

Village Infrastructure Development Supervision Model (Study on the Optimization of BPD Supervision Function in Village Infrastructure Development)

Bambang Rudiansah

Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Langlangbuana

*Correspondence Email: bambangrudiansah904@gmail.com

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Abstract: *This research is motivated by the suboptimal supervision of the rural development strengthening program in Rancatungku Village, Pameungpeuk District, Bandung Regency. Based on that background, the researcher identified the problem of how the supervision process of the rural development strengthening program in Rancatungku Village is conducted. The theory used in this research is the types of supervision theory from Effendi (2018:211), which includes 3 dimensions: preliminary control, concurrent control, and feedback control. The method used is a qualitative descriptive research method with data collection techniques in the form of observation, interviews, and documentation. Based on the research results, it shows that the supervision of the Rural Development Strengthening Program in Rancatungku Village, Pameungpeuk District, Bandung Regency, based on the Bandung Regent Regulation Number 31 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of the Rural Development Strengthening Program, has not been optimal due to the existence of infrastructure development that has not yet been realized.*

Keywords: *supervision; development program; village; bandung regency*

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Introduction

The system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia divides the regions in Indonesia into large and small areas, with the form, structure, and the lowest level of government being the village or sub-district. In this context, the village government is a subsystem of the national government system that is directly under the district regional government. The village government, as the spearhead of the regional government system, will directly interact with the community. Therefore, the system and mechanism of regional government administration are greatly supported and determined by the village government.

The main goal that the Indonesian government aims to achieve, particularly concerning rural communities, is certainly realized through several policies or programs whose implementation has been evident since the advent of regional autonomy as a form of rural development strategy. The village development strategy consists of steps that will be taken by all organizational apparatuses, containing programs to realize the established vision, mission, and goals. However, in reality, village development is still not optimal, resulting in many villages falling into the underdeveloped category.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2024 concerning Villages: a village is a legal community unit with territorial boundaries authorized to regulate and manage government affairs and local community interests based on community initiatives, ancestral rights, and/or traditional rights recognized and respected within the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

A village is an area that has the right to autonomy to manage and improve its own development. Along with regional

development, the central government has assigned its assistants to the village government to always pay attention to and emphasize community development through autonomous village government and the active participation of village communities in development.

In order to exercise its authority to regulate and manage the interests of the village community, the Village Consultative Body was established. In accordance with Article 55 of Law No. 03/2024, the Village Consultative Body (BPD) is a legislative institution that functions to discuss and agree on draft village regulations with the Village Head, accommodate and channel the aspirations of the village community, and supervise the performance of the Village Head. BPD is essentially a working partner of the village government, having an equal position in administering government affairs, development, and community empowerment.

It is also mentioned in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 32 of 2006 concerning Village Administration Guidelines, which regulates village administration guidelines, including the procedures for administering village administration, village financial management, and village resource management.

On the other hand, in optimizing village administration, the BPD has a political oversight function to ensure the achievement of established goals. Political oversight (political control) is about correcting policies or the implementation of policies that deviate and rectifying mistakes so that policies and their implementation align with the established benchmarks. This function is one of the political mechanisms in the democratic political system to continuously improve

and renew itself (Ramlan Surbakti 1992: 121).

In development, the policies of the Village Government greatly require the role and support of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) as a governmental organizing institution needed to assist the Village Government in the field of development in absorbing the aspirations of the community. The role of the BPD can then be seen from the process of supervision and follow-up.

This is in line with the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 114 of 2014 concerning Village Development Guidelines, which explains that village development planning is a process of stages of activities organized by the village government involving the Village Consultative Body (BPD) and community elements in a participatory manner for the utilization and allocation of village resources in order to achieve village development goals. Article 6, paragraph (3), further explains that the implementation of village development includes:

1. Development, utilization, and maintenance of village infrastructure and environment;
2. Development, utilization, and maintenance of health facilities and infrastructure;
3. Development, utilization, and maintenance of educational and cultural facilities and infrastructure;
4. Development of productive economic enterprises as well as the construction, utilization, and maintenance of economic infrastructure; and
5. Environmental conservation.

Village development essentially aims to achieve conditions of growth and

improvement in the standard of living of the community in the long term. However, the achievement of the goals and objectives of village development is fundamentally determined by the mechanisms and structures used as the village development system. The objective of rural development is clear and tangible development that makes the communities living in rural areas more comfortable and peaceful.

Another effort by the local government of Bandung Regency through Regent Regulation Number 31 of 2014 concerning the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Rural Development Strengthening Program (P4) is that the activities of the Rural Development Strengthening Program are intended to accelerate the increase in the quantity of development in the field of physical infrastructure through the active role of the government and the community by enhancing community participation in the implementation of development in villages and the independent utilization of local resources.

Based on the initial observation from the information obtained by the researcher, it appears that the supervision of infrastructure development in Rancatungku Village has not been maximized because there are still facilities and infrastructure needed by the Rancatungku Village community that have not been met.

Supervision is a process of determining performance metrics and taking actions that can support the achievement of expected results in accordance with the established performance. Supervision is the process of ensuring that all activities are carried out according to what has been planned.

Supervision of development implementation is essentially a series of

activities to monitor the progress of development implementation and follow up to ensure that development activities always align with the established plan. The

following is a table obtained by the researcher regarding the infrastructure development program of Rancatungku Village.

Table 1. Rancatungku Village Infrastructure Development Program 2022-2023

Year	Place	Development	Procurement Methode	Budget
2022	rw 03	Village Road	Swakaloka	33.160.000
	rw 01	Drain	Swakaloka	28.587.000
	rw 06	Clean Water Pipe Network	Swakaloka	67.876.000
	rw 01	Development of Bank Retaining Land	Swakaloka	32.406.000
2023	rw 07	Village Road	Swakaloka	126.740.000
	rw 05	MCK	Swakaloka	22.909.000
	rw 09	Development of Bumdes Kios	Swakaloka	236.768.000
Total				548.446.000

Source: Rancatungku Village (Processed by the Author, 2024)

In the table of the infrastructure development program for Rancatungku Village, Pameungpeuk District, Bandung Regency, the budget listed above is sourced from village funds, Raksa Desa, and assistance from the governor.

Based on the initial observations of the researcher, there are indications of the following issues:

1. The quality of the village road construction and the retaining wall foundation is still poor; within a period of 6 months, these facilities have already deteriorated.
2. The construction of the public toilets did not go according to the initial plan, which originally intended for 5 to be built, but in reality, only 2 were constructed.
3. The development of the clean water pipe network is uneven.

If related to the supervisory function that should be carried out by the Village Consultative Body, the above problem should not occur. However, in reality, this phenomenon still occurs frequently and seems to repeat, becoming a classic problem in the implementation of

infrastructure development in Indonesia. Thus, the researcher questions how the BPD's oversight process on the village development strengthening program in Rancatungku Village.

Method

This research method uses qualitative description, with the data used in this study being primary and secondary data (Creswell, 2009). The data collection techniques in this study include observation, interviews, and documentation, as well as data analysis techniques (Sugiono, 2014). The data analysis techniques used in this study consist of data triangulation through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing and verification (Hashimov, 2015). The research location in this study is Rancatungku Village, Pameungpeuk District, Bandung Regency, West Java, with the research period from February to August 2024.

Result and Discussion

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In this research, the researcher uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach, where in qualitative research the researcher can explore data based on what has been said, suggested, felt, and done by the data sources. By using a descriptive research approach, the researcher must describe, explain, and elaborate on the data obtained through interviews conducted with informants, where the data collected in the field through observation, literature study, and interviews with informants are analyzed and then presented as research results.

Supervision of the rural development strengthening program is a series of activities to monitor the progress of the implementation of the rural development strengthening program, which is overseen by the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and to ensure that development activities always align with the established plan. In the supervision of the village development strengthening program, it is not only monitored by the Village Consultative Body (BPD), but the community also plays an important role in overseeing the village development strengthening program, where the quality of the infrastructure development can be felt by the community.

In essence, supervision is always needed in all activities with the hope of achieving maximum impact or results. Supervision of the village development strengthening program itself can provide good infrastructure development for the community, both in its planning, quality, and meeting the community's needs (Rosana et al., 2024).

At its core, supervision is a process to ensure that all activities carried out are in accordance with what has been planned beforehand. It can also be defined as everything related to the process of monitoring and directing carried out diligently so that the monitored object can function as intended.

The understanding that can be derived from the term supervision is that supervision not only involves observing something carefully and reporting the results of the supervision activities but also includes the meaning of correcting and rectifying so that the goals are achieved according to the plan. Furthermore, according to Tjutju Yuniarsih and Suwanto (2013:93), supervision is an evaluation process to measure the conformity and smoothness of activity implementation, as well as the achievement of results based on the established plan.

Meanwhile, according to Husaini Usman (2013:534), supervision is the process of monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the plans to achieve the established goals for corrective actions aimed at further improvement.

In solving the problem, the researcher analyzed it using a descriptive qualitative approach through the supervision theory proposed by Effendi (2018:211), where, according to him, supervision is the most essential management function; no matter how good the work activities are, they cannot

be considered successful without job supervision. In supervision, according to Effendi (2018:211), there are types of supervision, namely preliminary supervision, joint supervision, and feedback supervision.

Preliminary Control

Control The introduction is to anticipate problems or deviations from the established standards before certain activities are completed. This component shows that every goal to be achieved requires cooperation between leaders and subordinates. Leaders should act like organizers, planning together with their subordinates regarding the activities to be carried out.

In essence, supervision requires good cooperation between the leader and the members to adjust their tasks so that they can run smoothly and work together well (Kiggundu, 1994). Therefore, cooperating with the village head is very important in the implementation of the village development strengthening program supervision so that it runs according to the objectives (Irawan & Faturahman, 2019).

In this case, preliminary supervision is divided into three main indicators, the first being cooperation with the village head, where it can be said that cooperation with the village head has been carried out according to their respective duties and that the BPD, village head, and government are aware of their respective duties. The second indicator is the existence of public hearings conducted by the BPD and the village head, where, in this indicator, public hearings are often held by the BPD, but not all programs will be discussed, as development programs do not always exist every year. Meanwhile, on the indicator of planning infrastructure development activities, it can be said that

the BPD and village officials always plan development activities, but due to funding constraints, some developments are not realized and do not meet expectations.

Overall, the supervision of the village development strengthening program in Rancatungku Village, Pameungpeuk District, Bandung Regency, can be concluded to be that the preliminary supervision itself is already quite good. The BPD, as the leading sector in its supervision, has already conducted discussions with the village head and discussions with the opinion, and there is already planning in place, but it may not yet be running optimally according to the regulations.

Concurrent Supervision

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Feedback Monitoring

Feedback Supervision Feedback supervision, according to Effendi (2014:138), is supervision conducted by measuring the results of an activity that has been completed. Because deviations from the plan or standards are made and the findings are applied to similar activities in the future.

In the dimension of feedback supervision, there is the first parameter, which is the inspection of the construction activity report. In infrastructure development, there must be an inspection of the construction activities' results so that the expected development aligns with the initial plan (Li, 2016).

In this case, feedback supervision is divided into three stages, namely Examination of development activity report: Based on the results of the researcher's interview with the Apparatus of Rancatungku Village regarding the inspection of the development activity report, those entitled to conduct it are from the sub-district monitoring team or DPMD. The Existence of Construction Quality Inspections: Based on the results of interviews conducted by the researcher with Village Apparatus, relevant departments, and the community, there is a quality inspection of the construction carried out by a monitoring team from the sub-district or DPMD. Then the community is also involved in assessing the quality of the development, but there are still members of the community who complain about the quality of the development and the uneven distribution of the development. Evaluation of Workers' Performance: Based on the results of the researcher's interviews with several village officials, the evaluation of workers' performance is assessed by the DPMD, BPD, and the village community.

Overall, feedback supervision in strengthening rural development in Rancatungku Village has been running well but is not yet optimal. This can be seen from the interview results that in the implementation of activities and the quality of development, it is carried out by the monitoring team from the sub-district (Cruz, 2019). The community is also involved in overseeing village development, where they experience the quality of the development. There have been complaints from the community regarding development that does not meet expectations and has not yet been realized, leading to dissatisfaction among the community.

Conclusion

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