

Good Governance in Jatimulya Village, Kosambi Sub-District Tangerang District

Muhamad Renaldi¹, Ahmad Murodi², Fitria Firdiyani³

^{1,2,3} Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Islam Syekh-Yusuf
Tangerang

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Abstrak

This research discusses good governance in Jatimulya Village, Kosambi District, Tangerang Regency. However, from observations and community assessments related to the performance of the village government, there are still weaknesses in realizing the principles of good governance. The problems in this research are: how is good governance in the administration of government in Jatimulya Village, Kosambi District, Tangerang Regency and what are the supporting and inhibiting factors in good governance in the administration of government in Jatimulya Village, Kosambi District, Tangerang Regency. As an effort to increase the role of the village government in realizing good governance, the theory used is based on the concept of Good Governance theory from the United National Development Program (UNDP) cited by (Sedarmayanti, 2012: 3) which states that to realize good governance, it is necessary to apply the principles of governance by referring to 9 (nine) principles, namely: Participation, Rule of law, Transparency, Responsiveness, Consensus orientation, Equality, Effectiveness and efficiency, Accountability, Strategic vision. The research methods used in this research are observation, interviews, documentation, data management techniques and data analysis, namely data collection, data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions which are carried out qualitatively. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that good governance in the implementation of village governance in Jatimulya Village in realizing the principles of good governance has been implemented, but there are several obstacles in its implementation, namely the low level of human resources (HR), decreased community participation and community disunity towards the village government. The village government's efforts in dealing with obstacles to realizing the principles of good governance are to increase cooperation with institutions to hold seminars to socialize and improve communication to the community.

Keywords: Village Government, Good Governance

(*) Corresponding Author: rendyrendyy920@gmail.com, ahmadmurodii08@gmail.com, fitria.firdiyani@unis.ac.id

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INTRODUCTION

The village is the smallest part of the regency/city that is authorized to regulate and manage government affairs in the implementation of government administration activities to develop a good rural area based on community interests.

According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, in article 1 paragraph 1, it is stated that a village is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community 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.

The authority of the Village Government is a form of provision from the central government to carry out governance at the village level to optimize services to the bureaucratic system in Indonesia, so that in the special authority possessed by the village government there are demands to independently manage government affairs in the village administrative area in order to achieve community development, justice, prosperity and prosperity. So it needs a strong foundation to achieve equitable prosperity, because the village is currently an area that is required to be independent in carrying out democratic governance as well as possible in order to realize good governance. After the formation of Government Regulations regarding the autonomy of villages and designated areas to realize more democratic conditions in village government, it is stated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 22 of 1999 Article 94 concerning Regional Government, which explains that village government consists of village representative bodies, and village government, where the village government also consists of the Village Head, and Village Apparatus.

Village government as the organizer of various affairs and interests of the community and local government, village government is the smallest unit of government order in the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, the country can be said to be very prosperous if the village area is prosperous, in this case it becomes a benchmark to see where the level of welfare of the country. With the enactment of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, there have been many responses that trigger many opinions regarding the decentralization of power to the village level, with the discussion of village funds amounting to 10% of the state budget that will be donated to each village, meaning that each village will receive funds of more than 1 billion to be able to manage in order to foster, regulate and manage village governance. With the existence of substantial village funds, there are also concerns about the emergence of corruption at the village level if the implementation of village governance is not implemented in the village government. The village government as a community protector and financial manager in the village has an important role in village governance, especially in realizing good governance such as the implementation of functions and authorities in accordance with the duties, principal, and functions of the village government as a government manager at the village level.

As for one of the principles that is closely related to governance, namely Good Governance, which is a concept that is closely related to improving the quality

of public services, for this reason, public service is an embodiment in the duties and functions of the state apparatus, which is a form of service that must be provided by village officials and government officials.

The village government or village head assisted by village officials in carrying out their duties and authorities as organizers of the village government is also responsible to the Village Representative Body (BPD) for proposing and drafting village regulations, establishing various regulations both regarding the Village Budget (APBDes) which are discussed and determined together. This is to foster the life of the village community, coordinate village development in a participatory manner, to be able to represent their respective villages, both inside and outside the court to be able to show legal representation in representing them in accordance with the laws and regulations. So confirmed in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages Article 26 paragraph 2, the village head participates in fostering the village community, as a village head is also obliged to enforce laws and regulations and maintain public order and tranquility.

The development of rural areas is inseparable from the participation of the entire village community, so the performance of the village government as the organizer of the Village Government must be able to carry out its duties as well as possible and as an indicator in creating good governance.

The village head as the highest-ranking village government official has the authority, duties and obligations to organize the village household and carry out tasks assigned by the Government and Regional Government. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages Article 26 paragraph 1 which regulates the four main duties of the Village Head, namely:

1. Organizing Village Government;
2. Carry out village development;
3. Carry out village community development; and
4. Empowering the Village community.

As to carry out its main duties and functions as mandated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the Village Head and village government are required to be able to realize good governance in the implementation of village governance in order to create community development and foster the village economy for the welfare of the community. However, in reality, it shows that there is a community assessment related to the performance of the Jatimulya Village Government, Kosambi District, Tangerang Regency, there are still weaknesses in organizing village governance.

The weaknesses are based on the pattern of relationships that have been placing superiors and subordinates as rigid level units that can cause a lack of coordination or mutual cooperation between superiors and subordinates so that the process of organizing village governance is not effective and efficient. As well as

complaints from the local community indicating that there is dissatisfaction with the village government in providing slow and convoluted services and the community also often complains about various village government policies that are considered to be one-sided policies and tend to ignore suggestions or aspirations given and the lack of socialization of the village government to the community, so that in the implementation of a village government in realizing good governance has not been fully realized.

In connection with the above statement, it causes bad thinking from the village community towards the performance of the village government. So in this case, good governance is the right concept to realize good governance in village governance, because in this concept there are principles of management that encourage a better direction. According to the United National Development Program (UNDP) cited by (Sedarmayanti, 2012: 3) states that to realize good governance, it is necessary to realize the principles in governance by referring to nine principles, namely: 1) Participation, 2) Rule of law (legal certainty), 3) Transparency, 4) Responsiveness, 5) Consensus orientation, 6) Equality, 7) Effectiveness and efficiency, 8) Accountability, 9) Strategic vision.

Therefore, the village government at the village level is able to carry out targeted activities to lead to an attitude of work professionalism in order to expect effective and efficient results and think ahead and be able to overcome existing problems. Thus, from the above problems in realizing good governance in Jatimulya Village, Kosambi District, Tangerang Regency. For this reason, the Village Government must be able to act as the organizer of the village government as well as possible and coordinate the implementation of village government activities and the need for supervision from the community towards the Village Government to control the movements of the Village Government, so that the Village Government knows what the main needs of the community are, so as to create good governance. Based on the explanation above, the researcher focuses on examining how Good Governance in Jatimulya Village, Kosambi District, Tangerang Regency.

RESEARCH METHODS

To obtain the data and information needed in the preparation of this research, the location of this research was conducted in Jatimulya Village, Kosambi Sub-district, Tangerang Regency. This research location was chosen because the researcher considers this location to be considered representative to represent this research in examining and analyzing how good governance in the village. Researchers in managing and analyzing data use qualitative analysis or data collected is descriptive in the form of words or images, the data is obtained from interviews, notes, field observations, portraits, individual documents, memorandum

and official documents. This research was also conducted by collecting data by means of literature studies.

In this study, primary legal materials are in the form of laws and regulations and interviews. Secondary materials are legal materials that are not binding but explain the primary legal material which is the result of processed opinions or thoughts of experts or experts who study a certain field specifically which will provide clues to where researchers will lead, what is meant by secondary materials here are doctrines in books, legal journals and the internet. This research uses a data analysis technique consisting of: Data collection, data reduction, data display and drawing conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Good Governance in the Implementation of Village Government in Jatimulya Village

The village government can be said to be good if in the administration of the village government can run the principles of good governance. Theoretically, the United National Development Program (UNDP) cited by (Sedarmayanti 2012) several principles that must be considered in realizing good governance which include the principles of Participation (participation), the principle of rule of law (legal certainty), the principle of transparency (transparent), the principle of responsiveness (responsibility), the principle of consensus orientation (oriented to agreement), the principle of equality (justice), the principle of effectiveness and efficiency (effectiveness and efficiency), the principle of accountability (accountability), and the principle of strategic vision (strategic vision). Good governance must also be understood more expansively, namely as the exercise of authority or power in the economic, political and administrative fields to manage various state affairs at each level and is a means of state policy to encourage the creation of conditions of welfare and social cohesiveness in society. The levels include government, private sector, and civil society as well as the interaction between these three elements.

The results of the research related to good governance in the implementation of village governance in Jatimulya Village, Kosambi Subdistrict, Tangerang Regency if it is related to the theory of the principles of good governance are as follows:

1. Principle of Participation: Good governance in the implementation of village governance in Jatimulya Village has not entirely run massively, this is due to the lack of community participation. Whereas in theory the principle of participation is if every person or citizen, both men and women have equal voting rights in the legitimate decision-making process, either directly or through representative institutions in accordance with their respective interests and aspirations.
2. Rule of Law Principles (Legal Certainty): In its implementation, the village government, led by the village head, has implemented it by following the applicable laws and regulations and providing legal certainty to the community. This is in accordance with the theory of the principle of legal certainty, namely

the existence of a framework of laws and regulations that must be just, enforced and obeyed in full with no discrimination, especially the rule of law regarding human rights.

3. Principle of Transparency: The village government has implemented the principle of transparency. The manifestation of the role of the Jatimulya village government in carrying out the principle of transparency is the delivery of information to the community either through village deliberations, then the installation of budget fund information on the road or on the official website of the Jatimulya village government. This is in accordance with the theory of the principle of transparency, which is built to provide information freely and clearly. All processes that occur in government must be easily accessible to the public and easy to understand.
4. Principle of Responsiveness (Responsibility): The role of the village government in carrying out the principle of responsiveness in the organization and governance of the village government is to respond to all aspirations of the community and village officials in terms of organizing the village government. The form is the existence of a complaint service either directly or through a complaint box. In this case, it is associated with the theory of the principle of responsiveness, namely a government that cares about stakeholders, which means responsiveness to serve various interested parties. Thus, the Jatimulya Village government has implemented the principle of responsiveness.
5. Principle of Consensus Orientation (Oriented to agreement): The form of implementation of the principle of consensus orientation or in reaching an agreement is the village government, which is led by the village head in organizing the Jatimulya village administration and resolving problems in the community. One example is providing a way of family deliberation when there is a problem in the midst of society. In this case, in accordance with the theory of the principle of consensus orientation or oriented towards agreement, a good government will act as an arbiter of different interests to reach consensus or agreement as the best way for the interests of each party, and if possible it can be done on various policies and procedures that will be determined by the government.
6. Principle of Equality (Justice): In the implementation of the principle of justice, the village government, led by the Jatimulya Village Head, provides a sense of justice, namely when there is a problem in the community, the village head acts as a mediator or in terms of assistance, the village head prioritizes people who are more in need. This is clearly in accordance with the theory of the principle of justice, namely that a good government will provide good opportunities for men and women in their efforts to improve and maintain their quality of life.
7. Principles of Effectiveness and Efficiency: In its implementation, the Jatimulya village government has implemented the principles of effectiveness and efficiency. This takes the form of public services. For example, the quality of public services is notified through the official website of Jatimulya Village related to the requirements for licensing letters, making it easier for the community to process letters without going back and forth. Thus, in carrying out effectiveness and efficiency in the administration of the village government, it is in accordance with the theory of the principles of

effectiveness and efficiency, namely that every activity and institutional process is directed to produce something that is truly in accordance with the needs through the best utilization of various available resources.

8. Principle of Accountability: As a manifestation of the implementation of the principle of accountability, the village government, led by the Jatimulya Village Head, submits a report on the operation of the village government at the end of each fiscal year and at the end of the term of office to the regent as well as a written report on the operation of the village government to the BPD and to the community. Thus, this is in accordance with the theory of the principle of accountability, namely that decision makers in public, private and civil society sector organizations are accountable to the general public (public), as well as to stakeholder owners.
9. Principle of Strategic Vision: As for the form of implementation of the principle of strategic vision, the Jatimulya Village Head has implemented the principle of strategic vision, namely in organizing the village government, the village head always coordinates with the community so that in terms of development, guidance and community empowerment, they can work together. Thus, the role of the Village Head in carrying out his strategic vision is in accordance with the principle of strategic vision, namely that leaders and the community have a broad and long-term perspective on good governance and the sensitivity to realize it.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research results, it can be concluded as follows:

- a. Good governance in the administration of the Jatimulya Village government: the village government, which is led by the village head, has not fully implemented the principles of good governance. As can be seen, good governance in Jatimulya Village is based on 9 (nine) principles of good governance, namely:
 1. Participation In its implementation, the village government has involved the community in organizing the village government, for example, the community participates in elections, activities held by the village, by forming linmas, but in their participation the community has not entirely participated.
 2. Rule of law (legal certainty) In its implementation, the village head has carried out the principle of legal certainty, namely by following the mandate of the laws and regulations in organizing the government, namely by providing legal certainty to the community, such as when there are problems such as inheritance, the village government provides assistance in solving them.
 3. Transparency In its implementation, the Jatimulya Village government has sufficiently implemented this principle as a form of transparency that applies is the existence of a notice board related to village budget funds for development.
 4. Responsiveness (responsibility) as for the form of the village government's response in its implementation is that the village government responds to the aspirations given by the community, for example when the village head

holds a village meeting by responding to all inputs given by the community and its apparatus.

5. Consensus orientation (oriented to agreement) as for the form of implementation of the consensus orientation of the village government is that in making decisions the village government uses deliberation steps with a family system so that it can reach an agreement in decision making.
 6. Equality (justice) in implementing the principle of justice, the village government gives the same rights to the community, for example, such as providing services to the community, providing assistance that is entitled to receive it, and the village head as head of government assigns tasks in accordance with the duties of each function carried out by the apparatus.
 7. Effectiveness and Efficiency The village government in implementing the principles of effectiveness and efficiency is by providing online services such as whatsapp and official websites as a breakthrough by the village government in supporting effectiveness and efficiency in taking care of permits and services needed by the community so that people do not go back and forth in fulfilling the requirements in taking care of services in Jatimulya Village.
 8. Accaountability in providing accountability for the village government in its implementation, namely the village head makes an accountability report at the end of each year and reports it in writing and is submitted to the Village Consultative Body and makes reports to be published to the wider community on the announcement board.
 9. Strategic Vision In its implementation, the village government carries out the principle of strategic vision, namely the village head coordinates from the RT / RW level in its implementation through deliberations to determine the strategic vision.
- b. Constraints in realizing good governance in Jatimulya Village are: low community knowledge in understanding the principles of good governance, declining community enthusiasm for participation, and community dissatisfaction with the operation of the village government.
 - c. The efforts of the Jatimulya village government in dealing with obstacles in realizing good governance are: The village government will work with experts to socialize to the community through village seminars or village meetings related to the principles of good governance in building good governance, the village government will increase attention and communication to the community in increasing community participation.

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