

TOWARD THE DESIGN OF VILLAGE INFORMATION SYSTEMS AS A VILLAGER COMMUNICATION MEDIUM

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ABSTRACTS

Technology and bureaucracy are relations of systems and products of scientific knowledge. Village bureaucracy in the current reality is bureaucracy that relies on the concept of good corporate governance. The role of technology in this case is its power in forming a system that is compatible with village conditions. This article will examine how the Village Information System was designed and the extent of its contribution as a vehicle for communication. In this context it is certainly related to the development of village communities. This article is a literature review with secondary data sources including scientific publications, scientific documents and other artifacts. The result of the study is that the Village Information System provides a good communication function for stakeholder two-way communication with village communities. The geographical profile of villages in Indonesia is not all connected to the internet, so the design of SID (Sistem Informasi Desa- Village Information System) limited. It needs equitable development of communication - information infrastructure in Indonesia.

Keywords: Village Information System, Communication, Community.

INTRODUCTION

The ideology of developmentism, which was founded more than half a century ago, or in the 1960s, applied the mainstream of industrialization. That choice was certainly necessary, remembering the way of world civilization was the way of industrialization. It's just that the concentration is not distributed proportionally between villages and cities. The urban areas get a greater portion of the concerns and government policies, while the villages become neglected areas. At these coordinates, naturally there is a very significant discrepancy in economic growth (growth gap), so that the progress of development will be different in the two types of regions. The village becomes pheriferal, with its position and meaning as the target of development. In fact, it is in the village area that central development resources are domiciled, in line with the enactment of Village Law No. 6 of 2014 along with government regulations.

In Government Regulation No. 43 of 2014 and Government Regulation No. 6 of 2014 which will be effective starting in 2015, a translation of the status and coordination of villages in the political configuration of developmentalism in this country. In this connection the village becomes possible to be a real subject in the national development discourse. The village is then envisioned to be autonomous, where in the most strategic case of village autonomy development is village development planning. Planning terminology in this case involves spatial planning, sociological, economic, human resources, and institutionalization at the village level. It can be said that until now, not all villages or say many villages have displayed the performance of village development planning based on village development needs and community services by the village bureaucracy.

In fact, when seen, village development planning is only a derivation of the above bureaucratic structure, so that the highest is the central government. The juridical product regulates that if a village has to design a village development plan, then the pragmatic of the medium-term village development planning (RJMDDES) and the Annual Village Development Work Plan (RKPDES) must be made independently by the village. The document is formal legal, so it must be mentioned in a legal document, namely the Village Regulation (PERDES). An important legal document, namely the Perdes tersebit is a product made by involving the village bureaucracy and all elements of society with the principle of deliberation. In other words it can be said as a village development meeting.

However, the Village Law product, is a legal document that requires an adequate level of understanding. This point then becomes a thing that reflects the weaknesses that are commonly experienced by almost villages in our country. The village bureaucracy, with its limited quality and quantity of human resources, has a low understanding of the village government and village communities regarding the Village Law and its implementing regulations. Besides the problem of understanding, there are other problems which are, for example, not yet available database systems and village information systems that can be used as a basis and reference in preparing village development planning, the low capacity of the community and village government in understanding basic issues and preparing village development plans, and limited knowledge and mastery of information.

DISCUSSION

New Order : Developmentism Regime.

Actually, describing the reality of village development today cannot free itself from the past, namely when the New Order reigned for more than three decades. The village at that time was more positioned as the ultimate bureaucratic robot arm. Centripetal politics with a centralized style of giving a very rigid boundary to the village. thus the village's rights became

absurd in the hands of the new order regime, because the power was centralized, centralized. There are several pennada of this, for example is the substance of Law no. 5 of 1979 which places the village in an administrative sense that also has made changes in the structure of the village, namely: (1) Village structure that is likened / uniformed. This is a legitimate political oversight / control. (2) Bureaucratic stratification, by centralizing control. The village became an extension of power and more to the power axis tool from Jakarta. If the village is a fingertip, then the brain is the control center of the bureaucracy, then the village is only subject to brain commands / political power.

The unsuccessful development in rural areas in the past can be traced to a number of important issues that still need clarification. The blueprint for development in the 2004-2009 RPJMN provides observations in a number of important matters such as qualitative dimensions of limited employment opportunities, the softening of ties of inter-sectoral economic activity, barriers to trade between the archipelago, the risk of farmers with their agricultural work movements, and the lack of control of assets by farmers and village people. Search for alternative solutions to problems, formulate a solution for the agenda, engage in the process of coaching (convention), participate in monitoring implementation, and participate actively in evaluating The community involvement is represented by community groups consisting of political groups, interest groups and pressure groups. The latter group category can be represented by organizations, groups or individuals who are concerned with ideal normative conditions, such as student groups, religious scholars, youth community leaders, women and others. Actually outside Law no. 32/2004 and PP no. 72/2005 which requires 40 village governments to be strong and active 6, there is also Law no. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning which focuses on regional and economic aspects.

Community, Technology and Village Information Systems

Don Tapscott (1996), an observer of the dynamics of information and communication technology in the United States, believes that the development of the global economy is undergoing a change from the dynamics of industrial society based on steel, vehicles, and highways towards the dynamics of a new economic society formed by silicon, computers, and networking. In his book *The Digital Economy, Promise and Peril in the Age of Networked Intelligence* he sees how the migration of civilizations is necessary. More than that, contemporary communication thinkers see how information is increasingly becoming one of the constitutive elements in the public mindset. Observers such as Straubhar, for example, see how people have political-social economic activities through the process of production, consumption and distribution of information. Here the information element becomes impossible in just being negated.

In contemporary Indonesia, there is a visualization if today's society is an information society. This information society in Straubhar's view is a reality characterized by high intensity

of the exchange and use of communication technology (Straubhar, 2002). Thus information becomes the need or need (almost) principal and manifest as metaphor as follows: "information is the lifeblood that sustains political, social and business decisions". If like blood, then how important is the existence of information for life. The next interpretation is that there is no perspective in living this global life without the presence of information. Therefore the public must open themselves to the dynamics of new media or new media and the level of trans-national communication. Circulation of production, consumption and distribution of information tips and strong lightning tips. Technology supports the interaction's joints.

Then, over the past few decades, one of the section issues has been the village profile (PD) and the village information system (SID). PD is a solution of village monographs (which we often encounter are written manually, in a permanent manner on a white board or various boards in a village office). The main central bureaucracy is the Ministry of Home Affairs intending to design and compile PDs. PD is reality expressed in numbers and / or descriptions / narratives as the basis of arguments for the preparation of village development planning. More than that as a basis and guidance for community administrative services.

The spirit of this instrument is the central bureaucracy in this case the Directorate General of PMD of the Ministry of Home Affairs provides knowledge and lessons for villages in order to properly master the precise and accurate data on areas, village assets and villagers. The existence of data is the existence of the basis for making compatible decisions for village development. In Government Regulation No. 43 of 2014 and Government Regulation No. 6 of 2014 which will be effective starting in 2015, there will be a change in the status and position of villages in the political structure of national development in Indonesia, or at least the village is active in making decisions for itself. That was a hope because it felt like the village had not yet been possessed by a maximum autonomous spirit.

Using the basis or mandate of the 2014 village law, the village information system is widely understood only and only as a village profile or description of the village. However, basically, there is a village profile format that reflects the real reality, not being able to work in accordance with village expectations. In this case, the existence of village profiles only serves as the identity of a village alone. Datu in the panel of the board, then there is no power to be comprehensive by being able to provide data needs can be analyzed holistically. Especially helping in village development plans. Village information system is an integration between social and spatial mapping that explains the real condition of the community. In fact, there are several integrated and integrated data distributions that are able to be analyzed sectorally, only the display may be less representative.

Village potential and reality identification can be started from the food, agriculture, plantation, livestock, sanitation, energy, health, and also spatial planning sectors. If described in the form of a flowchart, the following is an illustration of the SID: Spatial and social mapping is

a process of describing conditions in fact and is current related to village spatial planning and area. Social mapping itself is a depiction of the current state of society that is related to housing conditions, sanitation, family members, animal husbandry, agriculture, household spending. This mapping is presented in the form of open source digital applications. So that the village will be facilitated in its management. In building this village information system there are several requirements that must be possessed by the village to be able to produce this system. Following Some of the benefits of SID are

1. Village information system as a basic guideline for village development planning. There is already an introduction in the background to the problems that appear in this article. Not all data available in the village help the village. Not all applications are able to answer the needs of the village. And not all documents in the village can solve problems in the village. SID is present at the most appropriate with the requirements in designing development in the village. Some indicators in the village information system are directed to answer all kinds of needs for future development planning.
2. Village information system as a media to control the latest condition of the village. By regulation it is indeed difficult to access data from local and sub-district governments. There are some data that were actually obtained from the village but were not returned to the village. Instead, the data goes back to the top for a higher level government. The emergence of a village information system with application advantages was able to change the view of the fastest way to update data. Dynamic data every time is able to precisely and quickly be updated in the data processing system. Starting from the exit and entry of the population, the birth and death of the population, and ownership of the assets of the population which are important ingredients for the village government.
3. Village information system as a medium for village administration services. The village information system is one application that is already well known for features that can answer data needs quickly. One of the satisfying ones is to present population data combined with correspondence data. All templates have been written as one application so there is no difference. When needing a letter, then simply check the required letter and sort out the NIK that needs it.
4. Village information system as a medium increases public awareness in mastering information about their living space. At present, the majority of people living in the modern era are the generation with millennial life. There are some lives that are quite unknown to the current generation. The village information system becomes a tool that tries to explain the actual conditions to the community regarding the factual conditions. Because the data that has been compiled will be displayed again to the public. So that the community will be able to recognize their own territory. People began to be foreign with their own subjects.

END OF WORD

A clear problem in understanding digital information society is the extent to which the definition of information society has the right place and portion in the entire context of community development. Basically, information society is inherent in every stage of existing society. It is a fact that every social community has communicative-informative action needs and demands. Only the development of the dynamics of humanitarian history places communication in the context of an industrial information society that is triggered and aided by technology capable of compressing time and space limitations. The Village Information System contributes positively to stakeholder communication with the village community. The geographical conditions of rural villages in Indonesia do not all have internet connections, so not all villages can be built with SID infrastructure. Equitable communication and information infrastructure is needed in Indonesia, to guarantee the availability of facilities for the development of the Village Information System.

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