SMART VILLAGE CONCEPT TRAINING IN WEST BANDUNG REGENCY VILLAGE GOVERNMENT

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Abstract

Community service carried out aims to provide an in-depth understanding between theory and practice regarding the smart village concept. This theme was chosen because villages in West Bandung Regency have the opportunity to realize village governance with the concept of smart village government. However, until now not all villages in West Bandung Regency have realized village governance with the concept of smart village government. This is because most of the village heads in West Bandung Regency are not aware of the strategic position and advantages of the infrastructure they have and the village head's weak understanding of strategies for realizing good governance. The method of implementing community service is done by providing material, lectures, focus group discussions, and evaluations. To make the smart village run optimally, the capacity of the village government is needed. Human resources play an important role in the realization of a smart village, of course, supported by facilities and infrastructure in the village. From the results of this community service, the village government in West Bandung Regency wants to make their village smart. For this reason, village government officials hope that education and training related to smart villages are often held.
Keywords: Training, Smart Village, Government, Village Government.

INTRODUCTION

The village is the government's front guard in determining the direction of national policy and development. For this reason, rural strengthening is a matter that must be prioritized. The government has a responsibility to elevate rural areas to become the axis of human, infrastructure, economic and social development (Huda, Suwaryo, & Sagita, 2020). The village has experienced many changes in its journey, but the rules regarding the village have not fully accommodated the village (Somali, 2021).

Governance of good governance in a country is a mandatory requirement. The issuance of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages is a serious concern considering that so far village administration has been regulated by Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. The birth of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages has had an impact on shifting the paradigm of village governance in Indonesia. The village, which has only been the object of the government above it, after the birth of this Law placed the village as the subject and could determine the direction of its development.

This is supported by changes in the certainty of sources of income which are not only sourced from the APBD and regional original revenues but from the APBN. According to (Alfirsaus, Yuwono, Wijayanto, & Manar, 2020) village fund policies can generate innovative, creative ideas from the community for village development.

Through this paradigm shift, it is hoped that villages in Indonesia will become independent and strong villages. An independent village is a politically sovereign village and a strong village is a village that can manage and manage its interests and has capacity. The presence of a strong and independent village can improve the welfare of village communities.

The strength of the budget is one of the elements of a paradigm shift in Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. The strength of the budget owned by the village government demands that the village government seriously realize a strong and independent village. This noble ideal will not be realized without the strengthening of good governance. To realize good governance can be realized by adopting the concept of smart village government. The government launched a smart village government which in general can be described as a smart village by carrying out innovative social innovations based on digital platforms or information technology to improve the quality of life for the people in the village. Smart village achievements are also expected for efficiency and seeking village competitiveness in aspects of life in the social, economic, and environmental fields.

The term smart is used in terms of fighting the stigma regarding villages that are considered uneducated, backward, poor, and left behind, which are very different from the environment and conditions in cities. However, with the concept of a smart village, we want to show that villages have great potential to carry out development and create village communities that are smart and far from being left behind (Subekti & Damayanti, 2019).

However, according to (Herdiana, 2019) in practice, the villages differ in interpreting the smart village concept. Information technology in the smart village concept is used as an element that encourages the connection between the goals of using information technology in the village. According to (Nuraini, Larasati, Suwitri, & Nugraha, 2021) the development of a smart village can be started by utilizing information and communication internally for the village, including taking care of village administration using various applications according to the needs of the village community. As for the use of information technology externally, namely in terms of building a portal or marketplace.

In its development, smart village government is not only limited to the use of information technology but more than that, namely efforts to develop and utilize village potential in harmony with increasing economic value and improving the quality of life of the community to bridge it into a digital-based information society. Smart village government is a flagship program to synergize formation through training and empowerment so it is expected to become a pilot model, especially for the surrounding villages. The smart village concept makes the village information literate, and information technology development and builds the advantages of a digitally literate society so that it can create added value, especially in the implementation of internal and external village governance.

It is hoped that the application of smart governance will be able to overcome the various problems faced by villages, be it poverty, public services, inequality, and others. Where villages can become villages that are more innovative, effective, efficient, and communicative (Maharani & Kencono, 2021).

The objectives of the Village Governance Education and Training activities through the Smart Village Government concept throughout West Bandung Regency are: a) To create the capability of village government apparatus in Village Governance through the Smart Village Government Concept; b) To create village development that is right on target.

Villages in West Bandung Regency have the opportunity to realize village governance with the concept of smart village government. However, until now not all villages in West Bandung Regency have implemented village governance with the concept of smart village government. This is because most of the village heads in West Bandung Regency are not aware of the strategic position and advantages of the infrastructure they have and they lack understanding of village heads about strategies for realizing good governance.

Based on the phenomenon previously described, as a form of concern for village government officials, FISIP Unjani was called upon to provide education and training for village government officials throughout West Bandung Regency. Conducted training and education for village government officials so that village officials understand Village Governance through the concept of Smart Village Government in West Bandung Regency. Through education and training, this will continue to improve the ability and understanding of village government officials in village governance to increase village development and empowerment. Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages gives a lot of hope to villages to improve the welfare of both the village apparatus and the community itself.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

1) Methods in education and training activities to strengthen village governance through the concept of smart village government are carried out through training methods by delivering training materials carried out using relevant methods, namely lecture, question and answer, and discussion methods. The stages of implementing the activities are:
2) Field survey, to find out and see directly the conditions and social conditions of the community and village government;
3) Training, to provide material knowledge and understanding of the concept of smart village government with village digitization material;
4) Discussion, to map the problems and obstacles of village government in implementing the smart village government concept; and
5) Evaluation, involving village heads who are members of the West Bandung District Village Head Forum.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of this Community Service activity takes various forms or stages of activities carried out, including among others:

A. Preparation Stage

In this preparatory stage, the organizer of the Community Service implementation activity organized by the FISIP Unjani lecturer conducted socialization related to the holding of this Education and training activity. The socialization was carried out by the Village Heads and all Village Government apparatus within West Bandung Regency. After that, the organizers carry out and identify potential education and training participants by filling out a Google form to ensure involvement in the implementation of these activities. The organizers recap the list of

participants in the activities and training. The preparatory stage takes about 2 weeks.

B. Implementation Stage

Community Service Activities in West Bandung Regency were carried out on Tuesday 12 July 2022 through conventional/ offline or face-to-face methods which took place in the Hall of the TNI Mulyono FISIP Unjani Building, 4th floor. The training activities were carried out offline with 95 participants from elements of the Village Heads and Village Government apparatus throughout West Bandung Regency.

C. Evaluation Stage

At this stage of the activity, the Community Service implementation team evaluates all activities starting from preparation, implementation, and preparation of activity reports to activity outputs including in terms of publication of activity results.

D. Activity Results

The results of the implementation of Community Service Activities are as follows:

1. Activity Time
   a) Preparation process. The process of Pengmas activities as a whole is carried out for 3 full months, starting from making proposals, and sending information about the "Village Governance Training through the Smart Village Government Concept in West Bandung Regency."
   b) The information was sent officially by letter to the DPMD of West Java and DPMD of West Bandung Regency and the chairman of APDESI.
   c) The peak activity of Village Governance Training Through the Smart Village Government Concept in West Bandung Regency will be held on Tuesday 12 July 2022 starting at 07.30 to 17.30 WIB.

2. Nature and Place of Activity
   a) The PkM activity entitled Village Governance Training through the Smart Village Government Concept in West Bandung Regency is carried out offline or offline or face to face.
   b) The place for the PkM activity with the title Training on Village Governance through the concept of Smart Village Government in West Bandung Regency was held in the Auditorium Room, 4th Floor of the General TNI Mulyono Building FISIP Unjani, which is located at Jalan Terusan Jenderal Sudirman Cimahi.

3. Activity participants
   a) Participants in the PkM activity entitled Village Governance Training through the Smart Village Government Concept in West Bandung Regency were 76 people who were Village Heads and Village Government Apparatuses in West Bandung Regency.
   b) The total number of participants in the Village Governance Training activities through the Smart Village Government Concept in West Bandung Regency totaled 83 people, consisting of 27 Village Heads or 33%, Village Government Apparatuses 56 people or 67%.

Figure 1.1. PKM participants
Source: FISIP Documents, 2022

E. Activity Material

Speakers in Village Governance Training activities through the Smart Village Government Concept in West Bandung Regency are as follows:

a. Dr. Ir. H. Dicky Saromi, M.Sc as Head of DPMD of West Java Province
b. Drs. Rambey SP., MSi as Head of Division. Village Administration DPMD West Bandung Regency
c. The Lecturer Team at FISIP Unjani.

The activity material in the Village Governance Training Through the Smart Village Government Concept in West Bandung Regency is as follows:

The material in the Village Governance Training activities through the Smart Village Government Concept in West Bandung Regency can be described in a resume as follows:

a. Development Planning Capacity

This material contains content that speaking related to development planning capacity, the smallest unit in development planning capacity as a center for community gathering, is the last level or spearhead of national regional autonomy, the uniqueness of village potential as capital for successful development, the capacity of village government and other stakeholders. other interests along with village facilities and infrastructure must still be improved, in line with the progress and era of development being faced, the importance of the integration of all stakeholders in building a village, with all its dynamics, ensuring the progress of the village for its people and contributing to achieving development goals in general, the role village strategy in IDM development (social, economic, environmental) as an indicator in a technocratic approach. There has been a transformation in the use of digital technology to encourage an increase in the quality of basic services and village development based on community empowerment that is inclusive and sustainable. Programs to empower and improve people's lives through digital literacy, the Internet of Things (IoT), and various digital innovations. Efforts to accelerate rural digitization are as follows:

1) Expansion of internet coverage in rural areas, construction of rural internet infrastructure networks for independent internet management by Bumdes through digital village areas.
2) improving digital-based village government services, village treasury accounts in the form of current accounts (a single account) implementing IBC (internet banking corporate) supporting non-cash payments (cashless) online village financial service applications (SISKEUDES online, smart village and social fund transfers/ BLT), as well as ease of service for the public
3) Utilization and development of village potential, preparation of "big data village" development of champion village dashboards, a synergy of data utilization with agencies/OPD and other partners
4) TALESA (Digital Village Economy Center), Service and Business Centers (PPOB/Payment Point Online Banking, Postal Agents, Pawnshops, Pom Mini, etc.) Village Product Marketing Centers/e-commerce (Tokopedia Center, Shopee Village Center, etc.) Utilization of IoT for productivity through Thematic Digital Villages (Agriculture, Fisheries, Health, Education, Multimedia, Waste Management, etc.)

b. Village HR Management Capacity

This material contains the content that the village government is the leading unit and deals directly with government services and community empowerment, and is the main pillar for the success of all government programs. Strengthening the village is an effort to accelerate the realization of social welfare. To increase service capacity to the community, in addition to positioning villages according to governmental affairs which are the authority of the village, the certainty of the availability of funding to organize government and community empowerment as well as the availability of human resources capable of providing services to the community.

The dimension of increasing the capacity of village officials includes mastery of knowledge, skills, and insights obtained through education, training, learning, and experience. Three levels of ability must be owned by village officials, namely: 1) basic skills; 2) management capability; and 3) technical capabilities. The basic skills that must be possessed by village officials include knowledge of village regulations, knowledge of the basics of village administration, and knowledge of main tasks and functions. Management capabilities include HR management, public service management, asset management, and financial management. While technical capabilities include: preparation of village administration, preparation of development plans, preparation of budgets, preparation of Perdes, and public services.

c. Village Financial Management Capacity

This material contains the content that village financial management is an important process in realizing responsible and competitive village development. Therefore, increasing the capacity of village apparatus in managing village finances is important to do. So far, village officials in West Bandung Regency have generally known about village financial management, but they do not understand the regulatory framework and legal accountability specifically. So it is necessary to increase the capacity of the village apparatus in West Bandung Regency to

manage village finances. In terms of village finances, the village government is required to prepare a Report on the Realization of the Implementation of the Village APB and an Accountability Report on the Realization of the Implementation of the Village APB. This report is generated from a village financial management cycle, starting from the planning and budgeting stages; implementation and administration; to reporting and accountability for village financial management. At the planning and budgeting stages, the village government must involve the village community represented by the Village Consultative Body (BPD), so that the work programs and activities prepared can accommodate the interests and needs of the village community and are by the capabilities possessed by the village. In addition, the village government must be able to keep records, or at least keep books of financial transactions as a form of financial accountability. However, the roles and responsibilities received by the village have not been matched by adequate human resources (HR) both in terms of quantity and quality.

F. Parties involved

Some of the parties involved in this PkM activity are as follows:
a. Head of DPMD West Java Province
b. Kabid. DPMD Village Arrangement in West Bandung Regency
c. Leader of University
d. Faculty Leader
e. The Lecturer Team in the Unjani FISIP environment as the organizer of the PPM activities
f. All Lecturers in the Unjani FISIP environment as activity participants
g. Village Heads in West Bandung Regency
h. Village Government Apparatuses in the West Bandung Regency environment
i. BPD in West Bandung Regency
j. Representatives of BEM FISIP as activity participants
k. FISIP student representatives as participants in the activity

Figure 1.2. Material Giving
Source: FISIP Documents, 2022

With various forms or methods provided in the Community Service activity entitled "Village Governance Training Through the Smart Village Government Concept in West Bandung Regency", it is ultimately able to help improve the quality of Human Resources for Village Heads and Village Government Apparatuses in the region. West Bandung Regency is the initial capital in managing government organizations including Village Government organizations to realize the process of administering village governance in the era of globalization and digitalization. The application of Information Technology in government organizations is now a necessity of technological literacy. Apparatus resources must be able to operate a digital-based system in providing maximum service to the community.

The current sophistication of technology in the world of government organizations has changed the service system in the process of administering government both in the management of human resources and governance of village finances. The role of information technology in government is very large and this must be balanced with the readiness of the apparatus as the executor of a system in this design governance organization. Through this training, it is expected to be able to equip and participate in preparing village government officials in improving the process of administering village governance, to improve the quality of service in the village government organization. It is clearly described that the discussion that took place in the Village Governance Training activities through the Smart Village Government Concept in West Bandung Regency, in particular, has now become a necessity for technological literacy in the framework of readiness to face globalization and digitalization. Information Technology is a basic foundation that must be possessed by every government apparatus both in improving Human Resource Management and in Village Financial Governance. Changes in the current service system which seem to depend on a computerized system are required for village government officials to be able to compensate so that the process of administering government continues to run optimally to realize quality service to the community.

CONCLUSION

Community Service activities entitled Village Governance Training through the Smart Village Government Concept in West Bandung Regency can help provide understanding, and broad insight and can help improve the quality of human resources for Village Heads and other Village Government Apparatus Resources in improving, managing and implement the process of governance optimally. Through this activity villages can take advantage of information and communication technology in village development, especially to promote village potential in West Bandung Regency.

Through this activity the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Jenderal Achmad Yani University learned that villages in West Bandung Regency have not been fully able to utilize information technology in developing their villages. This is because human resources are still limited in terms of their abilities, and also limited in terms of existing facilities in the village. However, there is a great will from villages throughout West Bandung Regency to be assisted and supported in implementing smart villages, especially in the use of information technology for village progress.

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