



PUTREN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR IMPROVING THE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT INDEX (IDM) STATUS

STRATEGI PENGEMBANGAN DESA PUTREN UNTUK MENINGKATKAN STATUS INDEKS PEMBANGUNAN DESA (IDM)

Krisna Agung Brah Murti^{1*}, Linda Dwi Rohmadiani²

¹PGRI Adi Buana University Surabaya, Email: linda@unipasby.ac.id

²PGRI Adi Buana University Surabaya, Email: linda@unipasby.ac.id

*email koresponden: linda@unipasby.ac.id

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.62567/micjo.v3i1.1577>

Abstract

Based on the conditions of the Village Development Index (IDM) for Putren Village, using scoring analysis in 2023, the score was 0.694, with a detailed Social Resilience Index (IKS) score of Social Resilience Index (IKS) is 0.748, the Economic Resilience Index (IKE) is 0.667, and the Environmental Resilience Index (IKL) is 0.667. With this IDM score, Putren Village is classified as a developing village because it has not yet optimized its Economic Resilience Index and Environmental Resilience Index. This study aims to formulate a development strategy for Putren Village towards becoming an independent village based on the IDM. The analysis method applied in this study is descriptive qualitative through content analysis. The data collection methods used are questionnaires and interviews. The results of the analysis show that the development strategy for Putren Village towards becoming an independent village based on IDM criteria and community expectations is directed at the development and repair of village roads, the provision of integrated drainage, the formation of BUMDes and the improvement of the competence of the community.

Keywords : Content Analysis, Village Development, Village Development Index.

Abstrak

Berdasarkan kondisi Indeks Desa Membangun (IDM) Desa Putren menggunakan analisis skoring pada tahun 2023 sebesar 0,694 yang secara rinci nilai Indeks Ketahanan Sosial (IKS) sebesar 0,748, nilai Indeks Ketahanan Ekonomi (IKE) sebesar 0,667 dan Indeks Ketahanan Ekonomi (IKL) sebesar 0,667. Desa Putren dengan nilai IDM tersebut masuk sebagai sebagai desa berkembang karena belum optimal pada Indeks Ketahanan Ekonomi dan Indeks Ketahanan Lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk merumuskan strategi pembangunan Desa Putren menuju desa mandiri berdasarkan IDM. Metode analisis yang diterapkan dalam studi ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif melalui analisis konten. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan yakni kuisioner dan wawancara. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa strategi pembangunan Desa Putren menuju desa mandiri berdasarkan kriteria IDM serta harapan masyarakat diarahkan pada pembangunan dan perbaikan jalan desa, penyediaan drainase terintegrasi, pembentukan BUMDes dan peningkatan kompetensi masyarakat.

Kata Kunci : Analisis Konten, Pembangunan Desa, Indeks Desa Membangun.



1. INTRODUCTION

Reviewing Nganjuk Regency Regulation No. 2 of 2021 concerning the 2021-2041 Spatial Plan for Nganjuk Regency, Sukomoro Subdistrict has a function as an Environmental Service Center (PPL) with a focus on agropolitan areas, industry, and the development of agribusiness centers. The sub-district has a number of villages, with Putren Village being one of the villages in Sukomoro Sub-district. With an area of 436.36 hectares, Putren Village administratively consists of 5 hamlets, 7 neighborhood associations (RW), and 32 community associations (RT). The topography of Putren Village is 51 meters above sea level, which is a lowland with alluvial and regosol soil types. A total of 37.28 hectares (8.54%) is built-up land, while 399.08 hectares (91.46%) is undeveloped land. Rice was the most produced agricultural commodity in Putren Village in 2019 with a production of 3,435 tons, followed by shallots as the leading product in Putren Village with a production of 1,440 tons, and corn with 692 tons. There are 5,640 residents in Putren Village according to 2019 BPS data, with a population density of 1,378.97 people/km² and a sex ratio of 105.6, with livelihoods dominated by farmers/farm workers (20.5%).

A number of urban facilities in Putren Village include 3 elementary schools, a polyclinic, an auxiliary health center, and a pharmacy, each with 1 unit. The availability of green open spaces (RTH) in Putren Village includes 5 cemeteries and 1 village field. Internet access in Putren Village is supported by 1 mobile network in the form of 1 base transceiver station (BTS) and a fixed network connected by a telephone cable network. Water infrastructure in Putren Village includes an irrigation network with three types of irrigation channels, namely 2,536 meters of primary irrigation channels, 3,271 meters of secondary irrigation channels, and 4,215 meters of tertiary irrigation channels, supported by 3 water distribution gates and 1 tap. The number of PLN customers in Putren Village reaches 1,752 households, followed by the community's water sources, which utilize wells (80.85%) and public hydrants (19.15%). The strategic location of Putren Village means that it is traversed by many roads, such as the 3.87 km Solo-Ngawi-Kertosono Toll Road, the 0.23 km Nganjuk-Gondang Road as the primary collector road, the 2.61 km Bulu Putren Highway as the primary local road, and neighborhood roads with a total length of 11.11 km. The 2023 Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDes) of Putren Village has a detailed village budget of IDR 2,789,280,285, with the largest portion of the budget obtained through transfer funds (73.2%) and village expenditure of IDR 2,739,280,825, the largest portion of which is allocated for village administration (48.2%), with a village budget balance surplus of IDR 50,000,000.

The 2023 Village Development Index (IDM) value for Putren Village (Figure 1) reached 0.694, categorized as a developing village. The IDM value of Putren Village of 0.694 is composed of the Social Resilience Indicator (IKS) with a value of 0.748, the Economic Resilience Indicator (IKE) of 0.667, and the Environmental Resilience Indicator (IKL) of 0.667. As the largest contributor to the SRI value in the composition of the 2023 IDM for Putren Village, the SRI contributed 37.30% of the IDM value structure, which was 0.054 points



higher than the IDM value. The IKE and IKL values, both at 0.667, are 0.042 points lower than the IDM, slowing down the IDM rate, with both contributing 62.6% to the IDM structure.



Figure 1. Composition of the 2023 Putren Village Development Index

Source: Analysis Results, 2023

There was an upward trend in the IDM of Putren Village in the 2020-2022 period (Figure 2), which then declined in 2023, indicating a decrease in IDM indicators. The IKS value in the last five years (2020-2022) has played a role in driving the IDM rate in Putren Village, as evidenced by the IKS value always being above the IDM value. However, in 2023, the IKS value showed a decline, which had an impact on the decline in the IDM value of Putren Village in 2023. Meanwhile, the IKE and IKL values tended to grow slowly, and even stagnated in 2023. This needs to be encouraged in order to increase the IDM value in Putren Village again. There are a number of aspects within the IKS dimension that need to be re-promoted as the biggest contributors to the IDM of Putren Village, such as: activating neighborhood watch programs, providing reading parks or village libraries, providing places for courses or non-formal education, and providing public spaces such as village parks. In the IKE dimension, a number of aspects need to be improved, such as production diversity, markets, shops and lodgings, postal and logistics services, rural banks, people's credit, economic institutions, and public transportation in order to increase the IKE value, which tends to be stagnant. The aspect of the IKL dimension that needs to be improved is disaster response.

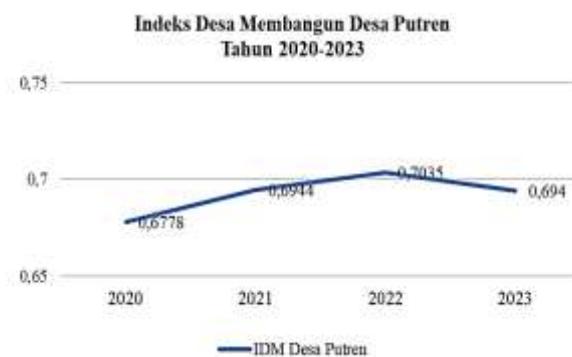


Figure 2. Village Development Index for Putren Village 2020-2023

Source: Analysis Results, 2023



A study on the formulation of village development strategies needs to be conducted. This aims to fulfill the responsibilities outlined in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which emphasizes that each village has the autonomy to explore its potential in accordance with its specific needs, with the ultimate goal of improving the welfare of its residents. Village development is also carried out as an effort to reduce the gap between urban and rural areas (Soleh, 2017) (Gai et al., 2020), and is expected to prevent urbanization caused by this gap (Andari & Ella, 2019). Village development efforts are also in line with the direction of the 2025-2029 National Medium-Term Development Plan, namely infrastructure and economic development as well as development from the village level.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

a. Data Collection Methods

The data collected in this study includes primary data sourced from community expectations regarding development in Putren Village, as well as policies issued by the village government regarding development in Putren Village, and secondary data sourced from IDM reports and development policies implemented. Primary data was collected using questionnaires (community expectations regarding development in Putren Village) and interviews (development policies in Putren Village). The data collection method using interviews was conducted on seven informants who played a role in making development policies in Putren Village, including the village head, village secretary, and five hamlet heads in Putren Village, namely Bulu, Ngrandu, Putren, Sekarputih, and Sugihan. Meanwhile, secondary data was collected through literature surveys, both through documents owned by the Putren Village Government and the internet. These data will then be used to formulate a development strategy for Putren Village towards self-reliance based on the IDM.

b. Population and Sample

Primary data collection was conducted by taking a sample to support this study. The sampling method used in this study was proportional stratified sampling, in which samples were taken proportionally from different segments of the study population (Firmansyah & Dede, 2022). This study focused on households in Putren Village, which consisted of a total of 1,752 households spread across five hamlets: Bulu Hamlet, Ngrandu Hamlet, Putren Hamlet, Sekar Putih Hamlet, and Sugihan Hamlet. Using the Slovin formula as a guideline (Setiawati et al., 2022), this study required a number of samples to be taken with a margin of error of 10%. Based on the calculations, it was found that the number of samples required was 95 households.

c. Analysis Method

In this study, a qualitative descriptive analysis approach was used in combination with content analysis techniques. Content analysis serves as a research method to produce reliable and valid conclusions that can be replicated in the context of using specific materials (Hamsari & Prabowo, 2021) (Asfar, 2019). This analysis was conducted through two streams, namely the stream of analysis of community expectations for development in Putren Village and the policy strategies implemented in Putren Village. The analysis process was carried out in



accordance with the content analysis stages in each stream. The results of the analysis in each stream were then combined to determine the development priorities for Putren Village that were expected by the community and in line with the existing policies in Putren Village. From the results of this combination, conclusions were drawn from the analysis, which would form the basis for formulating development strategies for Putren Village based on the Village Development Index (IDM) criteria.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In formulating a development strategy for Putren Village to become an independent village according to the Village Development Index (IDM) criteria, an analysis was conducted on two factors, namely: the expectations of the Putren Village community regarding the development desired by the community, and the policies that have been implemented by the Putren Village Government and the village's future development strategies, which were then adjusted to the conditions of the 2023 IDM for Putren Village to produce a strategy that supports the improvement of the IDM towards an independent village.

1) Community Expectations for Development in Putren Village

Data was collected through a questionnaire method from 95 respondents in Putren Village. After that, an analysis was carried out using a qualitative descriptive approach with the application of content analysis techniques. From the results of the analysis, which were then coded and visualized in the form of a word cloud for each indicator, it was possible to describe the expectations most desired by the community. In the Social Resilience Index (IKS) dimension, the words "equity," "assistance," and "social assistance" were the largest words in the word cloud. The tendency for these three words to be the largest indicates a correlation between them, which in the SRD dimension means that the community has high expectations for an increase and equal distribution of assistance to the community. This is due to the fact that the community is still struggling as a result of the pandemic, making social assistance the greatest hope in the SRD dimension.



Figure 3. Results of Analysis of Community Expectations Regarding Development in Putren Village with Word Cloud Visualization on the IKS Dimension

Source: Analysis Results, 2023



The words “roads” and “repairs” are the most prominent words in the word cloud in the Economic Resilience Index (ERI) dimension in Figure 3. The words ‘roads’ and “repairs” are related in the sense that they represent the community's hope that the government will repair the roads in Putren Village. Improving community economic activity can occur with good roads, so road repairs in Putren Village are the greatest hope in the IKE dimension.



Figure 4. Results of Analysis of Community Expectations Regarding Development in Putren Village with Word Cloud Visualization on the IKE Dimension

Source: Analysis Results, 2023

The results of the analysis in the Environmental Resilience Indicator (IKL) dimension in Figure 4 show that “drainage” is the word with the largest size in the word tree. The size of the word “drainage” indicates that there are high expectations among the community for the presence of drainage in the community. This can be interpreted to mean that the presence of drainage can reduce potential disruptions to community activities and disasters, especially during the rainy season.



Figure 5. Results of Analysis of Community Expectations Regarding Development in Putren Village with Word Cloud Visualization on the IKL Dimension

Source: Analysis Results, 2023



The results of the word cloud visualization (Figure 5) for each dimension were then combined to determine the expectations that were most anticipated and needed by the people of Putren Village. The word cloud visualization shows that the words “roads” and “drainage” are the largest words and are located in the center of the word cloud. This visualization shows that ‘roads’ and “drainage” have a strong influence on the community's expectations for development in Putren Village.



Figure 6. Results of Analysis of Community Expectations Regarding Development in Putren Village with Word Cloud Visualization

Source: Analysis Results, 2023

Through the visualization in Figure 6, it can be seen that the words “roads” and “drainage” represent the community's overall expectations with the largest share. This can be interpreted as meaning that the people of Putren Village need ‘roads’ and “drainage” in their environment. Based on the analysis results, it can be concluded that roads and drainage are the most desired and needed by the people of Putren Village. The need for roads and drainage is considered very important for the people of Putren Village. The availability of these facilities is considered to be able to help the daily activities of the people in Putren Village. The community desires the construction and repair of roads in their neighborhood because good road conditions can support the movement of the community when carrying out activities in Putren Village, especially in the economic sector. The need for drainage is considered important because many of the community members do not yet have drainage in their neighborhood. The absence of drainage is considered to interfere with community activities and can lead to potential disasters, such as flooding. When viewed in the context of the Village Development Index (IDM), the community's greatest hope lies in improving the Economic Resilience Index (IKE), especially in terms of regional access and openness, as well as improving the Environmental Resilience Index (IKL), especially in terms of disaster response.

2) Development Policy in Putren Village

The analysis of development policies in Putren Village utilizes data collected through interviews with seven sources in Putren Village, namely: the village head, village secretary, and five hamlet heads in Putren Village. The data was then analyzed using qualitative



descriptive methods with content analysis techniques in accordance with existing methods. During the interviews, three questions were asked, namely:

- ✓ What developments have you carried out in Putren Village in the last 5 years?
- ✓ What policies have you issued to encourage development in Putren Village (e.g., RPJMDes, Musrenbang Desa, Village Spatial Plan, Village Head Regulations, etc.)?
- ✓ What development will you plan? And what will be your development focus for Putren Village in the future?

The results of the analysis of the first question, which relates to the development that has been carried out in the last five years in Figure 7, show that the words “road,” “paving,” and “repair” are the largest words in the word cloud. This can be interpreted to mean that the development carried out by the Putren Village Government over the past five years has been directed towards road construction and repair. These three words are interrelated, which means that development in Putren Village has focused on repairing existing roads and paving new roads or small alleys.



Figure 7. Results of the Analysis of Development in Putren Village over the Last 5 Years with Word Cloud Visualization

Source: Analysis Results, 2023

In the second question, which relates to development policy, “musrenbangdes” and “musyawarah” were the most frequently used words in the word cloud visualization (Figure 8). This can be interpreted to mean that the Putren Village Government issued development policies based on the Village Development Consultation (Musrenbangdes), which was formulated in a bottom-up manner or by absorbing the aspirations of the community. This can also be interpreted to mean that the policies implemented are largely based on Musrenbangdes and still lack innovation in accelerating development in Putren Village.



Figure 8. Results of Development Policy Analysis in Putren Village with Word Cloud Visualization

Source: Analysis Results, 2023

The results of the analysis of the third question, which relates to future development plans, show that the word “roads” appears to be the most frequently used word compared to other words (Figure 9). This may indicate that the focus of development in Putren Village is on matters related to roads, including road repairs, the construction of new roads, and road paving. The Putren Village Government considers roads to be a need that still needs to be improved. This is because roads are a priority need, both in terms of community aspirations and conditions on the ground. The focus of future development will also continue to be related to matters that can boost economic activity, one of which is supported by the existence of roads. Within the scope of the Village Development Index (IDM), it appears that the direction of development in Putren Village remains focused on the Economic Resilience Index (IKE) dimension to support economic activities and the mobility of goods and people.



Figure 9. Results of the Analysis of the Development Plan in Putren Village for the Next 5 Years with Word Cloud Visualization

Source: Analysis Results, 2023



Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that the development policy carried out in Putren Village is dominated by road construction. In the last 5 years, road construction has received considerable attention compared to other developments such as drainage and irrigation. Meanwhile, the focus of development for the next 5 years will remain on road construction. This means that the need for and presence of good roads is still necessary and must be carried out. This also continues what has been implemented over the past five years. This development is carried out by absorbing the aspirations of the community through the Village Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbangdes), which shows that the policies implemented by Putren Village are based on the direct needs of the community through their aspirations. However, this also indicates that Putren Village has not yet made or based its development on village plans or a number of sustainable village-based program/spatial planning policies.

3) Putren Village Development Strategy

Referring to the results of the analysis, the people of Putren Village expect development in the field of public works, especially roads and drainage. Roads in the Village Development Index (IDM) are included as an Economic Resilience Indicator (IKE), which means that the presence of roads supports community activities, especially the movement of people and goods related to economic activities. Drainage in the IDM dimension is included as an Environmental Resilience Indicator (IKL), which means that drainage can prevent potential natural disasters, such as floods and waterlogging.

In the development policy analysis conducted in Putren Village, it appears that the Putren Village Government is more inclined to prioritize physical development, especially roads. This policy was taken because roads are considered to be the most needed by the community in supporting community activities. Community activities that require roads as a means of transportation, both for people and goods, tend to be related to economic activities (IKE). Roads play a role as a logistics hub for the Putren Village community, especially for shallots. Based on these two analysis results, it can be stated that the development needed by Putren Village is physical development of roads and drainage.

Looking back at the 2023 Village Development Index (IDM) score for Putren Village, which was 0.694 as a developing village, with composite index scores of: Social Resilience Indicator (0.748), Economic Resilience Indicator (0.6670), and Environmental Resilience Indicator (0.667). Each indicator requires a minimum score to reach 0.8155 for Putren Village to achieve the IDM status of an independent village. Overall, Putren Village's IDM needs an additional 0.1215 points to reach the minimum value to become an independent village. The IKE and IKL values still need improvement, namely 0.667, so there needs to be an increase in these two dimensions to catch up with Putren Village's progress towards becoming an independent village. A development strategy is also needed to absorb the expectations of the community and adjust the pace of development in Putren Village. From the results of this analysis, the following development strategy for Putren Village to become an independent village according to the Village Development Index can be formulated:



a) Construction and repair of village roads

The construction and repair of village roads is a top priority that needs to be improved by repairing all village roads that are in poor condition. In addition, the construction of new roads, especially production roads, needs to be intensified to support the transportation of agricultural products from the fields to be sent outside the city. Other production roads, such as embankment roads or river inspection roads, also need to be improved because there are red brick production activities that require good access for the bricks to be transported in and out.

b) Provision of integrated drainage

Many areas in Putren Village do not have drainage, causing potential disasters, ranging from flooding during rain to floods. Therefore, planning for an integrated drainage system is necessary. This system is also expected to be integrated with the irrigation network planning in Putren Village to support agricultural activities in the village.

c) Establishment of a Village-Owned Enterprise

Putren Village has shallots as its leading product, which supplies the demand for shallots in various cities in Indonesia in raw form. Downstreaming can encourage production diversity in Putren Village, which does not rely solely on one sector of the economy. This also encourages the presence of a Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) in Putren Village to empower the community through the shallot industry. The presence of BUMDes is expected to give rise to Small and Medium Industries (IKM) in Putren Village, which will not only increase the economic value of goods but also indirectly absorb labor in the village. A case study in Tiremenggal shows that independent village development requires collaboration among all stakeholders (Anshori et al., 2024).

d) Improving community competence

The Putren Village community has a tradition of pritil brambang, which means separating shallots from their leaves. This can be an opportunity to improve the competence of the community on a larger scale. Training can take the form of making fried onions or processing shallot leaves as animal feed, which can be empowered on a large scale by the Putren Village Government through BUMDes or other means. Other vocational training, such as sewing, hairdressing, makeup, and others, also needs to be provided for the community, given the strategic location of Putren Village with a large population.

4. CONCLUSION

Putren Village, classified as a developing village in the 2023 IDM classification, faces the challenge of breaking free from this status to become an independent village. The lack of IKE and IKL values in the 2023 IDM for Putren Village is in line with the expectations of the Putren Village community, where roads and drainage are the biggest hopes of the Putren Village community. The development policies carried out by the Putren Village Government also indicate that Putren Village is actually quite aware of the shortcomings of their village.

The strategy for developing Putren Village into an independent village not only considers how to pursue the IDM of Putren Village towards becoming an independent village,



with the points needed to achieve the minimum value for an independent village (0.8155) being 0.1215 points, but also how village development also has an impact on what is expected by the village community. Therefore, the strategies that need to be implemented to develop Putren Village as an independent village, both in terms of IDM and community needs, are: construction and repair of village roads; provision of integrated drainage; establishment of a Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes); and improvement of community competencies.

The results of this study are expected to provide an overview for Putren Village, both the village government and the community, to be able to evaluate themselves and make improvements to become more advanced, as well as to care about development in their own village. It is also hoped that this research will lead to serious action to realize this development strategy, not only as the responsibility of Putren Village alone, but also for many parties, starting from the Nganjuk Regency Government, community organizations, and the private sector.

5. REFERENCES

Andari, R. N., & Ella, S. (2019). Pengembangan Model Smart Rural Untuk Pembangunan Kawasan Perdesaan Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Borneo Administrator*, 15(1), 41–58.

Anshori, M. S., Syafi'i, M. A., & Devi, H. S. (2024). Pembangunan Desa Mandiri Melalui Badan Usaha Milik Desa: Studi Kasus Desa Tiremenggal. *SIL'AH: Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah*, 1(1), 22–28. <https://doi.org/10.64994/silah.v1i1.8>

Asfar, A. M. I. T. (2019). Analisis Naratif, Analisis Konten, dan Analisis Semiotik. *ResearchGate Article*, 1, 1–55. http://www.academia.edu/download/54257684/Tabrani._ZA_2014-Dasar-dasar_Metodologi_Penelitian_Kualitatif.pdf

Firmansyah, D., & Dede. (2022). Teknik Pengambilan Sampel Umum dalam Metodologi Penelitian: Literature Review. *Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Holistik (JIPH)*, 1(2), 85–114. <https://doi.org/10.55927/jiph.v1i2.937>

Gai, A. M., Witjaksono, A., & Maulida, R. R. (2020). Perencanaan dan Pengembangan Desa (1st ed.). CV. Dream Litera Buana. Malang. <https://my.b-ok.as/book/11521939/4f1438>

Hamsari, M. A. S., & Prabowo, H. Y. (2021). Analisis Tren Penelitian Kualitatif Korupsi di Bidang Ekonomi Menggunakan Content Analisis Nvivo. *Proceeding of National Conference on Accounting Dan Finance*, 3(2018), 253–268. <https://doi.org/10.20885/ncaf.vol3.art22>

Setiawati, D. P., Juwandi, R., & Fitrayadi, S. D. (2022). Analisis Dinas Sosial Dalam Penanganan Prostitusi Di Kota Serang. *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha*, 10(2), 476–487. <https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/JJPP>

Soleh, A. (2017). Strategi Pengembangan Potensi Desa. *Jurnal Sungkai*, 5(1), 35–52.