

Original Research Article

## Implementation of the Dismissal and Confirmation of the Village Head

Arnol Sobolim<sup>1\*</sup>, Sri Hartini Jatmikowati<sup>1</sup>, Wahyu Wijani<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Merdeka Malang

Article History

Received: 12.07.2024

Accepted: 26.08.2024

Published: 27.08.2024

Journal homepage:

<https://www.easpublisher.com>

Quick Response Code



**Abstract:** This research aims to describe and analyze the appointment and confirmation of village heads in Yahukimo Regency. This research uses qualitative research procedures that produce descriptive qualitative data. The research was conducted at the Yahukimo Student Association, Wamena City, Papua Mountains. Data sources include primary and secondary data. The data collection techniques used were observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis in this research uses the analytical technique model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014). The results of this research show that the election of village heads in the Yahukimo Regency does not apply Law No. 6 of 2024 concerning villages but uses a system of appointment and confirmation by Yahukimo Regency officials without considering existing legal regulations. This could be due to the game of interests between the regents and deputy regents in the Yahukimo Regency. Human resources, especially village officials in Yahukimo Regency, could be higher, which impacts all village management and services that need to be developed and developed as usual. The management of the village bureaucracy could be better due to a shortage of labor and village heads who spend their time in the city with people's money without considering the community. In addition, the level of community participation could be much higher. This happens because leaders are authoritarian and corrupt and must do important tasks better. Community participation is very important for village development. For this reason, village communities from all groups must be involved in creating, implementing, and evaluating village policies. To ensure that the village head's policies are implemented on target.

**Keywords:** Policy Implementation, Village Head, Village Regulations.

**Copyright © 2024 The Author(s):** This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Implementing the dismissal and confirmation of the Village Head is an important process in village administration to ensure continuity of government and development at the village level. In this context, several factors need to be considered. First, registration of the Permanent Voter List (DPT) is crucial in the administrative process before village head elections (Zulmi & Rijal, 2020). In addition, to support decision-making in village head elections, applying the Electoral Method as a Decision Support System (DSS) can be an effective alternative (Salim & Nua, 2023). Regulation of the village head's authority in managing village funds is also regulated in certain regulations, such as the Goods and Services Procurement Policy Institute Regulation Number 12 of 2019 (Tsuraya, 2024). The role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) is also important in showing community involvement in village governance (Malik, 2020).

Apart from that, implementing Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) policies in village development, such as in the development of tourist villages, is also a relevant research focus (Maulidiah & Megawati, 2022). The role of the village head in implementing development in the village is also influenced by participation factors and relationships between officials (Marsidi, 2017). Apart from that, the village head also has a role in realizing the original village income through BUMDes activities (Siahaan & Vuspitasari, 2021). There are challenges in village head elections, such as having a single candidate in several regions (Muhibbin, 2023). The village head's role also increases community participation in village development (Rahmat & Hermana, 2020). Apart from that, factors such as distrust of village heads after the BPD election must also be considered in the context of village policy implementation (Zulchairiyah, 2023).

To advance the village, the village government institutions, including the village head, have an important role in developing the village (Enggraini *et al.*, 2020). Democracy and village autonomy also influence the post-reform village head election process (Ummah, 2023). The impact of work culture on the performance of village officials is also a factor that needs to be considered in the context of village management (Wisang, 2023). The village head is the head of the village government and leads the implementation of the village government. The village head is tasked with organizing village government, carrying out development, community development, and community empowerment. Development in all regions of Indonesia places more emphasis on village government. So, the village head becomes an important actor responsible for carrying out development responsive to the community's current needs.

Yahukimo Regency is one of the regencies within the administrative area of Papua Province, a special autonomous region. In the process of selecting Village Heads, the Yahukimo Regency government ignored the mechanisms of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which replaces Law No. 32 of 2004, in Article 31 paragraphs (1) and (2), Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 72 of 2020 which regulates the technical implementation of village elections throughout Indonesia. This causes internal problems for Village Head candidates and the wider communities in Yahukimo. As reported by Kompas.com on March 26, 2021, at 16.40 WIB, the Yahukimo political party faction stated that the confirmation and dismissal of village heads, according to SK 147, was illegal (invalid) and had no legal basis. He stated that his position as village head would end on April 22 and 31, 2021.

As a result of politicization or playing of interests between political leaders in Yahukimo, dualism in the position of village head creates the potential for undesirable things to happen. As a result of this policy, various problems and disputes emerged between the village head candidates. They even appealed in court because the fate of the village head candidates was uncertain. Apart from that, the election of village heads in Yahukimo still uses an election system that uses the traditional mechanism of tribalism based on clan/clan. So, it impacts lifelong village and dynastic leadership, which is risky for the village now. The hoped and desired development can only occur if these conditions change and remain the same.

Developing the human resources of the apparatus is very important because it can improve the capabilities of the apparatus, including their professional abilities, insight abilities, leadership abilities, and dedication so that, in the end, it will improve the performance of an apparatus (Notoatmodjo, 1998 in Herdiman). Most village heads in Yahukimo have high school, middle school, and elementary school

educational backgrounds and no educational background. So, in carrying out its main duties and functions, it is tasked with organizing village government, carrying out development, community development, and community empowerment, as well as all public policy processes, namely formulation, implementation, and evaluation, which have never been carried out.

The election of village heads is a practice of political contestation at the village level. Those involved as organizers, participants, and voters were the village residents themselves. Similar to other elections, village elections are held directly and simultaneously. Village heads in the Yahukimo Regency never hold direct village elections after their term of office ends. However, the village head is appointed and dismissed by a powerful official, the regent. Based on the problems described above, researchers are interested in further research regarding these problems.

This research aims to analyze and describe the dismissal and inauguration of village heads in Yahukimo Regency. The theoretical benefits of this research are expected to contribute ideas to advancing public administration science, especially policies regarding the confirmation and dismissal of village heads. Meanwhile, it is hoped that it can become input for the Yahukimo Regency government, namely improvements in the village head election process based on legal mechanisms by village laws in other regions in Indonesia and Papua.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Etymologically, the word village comes from Sanskrit, *deca*, which means homeland, homeland, or birthplace. According to R. Bintarto (2010:6), Villages can also be said to be the result of a combination of the activities of a group of people and their environment. The result of this combination is a form or appearance on the earth created by physiographic, social, economic, political, and cultural elements that interact with each other and are also in relationship with other areas. The Village Head is a village government official with the authority, duties, and obligations to organize his household and carry out tasks from the government and regional government.

The village head is tasked with government, development, and community affairs. The government affairs in question regulate community life in the village, such as making village regulations, establishing community institutions, establishing village-owned business entities, and cooperation between villages. The development matters in question are community empowerment in providing village public facilities and infrastructure, such as village roads, bridges, and markets. Community affairs are community empowerment through fostering the social and cultural life of the community community, such as health, education, and customs. Village authority includes

authority in village administration, implementation of village development, development of village communities, and empowerment of village communities based on community initiatives, matters of origin, and customs.

The village head election aims to elect village head candidates who compete in the village head election to be able to lead the village. The election of village heads is carried out directly by registered village communities by directly selecting village head candidates who are considered by the communities to be able to carry out the aspirations of the community communities and the development of their village. The Village Head is elected directly through village head elections (pilkades) by residents.

According to Law No. 6 of 2014, article 31 determines that village head elections are held simultaneously in all districts/cities. The district/city regional government determines the policy for implementing village head elections simultaneously with the district/city regional regulations. Regulations regarding the dismissal of village heads are specified in Article 40 of Law no. 6 of 2014 due to death at his request and were dismissed The Village Head is dismissed because his term of office has expired, he is unable to carry out his duties continuously or is permanently obstructed for 6 (six) months in a row, no longer meets the requirements as a candidate for village head, and violates the prohibition on being a village head. The dismissal of the village head is determined by the regent/mayor.

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach because the researcher aims to analyze and apply a comprehensive, in-depth, and natural description (descriptive) of the policy of appointing and dismissing village heads in Yahukimo district, Papua Province.

#### **3.2 Population and Research Sample**

Determining informants in this study used a purposive sampling technique. The purpose of purposive sampling is to ensure that the data obtained reflects a good representation of the population studied, allowing for a more accurate analysis. The informants in this research came from the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration service employees and the community, totaling six people.

#### **3.3 Scope and Location of Research**

This research was conducted among Yahukimo students in Papua, specifically Wamena Study City. The scope of this research is the Implementation Study of Yahukimo Regent's Decree No. 147 and 298 of 2021 concerning the Appointment and Inauguration of Village Heads in Yahukimo Regency.

#### **3.4 Data Analysis Techniques**

The data analysis technique researchers use is the interactive model, Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014: 12-13), namely data condensation or selecting and simplifying data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions.

### **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The results of this research are that the village head election in the Yahukimo Regency did not proceed according to the village election mechanism based on the applicable legal mechanism. However, it is more oriented toward the interests of the political elites in Yahukimo, thereby sacrificing the community community, especially the village heads in Yahukimo. The dualism of the position of village head in Yahukimo district based on SK 147 and 289 has caused various reactions in the community. Especially during the disbursement of the village budget by Decree 147. Piniet Pahabol in the election of village heads to avoid dualism in positions in one village:

They are recognized legally in the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the second amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, from now on referred to as Law No. 9 of 2015 and Government Regulation No. 72 of 2005 concerning Villages. As well as Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. Based on this provision, villages can exercise broader powers to regulate and manage government affairs themselves based on the principle of autonomy and monitoring duties. However, law no. In general, Law 6 of 2015 still regulates villages too generally, and as a result, Village Management became slow; therefore, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which is referred to as the Village Law.

Regarding the mechanism for selecting Village/Village Heads, village head elections are a democratic party at the village level, where village communities can participate by voting to elect a village head candidate responsible for developing the village. In the village head election process in Article 9 letter a, the village head election committee has duties as stated in Minister of Home Affairs Regulation 112 of 2014 concerning village head elections in the form of planning, coordinating, organizing, supervising, and controlling all stages of the election implementation. In the Ministry of Home Affairs above, it is stated that the duties of the electoral committee in Article 9 Letter A are as implementers of the village elections and supervisors in the village elections. The emergence of prolonged village head election conflicts was due to fanaticism and violent confrontation between supporters of Village Head candidates who were face to face with each other, fighting for the victory of their respective candidates. The conflict began with dissatisfaction, various feelings regarding the victory of the elected candidate, that there had been fraud and manipulation due to the very tight

voting results, and the reaction of the number of interested parties to this cases tended to be excessive.

The results of the interview above show that the dualism of head positions in Yahukimo Regency based on SK 147 and 289 creates reactions and conflicts between village head candidates in one village. So, the implementation of village law no. 6 of 2014, which concerns villages, must be applied in the Yahukimo district in the village elections to provide satisfaction for prospective village heads, supporters, and all stakeholders in one village. Decrees 147 and 289 are very political. The appointment of the village head by the regent is based on his wishes and on getting votes in the regent's regional elections. This shows that the leaders in Yahukimo in the regional elections should have applied the principles of professionalism, honesty, accountability, and transparency.

According to Edy (2011), human resources are the only resources that have reason, feelings, desires, skills, knowledge, encouragement, power, and work. The communities can carry out human resource management as part of a program to increase community awareness and what role the communities play in increasing participation and self-development, as well as how the school can better support implementation and approaches that seek to empower and support individuals and the communities to become active partners in improving their welfare. Human resources are important in the planning and development process of villages. Because the human resources of village officials are the benchmark for development in 517 villages/

Yahukimo Regency Village. Whether a village develops or not depends on the leader. So village leaders have natural ability and power and must be supported by good education and training to bring all village communities in a better direction. Apart from that, you must understand the functions of the budget so that budget management is transparent, accountable, and honest so that it arrives on target. Village services and management in each village need to be improved so that the service process runs well and that people receive fast, accurate, and cheap services.

The village government is the spearhead that has direct contact with the community. The village government now no longer handles matters of formal authority but also matters of informal authority consisting of customs, religion, customs, and various original and conventional rights. Management and services in villages need to be improved to be acquainted with the demands of the current community. Every village/village head must provide fast, accurate service at a low cost. Every village head in Yahukimo must manage/administer the village well so that all services can run well. In recent years, village heads have preferred to live in cities such as Wamena, Jayapura, and the

capital city of Yahukimo, enjoying and having fun with people's money.

The people in Yahukimo Regency can be like "chickens who have lost their mother." The village government does not live in the village, and all services and management processes must be carried out. Only the budget given to the communities is very small. The rest of the budget goes into the pockets of village heads in the Yahukimo district. This condition is very worrying because the village government cannot improve the welfare of the Yahukimo Community in 517 villages/villages even though a large budget is disbursed every year to village heads in the Yahukimo Regency.

The level of participation in the Yahukimo community development in Yahukimo could be much higher because it all starts with the leader or village head in every village/village in Yahukimo Regency. The community no longer gives their hopes and aspirations to the village head in the development of their village. Because the village head misused the community's basic rights for his own benefit and that of his family. Village heads in the Yahukimo Regency have yet to be able to carry out their main functions properly based on applicable regulations. However, the village head leads the communities as he pleases without thinking about the rights of the people in the villages. When the village head carries out development in the village, the community is not involved in the development process. The people in the villages already know that the development that is being built is not 100 percent because part of the budget is being developed and falls into the private pockets of village heads in Yahukimo Regency. However, we must show appreciation to village heads who have a history and love the people so they can build the village with heart. If the leader loves the people, the community will always protect and participate in the village's development.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research and discussion results, it can be concluded that the procedures implemented are quite clear and easy for the public to understand, with simple requirements such as a photocopy of the family card, the original family card, and a cover letter from the neighborhood association / residents' association. Clear procedures and reasonable requirements help the service process run smoothly and in line with community expectations. The public considers that the speed of service completion is an important indication of employee capabilities. Completion within 1 to 3 hours is considered satisfactory and reflects the efficiency and commitment of employees in providing fast and timely service. The electronic identity card service in Manokwari Regency is free of charge, which is appreciated by the public because it makes it easier to access. This policy supports inclusivity and easy access for all levels of society.

Even though the existing facilities and infrastructure are adequate, there is still a need for improvement, especially in adding computer units to speed up service. Strategic office locations and facilities, such as comfortable waiting rooms, contribute to smooth service. Employees' formal and non-formal education levels and work experience are important in determining service quality. Additional training and courses help employees improve their service skills and professionalism. Employee discipline is considered quite good, with attendance monitored and duties taken over if employees are absent. Even though there are obstacles, in general, employees show an attitude of discipline, responsibility, and friendliness when serving the community.

In implementing the electronic identity card service policy, several supporting factors include human resources, supporting regulations, adequate budget allocation, and adequate infrastructure. Inhibiting factors include a lack of employee work ethic, limited human resources, and a need for more public awareness regarding the importance of electronic identity card.

From the descriptions above, the researcher provides suggestions for the need for additional facilities and infrastructure, which are important because they can support the service process in meeting community needs, in this case, electronic identity card services. As well as enforcing discipline that needs to be improved for employees of the Manokwari Regency Population and Civil Registration Service and the division of work in assignments to villages because this will affect the service process to the communities.

## REFERENCES

- Aliyanti, A. (2023). Implementing foster care services as a commitment to holistic, integrative early childhood development. *Journal of Obsession Journal of Early Childhood Education*, 7(6), 6818–6830. <https://doi.org/10.31004/obsessi.v7i6.5729>
- Enggraini, F., Putri, N., Salman, Y., & Handayani, W. (2020). The role of village government institutions in advancing the village of Ponggok-Polanharjo, Klaten. *Metra Renewal*, 4(2), 71-82. <https://doi.org/10.21787/mp.4.2.2020.71-82>
- Holilah, H. (2022). Community views regarding the leadership style of village heads with undergraduate and non-graduate degrees in Madura. *JP*, 2(2), 101–118. <https://doi.org/10.15642/politique.2022.2.2.101-118>
- Malik, S. (2020). The role of the village consultative body in implementing village government. *Journal of Ius Constituendum*, 5(2), 325. <https://doi.org/10.26623/jic.v5i2.1740>
- Marsidi, M. (2017). The role of the village head in implementing development in Pekik Nyaring village, Pondok Kelapa sub-district, Central Bengkulu regency. *Pulpit Journal of Social and Political Research*, 6(4), 14. <https://doi.org/10.32663/jpsp.v6i4.237>
- Maulidiah, N., & Megawati, S. (2022). Implement village-owned enterprise (bumdes) policies in developing tourist villages (studies on bumdes sambimadu, sambibulu village, Taman subdistrict, Sidoarjo district). *Publica*, 391-406. <https://doi.org/10.26740/publika.v10n2.p391-406>
- Rahmat, D., & Hermana, D. (2020). Leadership of the village head towards community participation to realize the effectiveness of implementing village development programs. *Public Journal*, 12(2), 13-17. <https://doi.org/10.52434/jurnalpublik.v12i2.3>
- Salim, M., & Nua, S. (2023). Application of the electorate method as a decision support system in selecting village head candidates based on Android. *Jsai (Journal of Scientific and Applied Informatics)*, 6(1), 17-24. <https://doi.org/10.36085/jsai.v6i1.4826>
- Siahaan, S., & Vuspitasari, B. (2021). The role of the village head in realizing the original income of the Sebente village through the activities of the Satanga Sustainable Village Bum. *Public Journal of Human Resource Management Administration and Public Services*, 8(2), 202-214. <https://doi.org/10.37606/publik.v8i2.250>
- Tsuraya, G. (2024). The authority of the village head in managing village funds in goods and services procurement activities is based on the regulations of the government's goods and services procurement policy agency. *Bandung Conference Series Law Studies*, 4(1), 62–67. <https://doi.org/10.29313/bcsls.v4i1.9759>
- Ummah, S. (2023). Democracy and village autonomy in the post-reform village head election process. *Usm Law Review Journal*, 6(3), 1223. <https://doi.org/10.26623/julr.v6i3.6818>
- Wisang, I. (2023). The impact of work culture on the work performance of Samparong village officials, Alok sub-district, Sikka district. *Project*, 9(3), 41–53. <https://doi.org/10.59603/projemen.v9i3.39>
- Zulchairiyah, S. (2023). Distrust towards the village head after the election of the village consultative body (BPD) in Sungai Rambai village, Tebo Ulu sub-district, Tebo district. *Journal of Politics and Regional Government*, 5(1), 73–85. <https://doi.org/10.36355/jppd.v5i1.113>
- Zulmi, A., & Rijal, Y. (2020). Integration of the verification system allows for quick response code-based village head elections. *Somatics Journal*, 10(02), 56-63. <https://doi.org/10.32664/smatica.v10i02.453>

**Cite This Article:** Arnol Sobolim, Sri Hartini Jatmikowati, Wahyu Wijani (2024). Implementation of the Dismissal and Confirmation of the Village Head. *East African Scholars J Edu Humanit Lit*, 7(8), 269-273.