, there are also socializations provided by academics and local governments regarding the latest information and knowledge related to villages, business development, arts development and tourism development.

**Access to Clean Water, Access to Sanitation, Access to Electricity and Access to Information and Communication:** Access to clean water, sanitation, electricity, information and communication in Bejijong Village is easy and smooth to reach. Meanwhile, regarding access related to the needs of community settlements, there are no obstacles felt by the people of Bejijong Village.

**Economic Resilience Index:** The development of village economic resilience requires awareness and joint efforts of all components including at every macro, meso, micro level, even at every level that can be uniquely defined. Not only economic resilience but also how

development is also able to define village adaptive welfare as welfare that is in accordance with the village's local wisdom (Fatimah, 2019). In the economic resilience index, there are several indicators that influence it as follows:

**Community Production Diversity:** The people of Bejijong Village have a variety of businesses such as creative casting of brass, Bejijong's typical batik, and clay sculpture. stone carving craft. For the cast brass and batik business, it has had a good impact on the economy in Bejijong Village because it is able to create a workforce, especially villagers and the sale of businesses in the Bejijong Village community is not only in the environment around Bejijong Village but also outside Java.

**Trade Service Center:** One of the trade centers in the village is the traditional market. Good village market management is carried out by transforming the traditional market system which is the center of the economy in the village to become more modern (Jepri, 2019). For the trading service center, in Bejijong Village, it is still in the process of educating people who have businesses to sell through digital marketing, which has a very wide marketing scope.

**Access to Distribution or Logistics:** Adequate transportation connectivity is a prerequisite for the progress of a region to be competitive. Adequate transportation systems and connectivity can also facilitate the flow of distribution of goods and services so as to make it easier for the public and business actors to distribute goods and services more effectively and efficiently (Liu, 2020). For logistics access, in Bejijong Village this is classified as very easy, there are lots of logistics distributors in Bejijong Village such as JNT and JNE, but for distribution such as Gojek, Grab, Shoppe Food, and others they are rarely used in Bejijong Village because of their location. village far from the center of the urban crowd.

**Access to Financial Institutions:** In terms of access to financial and credit institutions, there are no financial institutions that stand out from village government programs, but there are financial institutions from BUMN, one of which is Bank BRI.

**Economic Institutions:** Strengthening the village economy can be carried out through village economic institutions and village-owned enterprises because both are pillars of the village economy so that they are able to prosper the village (Suartini & Rohaya, 2021). one type of village economic institution is BUMDes. BUMDes is a business entity that carries out social functions and provides services to village communities in the business world and as an institution for strengthening the village economy (Candra, 2021). This economic institution in Bejijong Village has Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) that help manage community businesses.

**Environmental Resistance Index:** Environmental resilience focuses on the threat of environmental events to humans, society, in an area (Bengtsson-Palme et al., 2018). Threats to resilience in the environmental sector can come from climate change, natural disasters, environmental pollution by hazardous and toxic materials, the health sector, and so on (Yang et al., 2019). In the environmental resilience index, there are also several factors or indicators that influence this index as follows:

**Environmental Quality:** Factors that influence the good quality of the village community settlement environment are usually influenced by accessibility factors, population growth, natural and cultural factors of the village community, environmental cleanliness (Afrianti et al., 2021). The quality of the environment in Bejijong Village is very good and is quite cared for by both the community itself and the village government, this is evidenced by the fact that Bejijong Village is one of the best tourist villages in Indonesia and won 3rd place in the category of Cleanliness, Health, Safety and Environmental Sustainability from Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia.

**Disaster Prone Potential:** Some of the activities that can be carried out related to disaster-prone disaster management are by establishing a forum for volunteers and volunteers for disaster management, making disaster-prone risk maps and analysis, making disaster-prone warning boards (Igirisa et al., 2020). To anticipate a disaster-prone environment in the future, the Bejijong Village government continues to make efforts to always be responsive to disasters even though the Bejijong Village area is not included in a disaster-prone area. this can be seen when the covid19 pandemic occurred, Bejijong Village was one of the villages that was the most stringent and prepared in terms of SOPs to prevent outbreak transmission.

**Disaster Response:** Disaster response in Bejijong Village is included in the Karang Taruna's duties as a community mobilizer to respond to disasters. Even though there are no disaster-prone areas, the government is always ready to respond to disasters.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion that has been described, several indicators that have been evaluated by researchers conclude that the aspects of independence and progress in Bejijong Village, Trowulan District, Mojokerto Regency are currently fulfilled. However, a number of other indicators still need to be further deepened because their coverage is quite broad. So even though the independence aspect or independence index of Bejijong Village is classified as good and fulfilled, there are still gaps or gaps in several aspects that affect village independence such as the Economic Resilience Index which is still classified as standard. In fact, if viewed from the existing potential, this index should be very different from villages in general in Indonesia.

The recommended policy intervention suggestions from the conclusions of the research that has been done are: The need for maximizing the Economic Resilience Index, especially in Access to Financial Institutions and Trade Service Centers. Maximizing both because Community Production Diversity has great potential to support village independence. but the Access to Financial Institutions and Trade Service Center cannot support the existing potential.

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