

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: LOOKING AT THE
GUNONG KLENG VILLAGE GOVERNMENT STRATEGY IN
IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN
MEUREUBO DISTRICT, ACEH BARAT REGENCY**

ARTIKEL ILMIAH

**FHANNY INANYAH
1805905010029**



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Dear: **Fhanny Inanyah**

FISIP, Universitas Teuku Umar

We are glad to inform you that research manuscript entitled **“Sustainable Development: Looking at The Gunong Kleng Village Government Strategy in Implementating Sustainable Development in Meurebo District, Aceh Barat Regency”** has been accepted for publication in Journal of Social and Policy Issues on **Vol. 2 No. 3, September 2022**.

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Best Regards,

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“SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: LOOKING AT THE GUNONG KLENG VILLAGE GOVERNMENT STRATEGY IN IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN MEUREUBO DISTRICT, ACEH BARAT REGENCY”

Fhanny Inanyah¹, Vellayati Hajad²

¹Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Teuku Umar, Aceh

²Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Teuku Umar, Aceh

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CORRESPONDENCE

Phone: +6281222413693
E-mail: vellayati.hajad@utu.ac.id

A B S T R A C T

The purpose of this study was to find out how the strategy carried out by the Gunong Kleng Village Government was running optimally in order to implement sustainable development in the village. In carrying out development, a good plan or strategy is needed so that the implementation can be beneficial for the community and continue to be sustainable. The Gunong Kleng Village Government has carried out various strategies to maximize development in the village by: first, increasing the capacity of Human Resources (HR) through the provision of guidance, holding courses or training, and competencies that can increase the knowledge of the village community. Second, monitoring and evaluation of the ongoing program is carried out in order to achieve the expected target. Third, the provision and improvement of complete facilities and tools to manage available natural resources. The methodology used is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach, with data collection techniques using the methods of observation, interviews, and documentation. Based on the results of the research conducted by the researchers concluded that development in Gunong Kleng Village has not run optimally as planned in the village RKPG, due to the lack of community awareness, especially in terms of economic improvement and village community empowerment. In addition, community participation and lack of interest from the community itself.

INTRODUCTION

This study discusses the strategy of the Gunong Kleng Village Government in carrying out sustainable development. Sustainable development is an effort to maintain the quality of human life for the benefit of the present and the future in a sustainable manner (Bangun, 2020). In the implementation process, the Village Government is responsible for implementing sustainable development (Indrawati et al., 2019; Susila Wibawa, 2019). To achieve this, there needs to be careful preparation through strategies made by the village government to improve the quality of human resources and the village fund management system can be achieved properly. So that it can improve the welfare of the community (Ardianti & Suartana, 2020; Budiati et al., 2020; Jamaluddin, 2020).

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Sustainable development can be seen from several aspects, namely: (1) Environmental aspects; (2) Economic Aspects; (3) Social Aspects, and; (4) Community Empowerment (Morton et al., 2017; Pearce et al., 2013; Rosen, 2017). In addition, the main goals of this plan are to end and eradicate poverty, reduce inequality and improve people's welfare (Rosen, 2017), provide equitable distribution of basic education for children, provide gender equality and empower women, reduce child mortality, prevent the occurrence of HIV. /AIDS (Prasetyawati, 2018), or transmitting other diseases that can harm the community, protecting and empowering the environment, and utilizing global partnerships for development (Luebker, 2017; Ramadhani, Rizky Wulan, 2020).

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According to Rosana (2018) & Sihombing (2017), the concept of sustainable development is bureaucratic and technocratic, leading to resource management involving many parties to achieve current needs without reducing the potential of future generations. As an agency of the village government, it must fulfil all community needs by Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. Indonesia in 1945, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (Evangelista & Zuhadi, 2018; Kusnadi, 2015). With this regulation, the village as a group of people has rights and is respected in the Indonesian government system (Sugiman, 2018).

Regulation of one of the programs increases community income and alleviates poverty (Aqsati, 2018; Dwiningwarni & Amrulloh, 2020) by empowering rural communities by utilizing their potential and supported by village funds (Bokingo, 2019). Furthermore, making the village prosperous has been regulated by village autonomy regulations (Amiruddin & Lestari, 2019; Pamuji, 2017; Wijayanto, 2014). In addition, various problems arise related to unprepared human resources and uneven development (Dwimawati et al., 2019). Inconsistent development results in sustainable village development not going according to plan (Hari & Dewantara, 2018). This is experienced by almost all villages in Indonesia (Sindi, 2018; Yonantias, 2019). Aceh Province experienced the same thing; the absorption of the budget from the village funds provided had not been able to provide community welfare (Wulandari et al., 2020). Therefore, efforts are needed from the government to carry out various types of strategies to accelerate development (Suwaji & Suharmiyati, 2020; Wulandari et al., 2020).

Gunong Kleng Village, located in Aceh Barat District, Aceh Province, has implemented various programs to support sustainable development. The program is carried out for a stage towards change to be better than the previous condition, both in physical form (such as infrastructure development) or non-physically (in the form of increasing human resources, both in the form of counselling, training, and so on (Rosana, 2018). ; Yorisca, 2020). As part of the government system, the Gunong Kleng Village Government, together with the community, must be able to carry out the development process starting from changing people's attitudes to life, social structures, and institutions. The aim is to improve the economy, health, education, and poverty eradication in people's lives (Susanti & Arifin, 2019). This development process is an effort carried out by citizens to achieve equitable welfare both in the short term or short run and long term or long run (Khoeriyah, 2020; Mukhlis, 2009).

Based on the description above, the researcher wants to know more about the program or policy that has been implemented by Gunong Kleng Village in the context of sustainable development so that current and future generations can feel a positive impact in their lives. In addition, the program that has been carried out can improve the welfare of the village community. To see the success of Gunong Kleng Village, researchers will look at the strategy of the Gunong Kleng Village Government so that this development continues to run sustainably so that it can increase income and advance the village. Strategy is a way to achieve planning goals quickly and accurately to solve problems and achieve village development goals (Gowa, 2020) (Sugiman, 2018). To answer this, the researcher divides four important points to see whether the strategy implemented is successful or not, namely: (1) Human

Resources; (2) Efficiency; (3) Effectiveness in achieving sustainable development.

METHOD

This research uses the descriptive qualitative method. The reason for choosing this method is to understand social phenomena scientifically or naturally. The main source of this raw data is obtained from direct expressions of the subjects studied (Sousa, 2014). Researchers conducted the location research in Gunong Kleng Village, a village located in the Mereubo Sub-district, West Aceh Regency, Aceh Province. As for the data collection techniques in this study, they are named using the methods of observation, interviews, and documentation. Sources of data in this study are secondary data and primary data. There were four informants in this study, namely informant I Pjs.Keuchik of Gunong Kleng Village, informant II of the Village Secretary, informant III of Head of Government, informant IV of Head of Planning in Gunong Kleng Village, Meureubo District, Aceh Barat Regency.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Gunong Kleng Village and Sustainable Development Programs

Gunong Kleng is a village located on the west coast of Aceh Barat District, Aceh Province, with 492.5 hectares. As for the village boundaries, namely: to the north, it is bordered by Ujong Tanoh Darat Village, to the east by Peunaga Cut Ujong, to the south by Peunaga Pasie, and on the west by Peunaga Rayeuk. Gunong Kleng Village is typographically categorized as a lowland area with 25 meters above sea level. Meanwhile, geologically, Gunong Kleng village has soil in hard soil and partly in the form of peat soil. This village has four hamlets: Lhueng Cadek, Keudee Simpang, Paste, and Pondok Gelumbang. The population-based on data collection in 2020 is 2,005 people, consisting of 1,034 men and 971 women. Meanwhile, in 2021 the population in Gunong Kleng village, which was recapitulated at the beginning of the year, can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Population Data of Gunong Kleng Village in 2020

No.	Name of Hamlet	Number of Family Heads	Number of People		Total Villagers
			LK	PR	
1.	Keude Simpang	83	145	152	297
2.	Pasie	84	167	165	332
3.	Lueng Cadek	202	391	350	741
4.	Pondok Geulumbang	161	357	371	728
Total		530	1.060	1.038	2.098

Source: Gunong Kleng Village (2022)

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the total population of Gunong Kleng village is 2,098 people, consisting of 1,060 males and 1,038 females. And there is an

increase in the number of residents from 2020 to 2021, which is 93 people. Meanwhile, the livelihoods of the majority of the residents of Gunong Kleng Village are in agriculture and trade. Gunong Kleng village has soil in hard ground and partly peat soil. To protect and preserve environmental functions while carrying out sustainable development, it is necessary to use space and land use. In Gunong Kleng Village, the available land is generally used for: (1) Rural areas and residential areas; (2) Plantation areas, rice fields, and dry fields; (3) Inland fishery cultivation areas and bushes.

While the livelihoods of the residents in the village are mostly in agriculture and trade, however, in the utilization of existing natural resources in Gunong Kleng Village, there are several developments carried out, one of which is the construction of a brick-making site, shrimp ponds whose implementation is hampered due to several factors, namely: in management, there are not enough human resources, and there is no consistency in carrying out development the sustainable one. Although in Gunong Kleng Village, the average community only has a junior high and high school education. However, they each have their abilities and expertise in their work, such as in carpentry and agriculture. In agriculture, they know how to plant, spray crops, and harvest the crops (harvest).

Following the vision and mission of Gunong Kleng Village, namely to improve and develop development so that it can be sustainable and equitable based on and utilize the potential that exists in the village. The interviews with informants show that the current growth in Gunong Kleng Village is more directed toward physical development. Therefore, it is necessary to have a strategy or planning from village government managers to implement action. Implemented properly and continuously. Several methods can be implemented in the implementation of village development, namely: (1) Infrastructure development; (2) Development of reliable human resources; (3) Effect of natural resource potential; (4) Physical infrastructure development.

Business capital can be used to carry out business activities in Gunong Kleng Village. Infrastructure development manages all economic potentials that affect many people's lives by applying shared economic principles or principles. These economic development programs are: (1) providing low-interest loans for small business community groups in villages; (2) overall development of agricultural products to increase food availability and increase the income of farmers as well as fishers and ranchers; (3) development and empowerment of cooperatives as well as micro, small and medium enterprises through fostering business actors and developing village economic facilities and infrastructure; (4) potential development and appropriate use of natural resource-based technology in assisting village industries; and maximizing the existing BUMDes by: (1) providing low-interest loans for small business community groups in the village through the establishment of a lending institution for small business communities in the village or better known as SPP or women's savings and loans which are given to the community as loans.

With the development of agricultural products in Gunong Kleng, many potential farming products can be developed, namely: rice, cassava, corn, and chilli. Unfortunately, these agricultural products are sold immediately after harvest without further processing; (3) development and empowerment of cooperatives and micro, small and medium

enterprises; (4) potential development and proper use of natural resource-based technology. The village government has carried out economic infrastructure development to establish businesses for the community in the form of brick printing and well ring printing, which have been built since 2020 and are running very well where the community's purchasing power is more than the stock of materials made. But unfortunately, from the end of 2020 until now, the business has stopped due to a lack of human resources or workforce caused by the initial workers. They already have other jobs, and no one continues or continues this business anymore.

Figure 1. Brick Production Site



Source: Gunong Kleng Village (2022)

Human Resources For the development of Human Resources (HR) has been carried out by the Gunong Kleng Village government such as: (1) Skills in processing coconut/making coconut oil; (2) Skills in making traditional cakes; (3) Workshop skills; (3) Skills in farming. However, this is only limited to the expertise possessed by the individual community, without any special training from the village government to improve the knowledge or skills possessed by the community. For the continuation of the brick business, exercise has been carried out for the youth of Gunong Kleng Village. However, because this is a hard job, the children still lack interest or interest in further continuing and deepening their knowledge about making bricks and well rings. Apart from that, there is also the development of human resources in the field of women's empowerment in the area of PKK (Family Welfare Empowerment), which was formed to support women's economy, as well as improve women's abilities, namely by conducting training such as cake making, sewing, and making handicrafts.

Other human resource development (HR) is through educational facilities, both formal and informal. Such as going through the learning process at Raudhatul Ibni PAUD and Kindergarten with a total of 65 students, recitations at TPQ, the number of TPQs in Gunong Kleng, namely: TPQ Al-Azhar, which has 55 students, and TPQ Jabal Nur with several students as many as 78 people, and also the availability of a village library for the community at the Gunong Kleng Village Hall, but this library is very rarely visited and only visited by a few children.

Figure 2. PAUD in Gunong Kleng Village



Source: Gunong Kleng Village (2022)

Following the vision and mission of Gunong Kleng Village, namely to improve and develop development so that it can be sustainable and equitable based on and utilize the potential that exists in the village. Therefore, it is necessary to have a strategy or planning from village government managers to carry out development properly and sustainably. This village has potential such as 33 hectares of rice fields, 23 hectares of plantations, and four rate ponds. Then there is also the potential for trees in the form of rubber trees covering an area of 75 hectares, betel nut trees covering an area of 3 hectares, and coconut trees covering an area of 15 hectares.

Table 2. Natural Resources Potential in Gunong Kleng Village

No	Type of Natural Potential	Area/Unit
1	Rice field	33 ha
2	Gardens	23 ha
3	Ponds	4 ha
4	Trees: Rubber plantations, Coconut plantations, Betel Palm plantation	93 ha

Source: Gunong Kleng Village (2022)

The economic potential in Gunong Kleng Village is that the people in this village have many skills, including the following: sewing, making handicrafts such as making betel vines for weddings, making traditional cakes, making brooches, and the ability to run a furniture business. In terms of physical infrastructure development, the village government has made several efforts in infrastructure development. In early 2020 it was established leaning or retaining land, which is 220 meters (first stage). Then in 2021, the leaning construction will continue until it is completed. Then also carried out the construction of a box culvert was carried out around Gunong Kleng road, and it was carried out well, but some points have been damaged, and it is proposed to repair in the 2022 RKPG.

Based on the interviews with informants, the current development in Gunong Kleng Village is more directed toward physical development. Several methods can be implemented in the implementation of village development, namely: (1) infrastructure development; (2) development of reliable human resources; (3) development of natural resource potential; and (4) physical infrastructure development. Furthermore, the construction of PAMSIMAS (Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision) has also been carried out, which was handed over on December 31, 2021. The PAMSIMAS

development aims to increase access to adequate drinking water and sanitation for rural communities.

B. Development Strategy

Four important pillars need to be considered in formulating a good strategy, namely: (1) Human Resources (HR); (2) Efficiency; (3) Effectiveness. Further explanation is as follows:

1. Human Resources (HR)

Human Resources (HR) is an important asset in implementing development, where each member has their function and role. The resource strategy is centered on the village government's efforts to maximize existing resources to improve the village's quality of development. The empowered resources can be finance, human resources, technical equipment, and so on. Based on the results of the author's interview with Head Village Gunong Kleng said: "In the implementation of human resource development, there is still a shortage here, both in terms of development or otherwise." This opinion is also the same as that said by the Secretary of Gunong Kleng Village, who said: "Community empowerment in Gunong Kleng Village is still lacking, and indeed the people here are less interested." Then it was also explained by the Head of Planning, who said: "The village government has previously conducted training in the field of brick making and well rings, but the youths here are not very interested in participating in the training because it is a heavy and tiring job."

2. Efficiency

Efficiency is the comparison of planned inputs with those that have been implemented, whether they have been carried out actually or not. Efficient can also be interpreted as fast and accurate work that achieves the desired results without wasting energy, time, or money. (Wibowo et al., 2018). Based on the results of interviews with Head Village Gunong Kleng said: "If it is said that it is efficient, it is efficient, but whether it has been implemented with what was planned, not everything has been implemented." And the opinion of the Head of the Government Office also said the same thing: "Actually the development has been efficient, but there are also some that have not been carried out properly, for example in the Savings and Loans sector which is constrained by Covid-19". It was also strengthened by an interview with the Head of BUMG, who said: "There has been a lot of physical development here, but for efficiency it may not be so efficient because the managers do not understand and are less interested." So, based on the results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that the development carried out in Gunong Kleng Village cannot be said to be efficient because it has not been carried out by previous plans such as not being carried out on time as planned.

3. Effectiveness

Effectiveness is an activity that consciously uses several resources, facilities, facilities, and infrastructure for the initial production of several predetermined jobs. Based on the interview results with the Head of the Government, he said, "From the point of view of using the facilities provided by the village government, it has been effective, especially to support the making of physical development." Then it was also supported by an interview with the Head of Planning, who

said, 'Development in the village has actually been carried out well, the provision of facilities and the provision of work facilities have been provided to the maximum extent possible. However, the managers or the community still do not understand and are not productive in utilizing existing natural resources because the community's understanding is still minimal'. So, based on the interviews, development has been running effectively, especially in the use of infrastructure facilities.

CONCLUSION

Development is an effort carried out by the government to achieve equitable prosperity both in the short term or short run and long term or long run. In carrying out development, a good plan or strategy is needed so that the implementation can be beneficial for the community and continue to be sustainable. The process that the Gunong Kleng Village government can carry out is: First, increasing the capacity of human resources through the provision of guidance, holding courses or training, and competencies that can increase the knowledge of the village community. Second, monitoring and evaluation of the ongoing program are carried out to achieve the expected target. Third, the provision and improvement of complete facilities and tools to manage available natural resources. Based on the research results, the researchers concluded that the development in Gunong Kleng Village was good. However, there were still some aspects that the community did not pay attention to, especially in terms of economic improvement and empowerment of rural communities, due to the village community's unwillingness to participate and the absence of interest in the community itself.

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