

POLICY FORMULATION FOR VILLAGE REGULATION PLAN REGARDING DIGITAL SERVICES IN CIJULANG VILLAGE PANGANDARAN REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the Policy Formulation of the Village Regulation Plan regarding Digital Services in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency and describe the formulation of policies that will be taken and determined to become legal policy. In this study, the authors examine the Policy Formulation of Village Regulation Plans Regarding Digital Services in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency using the dimensions of problem formulation, policy agenda, selection of alternative policy problem formulations and stages of policy establishment. This study used a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The data obtained in this study were sourced from observation, interviews and documentation and selected 2 (two) informants as people who were believed to be able to provide the correct data and information, including; Head of Cijulang Village and the Head of General Affairs for Cijulang Village. Based on the research results that the author has obtained, the Policy Formulation of the Village Regulation Plan Regarding Digital Services in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency, has not gone well because the policy of the planned village regulations regarding digital services has not yet been discussed in depth and has not even made regulations regarding this matter. For this reason, the government of Cijulang Village will take these policy steps as soon as possible and include them in the Village Government Work Plan because currently, Cijulang Village is still carrying out various non-digital services.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Referring to the development of digitizations, a means of communication and dissemination of information Cijulang Village has excellent potential from human resources to develop and learn about new things. This considerable village potential is an opportunity to realize a village with a digitalization program (Ilhami et al., 2022; Sjachro et al., 2022). Besides that, Cijulang Village has good internet access. Cijulang Village also still needs to have village regulations regarding digital services. In the current era, digital-based services are very much needed in the community to make time effective, making it easier for people to need flexible services that can be accessed anytime and anywhere. Policy formulation as a process, according to Winarno, can be viewed in 2 (two) types of activities. The first activity is deciding in general what should be done, or in other words, the formulation is directed at obtaining agreement on an alternative policy that is chosen. An agreed decision is the result of the whole process.

According to Islamy, policy formulation is the same as policy formation, which is a series of actions to select various alternatives that are carried out continuously and never finished, including decision-making. Policy formulation can also be seen as an activity that will determine the future of community well-being, which will be good or vice versa (Agustino, 2014: 118). Thus, of course, policy formulation cannot be considered a trivial activity.

Opinion of the experts concluded that policy actors are a person or group of people involved in determining policies both in the policy formulation process and at the stages of policy implementation and evaluation. In understanding the various actors involved in a public policy process, these actors also have a significant and contributing role for full involvement.

Cijulang Village is a village located in Cijulang District, Pangandaran Regency. Cijulang Village has a total population of 6,110 people and 1,843 heads of household, with a male population of 3,870 and a female population of 3,023. The entire population of Cijulang village is Muslim. With geographical conditions, namely, the height of the land is 6.5 m above sea level and moderate soil fertility with an area of 246 Ha.

In general, village is a legal community unit with certain territorial boundaries and the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the local community based on local origins and customs recognized by the state, as stated in Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. Referring to Law No. 6 of 2014 article 7, the village government cannot form a village regulation to elaborate higher statutory regulations in a condition of statutory regulations or delegation absence because the original proposal or authority held by village is limited.

2. METHODS

The research method is a method or process chosen by the researcher to solve the problem posed in the research. Thus the research method is used as a rule that aims to obtain valid research results and can be scientifically tested based on established research guidelines. The research method used in the Village Regulation Planning Policy Formulation research regarding digital services in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency, was carried out using a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Qualitative research utilizes written and oral data from people who have been selected as informants related to the research topic—sources of data and information obtained through observation, interviews and documentation. According to David Williams (1995), qualitative research is a researcher's attempt to collect data based on a natural setting. Of course, because it is done naturally, the research results are also scientific and can be accounted for.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on what the authors have done in the research on Village Regulation Planning Policy Formulation regarding Digital Services in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency, various findings have been found in the field during observations, interviews, and documentation that have produced research results. In this study, the author will discuss how the Policy Formulation of Village Regulation Plan regarding Digital Services in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency. Therefore, the author will present the results of research related to the problems found in Cijulang village regarding policy formulation to make the village more advanced and can be started from making plans for village regulations regarding digital services after that can determine alternative policies to be taken and can adapted to the needs of the village community. Next, the author will present the results of his research regarding the Policy Formulation of Village Regulation Plans Regarding Digital Services in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency.

The Village Regulation Policy Formulation Process related to digital services in Cijulang Village has yet to be made due to several obstacles (Ilhami, 2019). Starting from the community aspect, not all have communication tools like cell phones. Some people still need to be literate about digital communication media. However, there is a desire to have a thorough discussion about this matter so that Cijulang Village can get digital services right away. It is hoped that the community can access various information there and meet urgent needs of the community, one of which is to meet administrative needs.

Policy Formulation for Village Regulation Plans Regarding Digital Services in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency

The Village Regulation Policy Formulation Process in Cijulang Village is focused on several stages because the Perdes has yet to be made, this has caused problems to arise in the community. In supporting the success of Policy Formulation in the policy decision-making process, of course, it cannot be separated from several dimensions, one of which is as stated by Islamy (2003); Soedarsono et al (2022), namely problem formulation, policy agenda, selection of alternative policies (problem formulation) and stages of policy determination. Several problem formulations that have been found in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency include:

1. Stages of problem formulation regarding village regulatory policies regarding digital services. There needs to be a legal umbrella that forms the basis for planning village regulations related to digital services.
2. The stages of making a policy agenda regarding village regulations are by making village government laws, one of which must work with the Population and Civil Registration Agency regarding digital services. Before setting the policy agenda, it is essential to pay attention to what obstacles exist in the formulation of the problem. After finding out the human resources obstacles that exist in Cijulang Village where there is a lack of digital skills in the community. This is adjusted with the potential of human resources and natural resources of the Village, its cultural values and local wisdom of the people of Cijulang Village. The problem was then conveyed directly by the Head of Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency as follows:

"Because if I look at the urgency of the people who need access to digital services, there may be quite a few of them in the current digitalization era, but some of the people are not yet digitally literate, so this must be given more attention and become a record so that the community and government in Cijulang Village do not fall behind other villages."

Furthermore, the Head of General Affairs of Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency, also expressed the same thing, as follows:

"Indeed, when it comes to population services, we are still doing it manually because the Population and Civil Registration Agency itself has yet to receive any instructions regarding digital services. We should pay attention to this as soon as possible."

According to the information conveyed by the informant based on the interview results, formulation and policy agenda remain the most critical aspects in developing the Policy Formulation for Village Regulation Plans Regarding Digital Services, which will eventually produce an output that will impact the quality of service in Cijulang Village.

3.1 The Policy-Making Process in the Problem Formulation Dimension

The problem formulation is a straightforward question about certain things, where this will be taken as attention and become the focal point for further research. The stages of problem formulation in policy making in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency, are critical to understanding an existing problem. At this stage, the government of Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency, only pays attention to urgent matters. At the same time, other problems have yet to be carried out and there has been no follow-up to discuss in depth, let alone the policy plans for village regulations regarding digital services.

Based on this, the Head of Cijulang Village stated that related to this, the Cijulang Village government also realized that the concept of digital village was fundamental, especially in the current digitalization era, namely as a solution to increase community participation so that they were more empowered in implementing technology in village under Law No. 06 of 2014, namely about villages, has changed and encouraged village communities to be more aggressive in building their villages. The impetus from Law No. 06 of 2014 should be a positive thing to be used for the benefit of the people of Cijulang Village. In Permendesda No. 21 of 2020 concerning village development and village community empowerment, article 11, paragraph 1-5 also states that general guidelines for village development and empowerment of village communities are intended to provide a reference for:

- a. Villagers;
- b. Village government;
- c. Ministries, government ministries/institutions, non-ministerial, district/city regional governments;
- d. Professional companion; and
- e. Third-party.

According to the Head of General Affairs, he also stated regarding related matters, Cijulang Village also had one thing or another, which became a factor in the existence of obstacles in the formulation of policy issues.

The author can conclude and assess that the formulation of the problem carried out by the Cijulang Village officials still needs to meet the community's everyday needs, especially in supporting the creation of a legal umbrella and policy plans regarding villages that have digital access to services.

3.2 The Policy-Making Process in the Policy Agenda Dimension

A policy agenda is a list of problems or issues that receive serious attention due to various reasons to be followed up or processed by the authorities and then set as a policy. At this stage of the Policy Agenda, the government of Cijulang Village must see how many general problems arise on the surface. Regarding the draft Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, it must be discussed and agreed upon jointly between the Village Head and the Village Consultative Council. In this case, the government in making regulations regarding the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget must be consulted first with the village community and village officials so that decisions are made clear and applicable to the whole community, not just specific individuals.

In response to this, the Head of Cijulang Village stated that later the policy would be taken if digital services in Cijulang Village were to be implemented. Furthermore, the policy would be implemented first by including them in the village regulations regarding Village Government Work Plan and Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (Muliawaty & Ilhami, 2022). At present, the village government has yet to discuss

further the policy agenda regarding digital services because Cijulang Village is currently still focusing on central and regional government policies related to post-COVID-19 handling. Meanwhile, for other issues in the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget it can be said to be expected later.

Based on the Village Head's policy agenda, the author can conclude that the Cijulang Village officials have yet to discuss village regulations regarding digital services in detail and formulate related policy agenda. Because there are one or more unfulfilled conditions, the Cijulang village community is not yet sensitive to digital media.

3.3 The Policy-Making Process in the Dimension of Selection of Policy Alternatives (Problem Solving)

The selection of alternative policies is a direction of action that can be chosen to overcome existing problems. At the alternative policy stage in the preparation of village regulations regarding digital services in Cijulang Village, Pangandaran Regency, the supporting facilities needed to be appropriately available, which resulted in this being an obstacle to the process of drafting village regulations which focused on the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

In taking alternative policies, there are several obstacles in Cijulang Village. Suppose the village pays close attention to existing human resources. In that case, it can be said that they are inadequate in mastering digital skills considering the educational background of each apparatus in Cijulang Village, the majority of whom only come from high school (SMA). However, several heads of affairs and heads of sections have tertiary education backgrounds but do not come from government science (Ilhami et al., 2022).

This is very much considered and considered in the plans that will be explicitly stipulated regarding plans for village regulations regarding digital services. In addition to village officials who can be said to be not proficient in digital-based information technology, some of the people of Cijulang Village need to be literate about digitalization regarding technology. However, if training or outreach is held regarding this matter, the community may even master digital media, which will help with various forms of needs in the future.

3.4 The Policy-Making Process in the Staged Dimension of Policy Determination

Policy determination is the end of the formulation of policies and policy agendas in which the existing problems have been discussed in depth and determine the solutions or solutions to be taken to serve as policies subsequently. The village administration will determine this stage with the Village Consultative Council and the community. Policy determination of the many alternatives that exist, especially regarding plans for village regulations regarding digital services, may soon be made by the Cijulang Village government and Village Consultative Council. Considering that the community in the contemporary period demands to be able to read the digital era and be technologically literate, the human resources of Cijulang Village are aware of the significance of digital media in the modern era.

The village regulation policy on the digital village concept refers to the basic policy of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Permendes No. 13 of 2020 concerning the priority use of Village Funds article 6 paragraph 2/a, and Permendes No. 21 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Empowerment Article 11 paragraph 1-5 as follows.

Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, among others: article 1

1. A village is a village and a customary village or what is referred to by another name, hereinafter referred to as a Village, is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, local community interests based on community initiatives, origin rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Village Administration is the implementation of government affairs and the local community's interests within the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
3. Village Government is the Village Head or what is referred to by another name, assisted by Village apparatus as an element of Village Administration.
4. The Village Consultative Body, or what is referred to by another name, is an institution that carries out government functions whose members are representatives of the Village population based on regional representation and are determined democratically.

5. Village Deliberation, or what is referred to by other names, is a deliberation between the Village Consultative Body, Village Government, and community elements organized by the Village Consultative Body to agree on strategic matters.
6. Village-Owned Enterprises, are business entities whose capital is wholly or substantially owned by the village through direct participation originating from separated Village assets to manage assets, services, and other businesses for the greatest welfare of the community. Village.
7. Village Regulations are laws and regulations stipulated by the Village Head after being discussed and agreed upon with the Village Consultative Body.
8. Village Development is an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the greatest welfare of the Village community.
9. Rural areas have main agricultural activities, including management of natural resources with the arrangement of area functions as rural settlements, government services, social services, and economic activities.
10. Village Finance is all Village rights and obligations that can be valued in money and everything in the form of money and goods related to implementing Village rights and obligations.
11. Village assets are Village-owned goods originating from the village's original wealth, purchased or obtained at the expense of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget or the acquisition of other legal rights.
12. Village Community Empowerment is an effort to develop community independence and welfare by increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behaviour, abilities, awareness and utilizing resources through establishing policies, programs, activities, and assistance following the essence of the problems and priority needs of the Village community.
13. The Central Government is represented by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, who holds the powers of the government of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
14. The Regional Government the Regional People's Legislative Assembly which carry out government affairs according to the principle of autonomy and co-administration with the principle of broadest autonomy within the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
15. Regional Government is the Governor, Regent or Mayor and regional apparatus as elements of Regional Government administration.
16. Minister is the minister who handles the village.

Article 2

Implementation of Village Government, implementation of Village Development, Village community development, and Village community empowerment based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika.

Article 3

Village Arrangements are based on the following:

- a. recognition;
- b. subsidiarity;
- c. diversity;
- d. togetherness;
- e. mutual cooperation;
- f. kinship;
- g. discussion;
- h. democracy;
- i. independence;
- j. participation;
- k. equality;
- l. empowerment; and
- m. continuity.

Article 4

Village Arrangement aims to:

- a. Provide recognition and respect for existing Villages with their diversity before and after the formation of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b. provide clarity on the status and legal certainty for Villages in the constitutional system of the Republic of Indonesia in order to realize justice for all Indonesian people;
- c. preserving and advancing the customs, traditions and culture of the Village community;
- d. encourage initiatives, movements and participation of the Village community to develop Village potential and Assets for the common welfare
- e. form a Village Administration that is professional, efficient and effective, open and accountable;
- f. improve public services for Village community members in order to accelerate the realization of the general welfare;
- g. increasing the socio-cultural resilience of the Village community in order to create Village communities capable of maintaining social unity as part of national security;
- h. advancing the economy of the Village community and overcoming national development gaps; and
- i. strengthening village communities as the subject of development.

Permendes No. 13 of 2020 and Permendes No. 21 of 2020 include:

Permendes No. 13 of 2020 concerning Priority for Use of Village Funds article 6 paragraph 2/a includes:

The use of Village Funds for national priority programs according to Village authority as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (2) letter b is prioritized for achieving Village SDGs:

Village data collection, potential and resource mapping. Moreover, the development of information and communication technology is an effort to expand partnerships for Village development. Permendes No. 21 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Empowerment article 11, paragraph 1-5 include:

1. The Village Information System, as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (2), is used to compile:
 - a. Direction of Village Development Planning policy; and
 - b. Village Development priority programs and activities to achieve Village SDGs goals.
2. The Village Information System, as referred to in paragraph (1) is open and can be accessed by the Village community and Third Parties who need data and information about the village.
3. The central government can access Village SDGs data through a national-scale Village Information System dashboard at the Ministry.
4. Provincial regional governments can access Village SDGs data through the provincial-scale Village Information System dashboard.
5. Regency/city regional governments can access Village SDGs data through the regency/city-scale Village Information System dashboard.

Based on the discussion described above, the authors suggest several things related to Policy Formulation of the Village Regulation Plan Regarding Digital Services in Cijulang Village that it is necessary to identify problems regarding digital services to enter the next stage, namely the policy agenda. The Cijulang Village government needs to accommodate village regulations that will be stipulated. The village government must be able to read whether Cijulang Village needs to hold digital-based services. The author suggests that the Cijulang Village government immediately plan a village regulation regarding Digital Village because the development of information and communication technology is one of the efforts to expand village development partnerships.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Policy Formulation of Village Regulation Plans Regarding Digital Services in Cijulang Village cannot be said to be proceeding well, based on the authors' field research findings, because the policies from the planned village regulations regarding digital services have yet to be discussed or even created. For this reason, the Cijulang Village government will take policy steps as soon as possible regarding plans for village regulations regarding digital services due to the urgency of the community, which has not been sufficiently fulfilled regarding services,

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