

The Role of Village Government Policies in Improving the Economy in Sumbermulyo Village

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the role of the Sumbermulyo Village government in improving the economy of the farming community. Qualitative descriptive method with phenomenological approach was used to analyze the data. This research was conducted because the number of people in Sumbermulyo Village who still choose to farm is getting smaller. People are more interested in working as employees in a company, as well as government and private agencies because the agricultural sector is considered unpromising in terms of income. Research shows that the majority of the community, especially youth graduates from high school or equivalent, do not continue their education to college but prefer to work as traders and laborers, as well as company employees outside the region. From this problem, the shift of the farming community from the old one will gradually be replaced by the younger generation. This study concludes that the actual efforts made by the village government have been quite good. However, the competition between the agricultural and industrial sectors in Sumbermulyo Village is quite fierce. This competition can be seen from differences in income, working hours, facilities and prestige which makes many young people prefer other professions than farming. Moreover, parents agree and support the change of profession from parent to child. This study suggests that the village government can anticipate it by providing counseling and training as well as motivating the community that the agricultural sector is one of the most important sectors in improving the economy.

Keywords: Village Government, Village Economy, Farmer Community, Village Potential



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INTRODUCTION

The development of the Republic of Indonesia at this time continues to increase. This increase is based on the implementation of national development that is evenly distributed throughout Indonesia (Wahyuningsih et al., 2020; Budiyo et al., 2019; Barata, 2019; Wijaya & Ishihara, 2018). From this increase in development, it will affect regional growth, so that the growth rate between villages and cities is more balanced (Manurung et al., 2022; Apresian et al., 2020; Fariza et al., 2018). National development, the government increases development in rural areas (Arifin et al., 2020; Arham et al., 2020; Effendy et al., 2019). This increase in development is based on the fact and various preliminary studies conducted that the majority of the population living and working generally work as farmers and traders (Kopp & Sexton, 2021; Rusliyadi et al., 2019; Rustinsyah, 2019; Mariyono, 2019).

A village government is a government that is at the lowest level in a country and is the liaison between the central government and the community, especially those in rural areas. Therefore, the position and role of the village through the village government in the development process is very important (Angelia et al., 2020; Bebbington et al., 2006; Antlöv, 2003). Because the village is an area that must be maximized, the government provides development programs (Nain et al., 2020), training (Damayanti & Syarifuddin, 2020; Wulandari & Inoue, 2018), and the provision of infrastructure facilities to meet village needs (Nain et al., 2020; Nugroho et al., 2018). In order to fulfill the elements of equitable development, steps such as the provision of government programs, providing training to the community, and infrastructure development whose results lead to community welfare need to be carried out. The village government is directly responsible for and maintains the community to maintain a decent standard of living. For this reason, the village government has the right to manage existing Natural Resources to improve the welfare of its community.

Natural Resources (Chams & García-Blandón, 2019; George et al., 2018) and Human Resources (Saks, 2021; Sukawati et al., 2020; Ozkeser, 2019) are two things that must be managed properly and appropriately. So, as to produce an efficient impact on the use of resources, and as a regional characteristic. Discussing community welfare, it is known that welfare is closely related to empowerment (Von Heimburg & Ness, 2021; Surya et al., 2020; Joseph et al., 2018). Empowerment is a way to realize the welfare that is the right of the whole community. Therefore, rural development is part of national development in which there are efforts to improve the quality of human resources and the management of natural potential resources whose results are for the benefit of the community in order to improve the welfare of the community.

The potential of natural resources in Sumbermulyo Village is generally directed at the agricultural sector because it has quite good agricultural potential. However, from reading various preliminary studies, the researchers did not discuss this issue or even if it was found that the majority of studies looked at improving the economy of Sumbermulyo Village from different perspectives. The study by Febriyanti et al (2022) examined the optimization of the use of tofu waste, as well as Prihatiningtyas et al (2019) examined the public's concern for utilizing tofu liquid waste as alternative energy. In another article, Prihatiningtyas et al (2019a) studied the empowerment of Youth Organizations in making tofu liquid waste biogas as a form of environmental concern. Meanwhile, another study, Faishal (2020) examines the improvement of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) through technological literacy. From the previous studies, the discussion regarding how the Sumbermulyo Government in improving the village economy through the agricultural sector has been neglected makes this research important to do.

The utilization of natural resources in Sumbermulyo Village cannot be separated from the role of the village government which continuously provides programs to maximize the potential of the village for the welfare of its people. These programs are in the form of training programs and infrastructure development programs that are useful for the benefit of the community in overcoming problems that occur within, as well as programs to improve the quality of agricultural production. Through these programs, the government can channel aid in the form of material and non-material assistance.

The distribution of non-material assistance in general, namely community training, village apparatus training, and village counseling, while material assistance is in the form of facilities that support community production such as irrigation, rice granaries, and provision of medicines, and fertilizers. The problem that occurs in Sumbermulyo Village is that the number

of people who still choose to farm is getting smaller every day. People are more interested in working as employees in private companies and government agencies because the agricultural sector is considered unpromising in terms of income. The data obtained show that the majority of youth with high school graduates or equivalent, on average, do not continue their education at tertiary institutions. They prefer to work as traders, laborers, and many work outside the area as company employees.

From the problems above, the shift of the old farmers will gradually be replaced by the younger generation. Thus, the village should be able to anticipate and provide counseling and training as well as motivate the community to get encouragement and realize that the agricultural sector is the sector of the most important needs for the community.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach, which is an attempt to describe phenomena based on detailed and in-depth information from the object of research (Mihis, 2019; Collins & Stockton, 2018; Azungah, 2018). The object of research is the traders around the Sumbermulyo Village Roundabout. The data used are primary data. Primary data is sourced from informants, namely business actors who incidentally are the original traders of Sumbermulyo Village residents. The analysis method uses phenomenological model data analysis (Sundler et al., 2019; Rodriguez & Smith, 2018). This analysis explains the phenomena that occur based on the results of observations, interviews, and related documents. Field information is organized into a systematic resume. Discussion by comparing the field resume with the theory and results of previous research. Then conclusions are drawn as a result of the research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sumbermulyo Village is one of the villages located in Jogoroto District, Jombang Regency (Febriyanti et al., 2022; Ami & Ayu Candra, 2019; Sandi & Hariyanto, 2019). The area of Sumbermulyo Village is located at the western end of the Jogoroto District. The distance from Sumbermulyo Village to Jogoroto District is approximately 4 km, and 4 km from Jombang City. The boundaries of the Sumbermulyo Village area are in the west adjacent to Plandi Village, Jombang District, in the south adjacent to Ngudirejo Village, Diwek District, in the east adjacent to Mayangan Village, Jogoroto District, and in the north adjacent to Kepuh Kembeng Village, Peterongan District. In addition to the territorial boundaries already mentioned, Sumbermulyo Village is divided into 6 hamlets, 16 RWs, and 47 RTs.

The natural potential of Sumbermulyo Village comes from the agricultural sector. The sectors that become the main agricultural products in Sumbermulyo Village are rice and corn. The number of farmers is approximately 50 residents who fall into this category. Summarized from the statement of the Chairman of the Association of Farmers Groups (Gapoktan) that Gapoktan itself has existed since 2017, but the process of ratification was only carried out in 2018 when the gathering of farmers' groups is part of the coordination of distribution of subsidies for fertilizers and others. Of the total number of farmers in Sumbermulyo Village, only 5% are youth aged 25-30 years, the rest are over 40 years old. This is quite worrying, where village youth who should be able to manage agricultural land such as rice fields, are now starting to be abandoned.

Based on field observations, several prominent professions were found, one of which was industry. There are also many tofu factories in Sumbermulyo Village, so that many youths prefer to be involved in industry rather than in agriculture. Based on the results of interviews

with 10 informants, namely the young people of Sumbermulyo Village, the results showed that 6 people agreed not to become farmers, in addition to being uninterested due to uncertain salaries. While 2 people are not interested because it doesn't match their passion, and 2 other people are considering it.

The above problems have become quite a surprising concern for the village government. Therefore, one of the efforts made by the village government is to provide many roles and assistance so that there are future generations who can move the economic system.

Based on the results of an interview with the Village Head of Sumbermulyo, there are several efforts made by the government in improving the village economy, including the establishment of Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), the establishment of a play and economic center, the establishment of the Association of Farmers Groups (Gapoktan), and youth training. The government's efforts in improving the economy of Sumbermulyo Village can be explained as follows:

1. Establishment of Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes)

Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) were regulated in laws and regulations related to villages or local governments before the Village Law was issued in 2014 (Isdiyanto, 2019; Lopulalan, 2019; Badaruddin & Ermansyah, 2018). BUMDes has previously been regulated in Article 213 paragraph (1) of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government which has now been amended by Law Number 23 of 2014, namely villages can establish Village-Owned Enterprises in accordance with the needs and potential of the village (Sofyani et al., 2019; Winarsi et al., 2018; Lubis & Muda, 2018).

The establishment of BUMDes in Sumbermulyo Village has been effective since 2017. BUMDes was established as a forum for the management and development of village funds, as well as serving various public needs of the community (Amri, 2019; Malik et al., 2021; Kurniasih et al., 2018). In the context of Sumbermulyo Village, Savings and Loans Cooperatives (KSP), photocopy cooperatives, and office equipment procurement have been established, and most recently the inauguration of a coffee shop, and fishing pond as a form of utilizing reservoirs.

In managerial terms, BUMDes Sumbermulyo is managed by employees from BUMDes themselves who are directly supervised by the Village Government. Based on the results of interviews with BUMDes managers, in the future there will be further development of programs that will raise the natural potential of Sumbermulyo Village, especially tourism potential. Currently, tourism has become a lifestyle of the community, and can be a source of village and regional income (Lubis et al., 2020; Aji, 2020; Utami et al., 2019).

2. Establishment of Play Center and Economy

In early 2019 the village government built a play center in the middle of the village. Actually, the main purpose is to widen the road and facilitate access in and out of industrial transportation modes. Then proceed with building fishing ponds and cafes that can be recreational areas managed by BUMDes. In 2020, the roundabout which was originally a place of entertainment in the afternoon, was turned into an economic center since after the pandemic. More than 20 merchant stalls stand around the place and make the wheels of the economy crawl up, because the traders come from the residents themselves.

3. Establishment of the Association of Farmers Groups (Gapoktan)

The Association of Farmers Groups (Gapoktan) is an agricultural institution created with the aim of facilitating agricultural activities from the capital sector to processing

agricultural products (Rahmadanih et al., 2021; Sehat Tan & Mailena, 2021; Mardiana et al., 2020; Faqih et al., 2020). The existence of Gapoktan in Sumbermulyo Village itself has actually been around for a long time. However, its existence is constrained in the managerial system. Gapoktan is part of BUMDes where this group of farmers is given facilities in program assistance from the government for agriculture both in terms of seeds and fertilizers. In the future, Gapoktan is expected to be able to become a village rice barn where basic needs such as rice and corn come from Sumbermulyo Village, which are used alone without having to buy from other villages.

4. Training for Youth

The role of youth in society is very important, especially in efforts to develop a village, even Abdurashidovich & Botir (2020) say youth is a key factor in the welfare of the country. Therefore, the Sumbermulyo Village government provides services in the form of training, especially in the agricultural sector. The strategic steps taken by the village government are collaborating with relevant agencies to provide enthusiasm and motivation for the millennial generation to farm. Existing training programs include modern nursery training using machines, and harvesting using machines to the sales stage. The village government also facilitates residents to borrow the machines.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, the efforts made by the Sumbermulyo Village Government in improving the village economy have been quite good, which can be seen from the implementation of government programs, namely the establishment of BUMDes, the establishment of playing and economic centers, the establishment of Gapoktan, and youth training, especially in improving their skills in agriculture. However, it cannot be denied that the competition between the agricultural and industrial sectors in Sumbermulyo Village is quite fierce. This happens because there are differences in terms of salaries, working hours, facilities, and prestige that make people, especially young people, prefer other professions, such as working as employees in companies and government institutions compared to professions engaged in agriculture because the agricultural sector considered unpromising in terms of income. In addition, parents agree and support the change of profession from parents to children, so the government's attention is needed. This finding contributes to the making of a well-targeted village policy, which in this context is the policy of the Sumbermulyo Village Government that is very much needed by young people. Villages should be able to anticipate and provide counseling and training as well as motivate the community, so that they get encouragement and realize that the agricultural sector is the sector of the most important needs for the community. In addition, empowering people from the agricultural sector so that the quality of life of the community can be improved needs to be done in Sumbermulyo Village.

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