



Implementation of Village Administration in Minomartani Village, Ngaglik District According to Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2007 Sleman Yogyakarta Regency concerning Guidelines for the Organizational Structure and Working Procedures of the Village Government

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the implementation of village autonomy in Minomartani Village based on Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 2 of 2007 concerning Guidelines for the Organizational Structure and Work Procedure of the Village Government and the constraints faced in implementing this village autonomy. The type of research conducted in this thesis includes qualitative descriptive research, namely research that aims to describe the process of administering government in Minomartani Village and the constraints faced by the government. And analyzed based on the opinions of experts, applicable laws and regulations and other legal theories. In this case the author uses a Juridical Sociological approach, namely besides researching from a juridical aspect, the author also goes directly to the field to collect and examine data and concrete facts obtained from the research field. From the results of the study it can be concluded that the work procedures for implementing the implementation of Minomartani Village have not fully carried out their performance to the fullest, both in terms of service as village administration apparatus and in fulfilling the aspirations of the community so that efforts to improve it should be made, especially from the human resources of the village apparatus.

1. Introduction

A new chapter in Indonesia's history began when the idea of reform was rolled out at the end of 1997. Reform was realized with demands to create a new Indonesia, namely an Indonesia that

was more democratic, more transparent, and upheld human rights. The demands were getting louder and finding an entry point for the realization of reform with its success in overthrowing the New Order regime led by HM. Suharto.

The reforms that echoed and were able to topple the New Order's power have opened a new round of governance in Indonesia, namely the shift from a centralized system to a decentralized system or from what was originally completely regulated and dominated by the Central Government to being handed over to the regions.

The centralized system is a system of division of powers in a unitary state in which all state affairs are regulated by the Central Government. Regional government does not have the right to manage its own area while the decentralization system is a system of sharing power in a unitary state where local governments have the right to manage their own regional household affairs. This right to self-regulation is called the Autonomous Right.

Kansil stated that the implementation of the decentralization principle contained in it the understanding that the initiative, authority and responsibility regarding the affairs that were handed over were fully the responsibility of the region, both regarding political policies, planning and implementation as well as regarding aspects of financing, while the implementing instruments were own local apparatus.¹

The spirit of reform and democratization in all of this has encouraged the regional government to issue regional regulations, especially in Sleman Regency, regarding the implementation of village autonomy which has the potential to develop its territory, especially for the welfare of the community itself and equitable development in general.

The process of political reform and government replacement that occurred in 1998 was followed by the birth of Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government which revoked Law Number 5 of 1979 concerning Village and Kelurahan Governments. Furthermore, as stipulated in Law Number 22 of 1999 in Chapter XI Articles 93-111 concerning Village Administration and Government Regulation Number 76 of 2001 concerning General Guidelines for Regulations Concerning Villages emphasizing the principles of democracy, community participation, equity and justice as well as paying attention to regional potential and diversity.

Changes after changes in the meaning of the concept of regional autonomy can be found from the change in the Law on Regional Government. The definition of decentralization, for example, from the transfer of governmental authority by the government to autonomous regions within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in Law Number 22 of 1999 regulated in Article I point e of Law Number 22 of 1999 has changed to the transfer of governmental authority by Government to Autonomous Regions to regulate and manage government affairs in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as stipulated in Article I point 7 of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government.

Within the framework of the smooth implementation of the duties and functions of the village government in providing government administration services to the community, it is necessary to develop the organization and work procedures of the village government. Therefore the regional government of Sleman Regency issued Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2004 concerning Guidelines for the Organizational Structure and Work Procedure of the Village Government. So that the organizational structure and work procedures of the village government in this Regional Regulation are the maximum pattern structure. This means that this pattern gives flexibility to the village in determining the organizational structure and work

¹Kansil. CS T, Local Government in Indonesia: Regional Administrative Law, Sinar Graphic. Jakarta 2004. page 28

procedures, apart from being stipulated in this Regional Regulation, in accordance with the needs, conditions and capabilities of the village with the approval of the Regent.

2. Method

2.1 Research Object

Implementation of Village Autonomy in Minomartani Village, Ngaglik District According to Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2007 concerning Guidelines for the Organizational Structure and Working Procedures of the Village Government.

2.2 Research Subjects

The Village Head or who represents the village government in Minomartani Village, Ngaglik District, Sleman Regency.

2.3 Data Source

The data sources used in this study are secondary data sources which include:

- a. Primary legal material, namely in the form of laws and regulations that are applicable and relevant to the problem under study.
- b. Secondary legal materials in the form of:
 - a) Literature, namely books = references that contain theories of opinion, as well as the results of research by legal experts that can be used as references in analyzing the problems at hand.
 - b) The journal is in the form of a collection of opinions and views of experts and legal practitioners.

2.4 Data Collection Technique

It was carried out by means of a literature study, namely by reviewing various laws or literature related to research problems and interviews with research subjects through field research in Minomartani Village.

2.5 Data Analysis

It was carried out in a qualitative descriptive manner, namely the data obtained was presented descriptively and analyzed qualitatively based on: Opinions of experts / law graduates; Applicable laws and regulations and other regulations; Legal theory.

2.6 Approach Method

In this case the author uses a Juridical Sociological approach, that is, apart from researching from a Juridical aspect, the author also directly participates in the field to collect and study data and concrete facts obtained from the research field.

3. Analysis and Results

3.1 Minomartani village description

Minomartani Village is physically located in the Ngaglik District, Sleman Regency, the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, precisely north of the city center. In connection with the subject title that we have determined, we need to know the geographical conditions of Minomartani Village itself. Minomartani Village is a plains area with an area of approximately 1,531,440 m², whose geographical conditions have an altitude of 200-230 m above sea level and where the boundaries of its territory are to the north by Sinduharjo Village, to the south by Condong Catur-Depok, to the west by with Sinduharjo Village and to the east by Wedomartani-Ngemplak Village.

Minomartani Village consists of 2,411 households (families) or more or less has a population of 14,466 people. The village is a regional unit which usually consists of several dukuh as a place to live, as well as Minomartani Village, currently has 6 dukuh consisting of 18 Rukun Warga

(RW) and 64 Neighborhood Associations (RT) and has 11 members of the Village Consultative Council BPD). The community in Minomartani Village is now a heterogeneous society, in this case most of the people depend on cultivated land or agriculture for their livelihood, but many of them earn as traders, private employees and work in government agencies, but not a few of the residents earn as craftsmen. both from the convection industry and wood craftsmen.

In the organizational structure of the government, Minomartani Village is headed by Joko Ibnu Muhammad as Village Head for the 2007-2012 term, who won the 2007-2012 village head election on 28 October 2007. Meanwhile, the position of Village Secretary is held by Hariyanto, S.sos. In technical implementation in the field, Minomartani Village has village apparatus according to Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2007. The General Section is headed by Hariyanto, the Finance Section is headed by Suyatno, the People's Welfare Section is headed by Hartono, the Government Section is headed by Bagyo and the Development Section is headed by Mr Dicky.²

3.2 Village Regulations concerning the Implementation of Village Administration Issued by the Minomartani Village Government

The Village Government has issued several Perdes relating to the implementation of Village Administration. Perdes-Perdes issued by the Village Government are Village Regulation policies which are the implementation of the administration of autonomous village governance.

These Perdes-Perdes are stipulated by the Village Head who obtains joint approval from the BPD as the Village Consultative Body which accommodates and distributes the aspirations of village communities in the autonomous region, in this discussion the Minomartani Village area.

Perdes-Perdes issued by the Village Government are the implementation of government administration based on village autonomy.

- a. Minomartani Village Regulation No. 1 of 2006 concerning Calculation of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the 2005 Fiscal Year. This Perdes was established on 25 March 2006 and announced on 27 March 2006 and approved by BPD Minomartani on 22 March 2006. This Perdes consists of 2 chapters 2 chapter.
- b. Minomertani Village Regulation No. 2 of 2006 concerning Amendments to the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget for Fiscal Year 2006. This Perdes was agreed with the BPD on December 9 2006 and enacted on December 11 2006 and announced on December 18 2006. This Perdes consists of 4 chapters 4 chapter. This Perdes regulates the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget which requires budget changes due to an addition.
- c. Minomartani Village Regulation No. 3 of 2006 concerning Village Fees for the 2007 Fiscal Year. This Perdes was agreed with the BPD on December 9 2006 and was stipulated by the Village Head on December 11 2006 and announced on December 18 2006. This Perdes consists of 3 chapters 8 articles . This Perdes stipulates the need for wider fundraising efforts from village levies as an addition to village income.
- d. Minomartani Village Regulation Number 4 of 2006 concerning Management of Village Treasury Land and Village Assets for the 2007 Fiscal Year. This Perdes was agreed with the BPD on 9 December 2006 and was stipulated by the Village Head on 11 December 2006 and announced on 18 December 2006. This Perdes consists of from 5 chapter 4 chapter. This Perdes regulates the need for management regulations, intensive supervision of village treasury lands which are the village's main source of income.
- e. Minomartani Village Regulation No. 1 of 2007 concerning the Annual Village Work Program for the 2007 Fiscal Year. This Perdes was approved with the BPD on March 2 2007 and was stipulated by the Village Head on March 3 2007 and announced on March 8 2007. This Perdes regulates Work Programs Annual Village in carrying out tasks in the fields of government, development and society.
- f. Minomartani Village Regulation No. 2 of 2007 concerning the Village Income and Expenditure Budget for the 2007 Fiscal Year and was enacted on March 10 2007 and

²Minomartani Village Monograph 2007, November 18, 2007.

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- announced on March 15 2007. This Perdes consists of 4 chapters 4 articles. This Perdes regulates the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the 2007 Fiscal Year.
- g. Minomartani Village Regulation No. 3 of 2007 concerning Calculation of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the 2007 Fiscal Year. This Perdes was agreed with the BPD on March 16 2007 and was enacted on March 17 2007 and announced on March 24. This regulation consists of 2 chapters and 2 articles. This Perdes regulates the Calculation of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget for the 2007 Fiscal Year.
 - h. Minomartani Village Regulation Number 4 of 2007 concerning the Organizational Structure and Working Procedures of the Minomartani Village Government. This Perdes is currently under BPD approval, has not yet been stipulated and announced. This Village Regulation Plan (Reperdes) has 6 Chapters 31 Articles. This Perdes was made in order to regulate as a guideline for the organizational structure and work procedures of the Minomartani village government as stipulated in Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2007 concerning Guidelines for Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of the Village Government.

3.3 Implementation of Village Administration in Minomartani Village

Minomartani Village is an Autonomous Village, one of the main elements of an autonomous region is carrying out the implementation or affairs of government independently, this means that the area or region is given authority in its governmental affairs in a decentralized manner by the Central Government. The village is one of the lowest organizational units of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which has its own household affairs or village government affairs (autonomous). Village government affairs here are affairs that are the responsibility or duty of the village government. In general there are 3 types of affairs: Deconcentrative Affairs; Participatory Affairs; Village Household Affairs.

Minomartani Village has an area of approximately 1,531,440 m² and has a population of approximately 14,466 people consisting of various walks of life. The community in Minomartani Village is heterogeneous because there have been many migrants from decades ago who have settled and become part of the community in the area.³.

The problem here is what if the performance or working relationship is not optimal in carrying out its programs. The Village Head as the leader of the village government in carrying out his duties to coordinate village development in a participatory manner, to village officials as the right hand in administering his government. Specifically Perdes No. 1 of 2007 Minomartani Village concerning the Annual Work Program, Chapter 1 Article 1 states that for the smooth running of the wheels of village administration each year, a budget needs to be prepared and determines the village's annual work program. The form and structure of the village's annual work program consists of various areas of community service, the technical implementation elements of which are carried out by a set of sections consisting of the government section, the development section, the community section, public and financial services division. These five sections are based on Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2007 Sleman Regency, each section is led by the respective section head who is responsible to the Village Head and administratively through the Village Secretary. However, in Minomartani Village, each section only has one staff member as well as the leader of each section. However, this does not conflict with Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2007, because it is based on consideration of the needs, conditions and capabilities of Minomartani Village itself, which only has a Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget. approximately Rp. 300,000,000 (three hundred million rupiahs) per year, you can say that this village does not have sufficient income apart from assistance from the local government and the results of village wealth which can only be obtained from slum land and village treasury land.⁴.

³Interview with Mr. Hariyanto, S.sos (Village Secretary) in Minomartani Village on 30 October 2007

⁴Ibid

This limitation sometimes hinders the implementation of village governance, besides that it is also caused by time efficiency that is not really utilized in serving the needs of the village community itself. The performance of each village government administrator, especially from village officials, is not optimal in carrying out their duties and responsibilities as village officials. Failure to achieve the targets set by the village head through the village secretary, especially in preparing annual activity plans and programs that will be submitted to the village head beyond the predetermined schedule. So that the planned programs are not all realized on time. This of course will be a problem in the implementation of village governance, all of these work programs should be realized within the timeframe that has been mutually agreed upon and determined, or at least the budget year, that is, if time efficiency in carrying out the duties and responsibilities is really carried out properly but what happens is not what is expected together. However, compiling an annual village work program is the starting point for performance benchmarks and service to the community for the next year made and determined at the end of the year, but in reality the completion of assistance tasks in terms of making an annual program plan is delegated to each section staff for later compiled by the Village Secretary which is then submitted to the Village Head whether it is in accordance with the needs of the community or not,

Often the Village Secretary who serves as coordinator of sectional tasks urges that each section complete its respective tasks and functions, this is due to a lack of coordination between each section in carrying out their respective duties and functions. Not only that, in terms of making work files, there are still many work tools who do not understand the tasks that must be done for which they are responsible. So that the Village Secretary who is one of the village apparatus as well as the coordinator of the implementation of divisional tasks must be more optimal in carrying out his duties, because based on Article 7 of Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2007, the Village Secretary in carrying out his duties has the functions of: Planning for the implementation of village government; Formulation of village government administration policies; Coordinating executors of divisional tasks; Implementation of correspondence, archives and libraries; Implementation of village apparatus personnel affairs; Implementation of village government equipment and household affairs.

So in the implementation of village administration, the Village Secretary plays an important role because the tasks of the Village Secretary are directly responsible to the Village Head as the leader of the village government as well as the coordinator of each division head. In Minomartani Village, the position of Village Secretary is held by Hariyanto.S.sos.

In Minomartani Village there are 6 hamlets that assist the Village Head in their respective working areas. Each hamlet is headed by a leader who is usually called the hamlet head. The working areas of the Dusun Head in Minomartani Village are divided based on predetermined boundaries. The hamlet areas are Hamlet I in the Bulurejo and Gantalan areas headed by Suratmi, Hamlet II in the Plosokuning II area headed by Istidaroyah, Hamlet III in the Plosokuning III area headed by Daekon, Hamlet IV in the Plosokuning IV area headed by Yadidi, Hamlet V in the Plosokuning V area headed by Mawardi, Hamlet VI Plosokuning VI Tegal Rejo-Mlandangan-Bawuk-Karang Jati area.

In carrying out his duties, the Kadus is obliged to convey all information related to all village government policies to the community in his working area, but not only in terms of conveying information, the Lurah also takes care of all rural administrative issues related to the community in his working area. One example in terms of implementation in Minomartani Village, on 15 November 2007 60 activities serving the interests of the community, namely in arranging land certificates and making KTPs.

However, in the case of making KTPs in the Minomartani Village dukuh, there are still many hamlets who take advantage of their duties and functions for personal gain by doubling administrative fees in managing KTPs. So that what should be able to alleviate, becomes

something that burdens the community. With such a large administrative fee, which is around IDR 20,000 to IDR 50,000. In fact, in terms of obtaining KTPs, residents are only charged Rp. 2,000, - as stipulated in the village policy, and even then it is used to replace the cost of photocopies of community data that apply for the KTP.⁵

The Minomartani Village Head as the leader of the village government has authority and/or authority in coordinating village development in a participatory manner, namely facilitating planning, implementation, utilization, development and preservation of village development to the fullest. During his leadership of these two periods, the Minomartani Village Head is considered capable of carrying out his duties and obligations as expected by his people, although there are still many aspirations of his people that have not been realized. However, from the leadership of Mr. Joko Ibnu Muhammad of the Minomartani community until now feels he is able to work together and lead wisely. This is evidenced by the re-entrustment of the leadership milestones of the Kepala Desa for the 2007-2012 period to him by the people of Minomartani Village.

However, the location of the success of a development depends on the policies of its leaders which are based on the needs and interests of the village community. Every policy must be based on the aspirations of the people who are represented in a government administration institution whose position is the partner of the Village Head in terms of administering government which functions as a legislative body in village government, namely the BPD.

In the case of the Village Regulation Draft in Minomartani Village, it was prepared by the Village Head and BPD, thus there are two draft regulations. This design was made by taking into account and accommodating the aspirations of the community which involved village community leaders/leaders.

The village head draft Perdes is submitted to the BPD leadership/chairman in writing and then forwarded to BPD members for discussion. Whereas the Perdes draft made by the BPD is accompanied by an explanation submitted in writing to the Village Head. then a meeting was held to discuss the two Perdes Drafts, through the following stages:

- a. In the case of Draft Village Regulations made by the Village Head: Village Head's explanation of the Draft Village Regulations made by the Village Head; Opinion of BPD members on Raperdes; The village head's response to the opinions of BPD members.
- b. In the case of the Perdes draft made by the BPD: Village Head's opinion on the Raperda and BPD's response to the Village Head's opinion.
- c. Talks and discussions.
- d. Decision making in meetings with: Reports on the results of BPD discussions; BPD final opinion followed by decision making; Giving the opportunity to the village head to convey his remarks on the decision making.

The working relationship between the BPD and the Village Head is: Compilation and/or stipulation of Village Regulations in accordance with applicable provisions with the approval of the BPD without approval from the Regent; The BPD together with the Village Head establish Perdes; The BPD together with the Village Head determines the APBD; The BPD holds the Village Head accountable in the form of Village Head accountability reports; The Village Head is responsible to the people through the BPD and is obliged to submit a report on the implementation of his duties to the Regent through the Camat; The BPD supervises the performance of the village government.

In determining the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, it is basically a Village Government program which is manifested in the form of numbers and clearly describes the

⁵Interview with Mr. Panijo (village) in Minomartani Village, 18 November 2007.

programs implemented by the village government every year. This shows the direction and development results to be achieved in one fiscal year. The RAPBD is absolutely made by the village government from which the draft is submitted to the BPD for study and then a plenary meeting of the BPD is held to agree on the RAPBD made by the village government. The RAPBD cannot be separated from the village government's annual program, because the budget is the implementation of the annual program as outlined in the numbers.

The draft Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget is absolutely made by the village government, which is then submitted to the BPD for study. The problem here is that the draft budget made by the village government is sometimes not in accordance with the agreement of BPD members. BPD members in Minomartani Village, who are on average employees of local government agencies, sometimes equate village income with income received by regional governments. This is of course very much different if it is equated where the village income is not as big as the income of the city, provincial, district or sub-district governments.

In a plenary meeting between the BPD and the Village Head in discussing the draft Village Revenue and Expenditure budget plan, BPD members, who are mostly local community leaders working for these local government agencies, have different perceptions in terms of managing the budget, but sometimes what they think is not based the scale of priority needs of the community they represent, this is due to the inactivity of BPD members in responding to community aspirations. In terms of preparing the budget, sometimes these BPD members exceed the capabilities of Minomartani Village itself, without adjusting the village's very minimal financial cash.

The lack of closeness in the relationship between the BPD and the community in Minomartani Village has led to communication that is not smooth in terms of conveying the aspirations and needs of the community, which the BPD here should represent all the interests of the community but can only be interpreted as a symbol. How can it be possible to represent the community if you have never even held a community meeting to collect aspirations, both at annual meetings and discussions between communities. So that sometimes the decisions they make in meetings are decisions they consider to be in accordance with the wishes of the community, even though if traced only a small portion of the community wants it.

Democracy in Minomartani Village, even though it is experiencing obstacles in terms of conveying the aspirations of its people, until now it is still grateful for the local community because even though it is already a heterogeneous society because in this area there are many immigrants and settlers but it does not hinder the community in terms of 33 Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2007 concerning Guidelines for the Organizational Structure and Working Procedures of the Village Government for village development to be able to work together to help run the government. This is evident from the smooth running of the democratic party election for village head candidates which went on time. It should be between the Village Head and village officials in terms of administering their administration to have an attitude of coordination, integration,

The existence of Check and Balance in the government system in Minomartani Village helps between organizers and implementers of village government and the community in terms of close government and community relations between them without eliminating the authority of the village government itself.

3.4 Obstacles Faced by the Village Government in Implementing Village Administration in Minomartani Village

There are several obstacles faced by the government of Minomartani Village in the implementation of its governance which can hinder the implementation of development in the village. These obstacles arise from various problems that exist both from the elements of the

administration, social institutions and organizations and the people themselves, and of all the problems that arise the main obstacles are:

HR is the biggest inhibiting factor and is the basis of all problems. This is not only related to the village community, but the most important thing is when it is associated with the recruitment of elements of the village organizers themselves who have at least a junior high school education and or equivalent knowledge. This is in accordance with applicable regulations, but the lack of quality human resources can also result in less than optimal performance of the duties and functions of each village official.

One of the most basic inhibiting factors in any job that requires good teamwork is a matter of discipline and responsibility. Likewise in the government system in the village. Often the targets to be achieved are not carried out due to a lack of discipline with regard to the time allotted and elements of the village apparatus are not used as well as possible. This relates to the implementation of annual programs, both in the stages of preparation, preparation and evaluation of their implementation, which are often not on time as stipulated. So that things that should have been done and did not require additional costs become new problems.

The lack of sources of revenue budget revenue in Minomartani Village due to a lack of village original income sources, this causes Minomartani Village to be lacking in terms of physical development. The small amount of village wealth that is obtained and limited assistance from the government, causes this village to often experience a deficit, so that the results of the development programs to be achieved are also less than optimal.

BPD is a village community representative institution that represents the aspirations of the village community. Whatever the policy should be based on the interests of the village community itself. The inactivity of the BPD in Minomartani Village in terms of exploring, accommodating, collecting and formulating community aspirations in the form of joint forums in the community, both in the form of meetings and village deliberations, has caused one of the important functions of the BPD to not run well. So that what is in the interests of the village community is not properly accommodated. This is due to the participation of BPD members who are too busy outside their functions and duties as BPD members, approximately 60% of BPD members have income in the Regional Government.

The lack of active community interest organizations in Minomartani Village is caused by a lack of awareness of how important it is to fulfill their rights for their participation in fighting for interests on behalf of individuals and groups in the form or container of well-organized and active community organizations.

The efforts currently being made by the Minomartani Village government in implementing the Minomartani Village government system towards better changes are: Along with efforts to improve the performance of village officials, the village government has begun to manage the quality of human resources in its scope of work. Such as comparative studies between villages, joint discussions between villages, and other efforts to shape the mentality and quality of village officials; Discipline plays a big role in the success or failure of a job or activity that we do. Efforts made by the Village Head to fix this disciplinary problem against Minomartani Village officials by setting a good example as a leader and imposing sanctions on village officials who are not disciplined and are responsible for their duties and work; By increasing economic productivity, automatically the village budget income will also be large. As at present Minomartani Village does not only focus its economic productivity on agricultural land or agriculture as the village's original income but is developing maintenance of results in other sectors such as fish ponds and livestock products as a result of village business.

4. Conclusion

The government in Minomartani Village is structured in a governmental organizational structure that has the authority to carry out the implementation or administration of

government affairs independently which is one of the main elements of authority from village autonomy. This is the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2007 concerning Guidelines for the Organizational Structure and Working Procedures of the Village Government. The work procedures for implementing governance in Minomartani Village have not fully provided their services to the fullest and fulfilled the aspirations of the people. This is generally caused by the low quality of performance of each government institution in Minomartani Village and the lack of coordination between village officials, especially in terms of formulating, making decisions or policies on annual village programs.

The obstacles faced by the Minomartani Village government in implementing village governance generally involve elements of the village administration and the community, such as problems related to the quality of human resources, issues of responsibility and discipline, namely the low integrity of the 2 village officials towards the tasks and obligations assigned to them, budgetary problems and/or lack of village original income assets, decreased role of BPD in conveying community aspirations and lack of community participation in interest and community organizations.

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Data elektronik

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