



INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS IN GUNTUNG VILLAGE, TELUK KEPAYANG DISTRICT, TANAH BUMBU REGENCY

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Abstract

Based on Law Number 4 of 2014 concerning village development, the aim is to improve the welfare of rural communities and the quality of human life as well as reduce poverty through meeting basic needs, building village facilities and infrastructure, developing local economic potential, and using natural resources and the environment in a sustainable manner. Village development includes planning, implementation and monitoring stages. Village development as referred to in paragraph (2) is togetherness, kinship and mutual cooperation in order to realize the mainstreaming of peace and social justice. This study aims to determine the role of the village government in infrastructure development in Guntung Village, Teluk Kepayang District. Researchers used qualitative research methods to get a real picture of what was in the field using data collection techniques and in-depth interviews with informants. From the research results obtained in the implementation of development the government has played a good role in the framework of the infrastructure development process in Guntung Village, although there are several inhibiting factors such as community awareness, the activeness of village officials, the mental attitude of the community, and community tradition factors which are anticipated through motivation to the community and increasing the effectiveness of the work of village government officials.

Keywords: Village Government, Infrastructure, Development.

INTRODUCTION

Most of Indonesia's population lives in rural areas, reaching 125 million people or 60.2% of the total population of Indonesia (Ikhsan et al., 2021; Ikhsan & Sriyadi, 2020; Spells, 1991). Meanwhile, the poverty rate in rural areas (in terms of the indicators of the number and percentage of poor people as well as the depth and severity of poverty) has a fairly high percentage. The total number of poor people is around 37.4 million (Arka & Indrajaya, 2020) or 17.2 percent (Wisnujati, 2017), with the percentage of poor people in rural areas reaching 20.2 percent, while in urban areas it is 13.6 percent.

One of the problems faced in improving the local economy is the lack of adequate infrastructure, especially in rural areas (Ginting, 2016; Supriyanto, 2000; Arkiang, 2021). The condition of rural infrastructure services is generally still lacking, this can be seen from the fact that the majority of the population in underdeveloped villages have to travel 6-10 km to the marketing center (especially the sub-district center), even in other villages the population has to travel more than 10 km with road conditions which is concerning (Nurdin, 2016; Susetyo & Benjamin, 2016). The population served by rural piped drinking water is still very low, the rest still take it directly from unprotected water sources (Darmawan, 2018). Meanwhile, many farmers in underdeveloped villages have agricultural land area of less than 0.5 ha (marginal land) (Yuwono, 2009; Shohibuddin, 2016). Under these conditions, a strategy for handling the provision of rural infrastructure is needed that can support the guaranteed increase and sustainability of economic activity in rural areas.

Rural infrastructure development, with full involvement of the local community in every stage (planning stage to operational and maintenance stage) (Bihamding, 2019; Korpiyoni, 2021; Latif et al., 2020). The involvement of rural communities in rural infrastructure development will have several impacts, including (1) the quality of the work produced, (2) the continuity of the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure, (3) the ability of the community to build partnerships with various parties, and (4) strengthening community capacity to be able to independently facilitate community activities within their territory (Magdalena, 2018; Hakim et al., 2018). Thus, a study is needed on community involvement in rural infrastructure development.

One focus of the research to be carried out is related to the impact of involving local communities in the rural infrastructure development process. Limited information and data regarding the impact of local community involvement and the level of ability of local communities in implementing rural infrastructure development programs. To provide an overview of the impact of local community involvement on rural infrastructure development programs in the area of South Kalimantan Province.

Development basically aims to improve people's welfare. As we all know, the topic of development in Indonesia is still a topic that is often discussed. Starting from the topic of uneven development from the center to the regions, to the topic of village development involving the local community. The true concept of development is a very multidimensional concept, which refers to a series of characteristics and all aspects of life, both political, economic and social aspects. Development is a multidimensional process that includes important changes in social structures, people's attitudes and national institutions as well as accelerating economic growth, reducing inequality, and eradicating poverty.

The topic of development has become interesting along with reforms and decentralization since Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning regional government, to Law Number 6 of 2014. The national development paradigm has undergone a significant change, from development that relies on the state to become a development paradigm. community-based or better known as

community development. However, in practice, the government itself experiences difficulties in developing village infrastructure, starting with financing, as well as sometimes rejecting infrastructure development that the community feels is of little use. Therefore the village infrastructure development process itself requires a process of community participation and also the role of the village government. Where the existence of community involvement and also the role of the village government in development can answer these problems. In an effort to achieve the success of village community development, all planning, organizing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating development programs must involve the community, because it is the community who knows the problems and needs in order to develop their territory because they will later use and assess the success or failure of development in the village territory.

The current government has given authority to villages and village heads who can be assigned or delegated from the government or regional government to carry out certain government affairs, as stipulated in Law Number 6 Article 22 paragraph 1 and Article 26 paragraphs 1 and 2. At present the village has been considered as the basis for development as well as the application of development which characterizes bottom up, where all development plans and realization must be based on the aspirations of the community, in this condition it is the village community that is the target in every community empowerment program, the goal is to provide independence or power to village community to be able to take care of themselves, the government only acts as a facilitator and motivator. This is driven by the experience that some rural communities still live below the poverty and powerlessness line, so they need early assistance to change this situation.

The current development process needs to understand and pay attention to the principles of development which are rooted from the bottom (grassroots), maintain cultural diversity, and uphold human dignity and freedom. The development carried out must include a process of community empowerment that contains a dynamic meaning to develop in achieving goals. The concept that is often raised in the empowerment process is the concept of independence in which development programs are systematically designed so that individuals and communities become the subject of development. The failure of various rural development programs in the past was due, among other things, to the preparation, implementation and evaluation of development programs that did not involve the community.

Infrastructure development is a form of government concern, the manifestation of this development model is the Rural Infrastructure Development Program (PPIP). The Government of Indonesia through the Directorate General of Cipta Karya, Ministry of Public Works launched the Rural Infrastructure Development Program (PPIP) in order to support efforts to reduce poverty and develop infrastructure for settlements in rural areas through community participation both individually and in groups as an effort to improve the quality of people's lives.

Ideally village development has very strong ties, both because of the common political, economic, social and security interests. However, involving the government in development programs is not as easy as one might imagine. Participation is a central concept and basic principle of community development. The success of development requires early and real participation, both starting from stakeholders in designing development activities, as well as the community who are actively involved in the development.

Rural infrastructure as infrastructure that is physical in nature and provides access to basic services as well as social and economic services for rural communities. In general, village infrastructure development is carried out jointly by the surrounding community and the village

government. Where participation in development participation is based on community solidarity which is mechanical in nature, and is more concerned with common interests. As George Ritzer (2012) writes, a form of community solidarity, namely "a society characterized by mechanical solidarity is united because everyone is a generalist. The bond between people is because they are engaged in similar activities and have similar responsibilities."

Implementation Developments in the village, both infrastructure and other programs, are carried out through a long planning process. Starting with the preparation of the Village Intermediate Development Plan (Village RPJM), the preparation of the Village RPJM is carried out for 3 (three) months starting after the Village Head is inaugurated. Village regulations that contain the Village RPJM for 6 (six) years. In the implementation of village development, an annual plan is made again which is used as a guideline for the implementation of the current year's development which is called the Village Government Work Plan (RKP Desa).

The preparation of the Village RPJM and the Preparation of the Village RKP is carried out through village meetings called village development planning meetings (Musrenbangdes). These meetings involve all elements, namely the Village Head, Village apparatus and Village apparatus, Head of the Village Consultative Council (BPD), Community empowerment institutions, community leaders and community representatives. This village development planning process has been regulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 of 2014 concerning Village Development Guidelines.

Physical or infrastructure development, Effendi (2002: 48) states that the importance of developing adequate infrastructure in the form of the availability of public service facilities both educational advice, health facilities, houses of worship, electricity, roads, bridges, transportation, clean water, drainage, technology and communication aims to enable people to move more dynamically and facilitate economic activities, and so that investors want to invest in the region, otherwise the costs incurred for investment will be greater and affect the price of the product produced and of course it will be more expensive compared to others, so that the resulting product is not competitive.

Guntung Village is one of the villages in Teluk Kepayang District which has an area of 128.52 Km² with a population of 903 people. Most of its inhabitants live farming fields or rice fields and also gardening. Natural resources such as agricultural land and plantations meet the needs of the people of Guntung Village if this is utilized optimally. The condition of the people of Guntung Village is also still a traditional village, judging by their kinship which is still high and in some general activities they still help each other and work together. In terms of infrastructure development, Guntung Village is quite lagging behind other villages which are close to each other. In general, from the existing physical development, such as roads and public facilities, however, in terms of the number of devices and the quality of human resources, they have met the requirements for the implementation of infrastructure development activities that are good and relevant to village conditions. The number of Village/Kelurahan level development planning meetings held this year (2022) has been held 3 times including at the hamlet and neighborhood levels. The total attendance of the community at each hamlet/neighborhood and village/kelurahan level meeting was only 25% (Prodeskel Desa Guntung). Phenomena that occur in development in Guntung Village such as roads that have not been repaired because there are several roads that have not even been hardened, there is no proper TPA, the facilities for providing clean water are not evenly distributed, so what is the role of the village government in striving to realize the infrastructure that is society wants it to work well.

In connection with the explanation above, the researcher wishes to conduct research specifically specifically on the infrastructure development process with the title "Infrastructure Development Planning Process in Guntung Village, Teluk Kepayang District, Tanah Bumbu Regency.

RESEARCH METHODS

Types of Research

This type of research is descriptive qualitative, namely critical observation and investigation to obtain accurate information on a particular problem and object in a community group area or a certain location will be examined or described or described a situation as clearly as possible without any treatment of the object under study. In this descriptive qualitative research, the researcher wanted to find out in depth about the role of the village government.

Research Sites

The research location chosen by the researcher was in Guntung Village, Teluk Kepayang District, Tanah Bumbu Regency and this research took place at the Village Office. The reason the researcher chose the research location was because the researcher came from the region or region and knew enough about the condition of government development in the area that was the target of the research and the slow development of infrastructure from other villages, therefore the researcher wanted to examine more deeply why the development of Guntung village infrastructure development a bit slow.

Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques that will be used in this study are observation, interviews, and documentation. In detail as follows.

- 1) Observations in the form of observations made by researchers by going directly to Guntung Village and seeing firsthand how the participation of residents and the role of the village there and communicating face to face and observing participation through the activities and routines of the Guntung Village community, so that accurate data is obtained.
- 2) Researchers conducted structured interviews with informants who are the primary data sources associated with this study, namely; village community, Village Head, Guntung Village Officials, BPD and Guntung LPMD Teluk Kepayang District, Tanah Bumbu District related to the village government's role in infrastructure development in Guntung Village, Teluk Kepayang District, Tanah Bumbu District.
- 3) Documentation in this research is by requesting data from the Guntung village to support this research. Documentation, that is, researchers collect data regarding pictures or photos of activities when the community and village government are carrying out activities in the process of implementing village infrastructure development and collect village profile data.

Data Analysis Technique

In this study, researchers used the data analysis technique of the Milles and Huberman model, where there were three activities in data analysis, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. According to Milles and Huberman (2009) activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continuously until complete, so that the data is saturated. The interactive model in data analysis according to the two figures is as follows.

- 1) Data reduction is defined as the process of selecting, focusing, paying attention to simplification, abstracting and transforming "rough" data that emerges from written records in the field. Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns.
- 2) Presentation of data can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts and the like. But in this study, the presentation of data that researchers did in this study was in the form of narrative text.
- 3) The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary and will change if strong evidence is not found to support the next data collection stage. But if the conclusions put forward at the initial stage are supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect data, then the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the situation previously described, if the government runs it as well as possible, then it can encourage the community to participate or actively participate in every development carried out by the village government. Because without the participation of the community, development, of course, development cannot go well and according to plan. Therefore, the planned development must be in accordance with the wishes of the community in addition to the support or participation of the community to make every development move successful. Based on research on the infrastructure development planning process through observation, interviews and documentation methods and then analyzed through data reduction, data display and conclusions as follows:

- 1) The planning process for infrastructure development in the implementation and preparation of planning for development activities in Guntung Village is guided by technical guidelines which are generally contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2021 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Empowerment of Village Communities. In particular, in Tanah Bumbu Regency, it is contained in the Tanah Bumbu Regent Regulation Number 64 of 2021 concerning Technical Guidelines for Preparing the Village RPJM and Village RKP
- 2) The planning process for infrastructure development follows the existing technical guidelines, the planning actors starting from the preparation of the Village RPJM, RKP Desa, DURKP Desa to deliberations on development plans have gone quite well.
- 3) Some of the inhibiting factors in the village infrastructure development planning process in Guntung village are: HR tools regarding inactivity, lack of knowledge, lack of scrutiny in development planning; Frequent device changes; limited funds in realizing planning, especially in village infrastructure development; the bureaucracy regarding the funds channeled by the government has its own priorities, both ADD and Village Funds, so that only a few of what is in village planning through RKP Desa can be realized; distance and terrain between areas within Guntung village; Interests of the Village Head; Citizen's awareness; Community Mental Attitude; and Community Tradition Factors.

The things mentioned above will be based on observations, data from the village, interviews and photos during the implementation of the village development planning process and several other things that also influence the infrastructure development planning process in Guntung Village. Several other factors include subdistrict expansion, government capacity in development, and inhibiting factors.

A. District Expansion

Guntung Village is included in the sub-district environment that was split, namely Teluk Kepayang District with the expansion of the Kusan Hulu District in 2020. This is expected to help accelerate community development in the village as a whole. The achievement of community development or welfare is seen from the public servant from the bureaucracy. Village officials as bureaucrats at the village level, this apparatus is a relatively complete executor and also as a government that is located nearby and is able to handle the obstacles encountered in development efforts that are encouraged by the government. Village officials must be able to carry out their main function, namely providing services to the community properly, effectively and efficiently.

Based on the results of research in the field, it shows that from government policies in the implementation of development the participation given by the community is in the form of participation of personnel, ideas or thoughts, participation in the form of property (money), material materials, and participation in the form of maintaining the results development that has been carried out, it can be said that the level of participation is already very high, this is based on the results of research on all available informants.

Seeing the results of the research and the opinion of one of the people, it can be concluded that many people have participated through the contribution of labor, this is due to seeing the level of participation of the staff that the community has provided in the implementation of development in the form of active participation in every implementation of development. When viewed from the participation of the community in the form of participation in the ideas or thoughts that the community provides for the success of the implementation of the development carried out, it is classified as high.

Very significant changes occur towards the level of community welfare when the development carried out by the local government is very evenly distributed and can be felt by the local community, both lower, middle and upper class (Hurerarah, 2008; Irmansyah et al., 2021).

In accordance with the results of observations of researchers in the field that the implementation of village infrastructure development carried out by the village government has not been realized properly. Even though one of the goals of infrastructure development is equitable development, there are several developments that have not been carried out by the village government, such as security posts, good roads, and facilities such as public facilities. If you want to look at it in the context of the current development in Teluk Kepayang District, it seems as if the development carried out by the local government is still very minimal. While the definition of development interpreted by (Conyers and Hills, 1989; Jameson and Wilber, 1979), development can be interpreted as a process of advancing or improving a situation through various stages in a planned and sustainable manner.

The results of the author's interview with one of the village officials, the Head of Planning Affairs, Syarifah, regarding the allocation of development funds from the Guntung Village Government in the framework of regional infrastructure arrangement:

"To increase the acceleration of development and increase the level of community welfare by improving all infrastructure in village areas, every year in rural areas there is financial assistance provided from the regional government, and there are also projects, road construction, clean water and other assistance. - other". (December 15, 2022).

In a development it will not mean more without maintenance carried out by the government and especially the user community (Jatmiko, 2017; Astawa, 2017). Based on the

results of research on the form of participation in the form of maintaining the development results that the community does to make the implementation of development successful, it was found that half of the informants answered that they would participate in the maintenance of development results. *"Everyone will take care of the results of the development that the village government has made, because we also participate in the implementation activities."* according to Mr. Solihin.

Based on the results above, it is stated that community participation is high because the community is able to realize and understand the importance of development. From the description above, it can be concluded that the community actively involved in the success of the implementation of development carried out in Guntung Village is in the form of labor because the people in Guntung Village are known for their mutual cooperation or cooperation, while participation is in other forms as has been as explained above, only those who have excess property (money).

B. Government Capability in Development

From the results of the author's observations in Guntung Village in relation to the research that the authors conducted, the authors' goal was to see the level of frequency of government efforts in the process of planning, implementing and evaluating policies to increase community participation in development.

Based on the results of research on the government's ability in the policy planning process in implementing development, the informants answered that village government officials were capable in the policy planning process, *"Currently the Guntung village administration is good in terms of planning, because there has been a lot of development seen in this village, which was not previously existing becomes existing, damaged roads also become good"*, according to Mr. Nendra.

Seeing the answers of the informants above, it can be concluded that the government often implements policies, this is because the government sees that the level of community participation in the implementation of development in its leadership area, namely in Guntung Village, participates actively in every implementation of development.

Next, the researchers continued their research at the level of government capacity in the process of evaluating policies in the implementation of development. Based on the results of the research, most of the informants answered that the government had been able to evaluate policies in implementing development because so far the development work had been running smoothly, this was based on the narrative by the Guntung village secretary and only a small number of informants answered that they were incapable, this was because they had not seen or hearing accountability reports from the government even though the work has been going well.

Looking at the results of existing research, it is concluded that the government often evaluates policies, this is because the government sees that the level of community participation in the implementation of development in its leadership area, namely in Guntung Village, actively participates in every implementation of development.

Along with today's developments, the community is increasingly critical of the globalization era where science and technology and art are developing rapidly, thus encouraging government officials to create dynamic conditions in every field of work carried out so that it is easy to do (Budiarto et al., 2018; Sarina et al., 2020). The government as the government in the village must always make efforts that do not harm the community at large, such as understanding the aspirations and needs of the community as a whole, the government must really pay attention to it in implementing policies (Ahsan et al., 2020).

Things like this always get their meaning, because of all forms of activities carried out whether they originate from the government, leaders or socially conveyed by the community, if the implementation is carried out in an integrated manner or in accordance with expectations, then the government in carrying out its duties will run well and will not have a negative impact on society.

Then in the process of implementing the policy, the government must really be able to disseminate it to every member of the community so that the values contained in a policy to be implemented can be realized as well as possible, so that the policy is implemented not to harm one party or hinder government programs, and on the other hand the community will also feel that their aspirations are being heard as well as implemented and will not feel disadvantaged by the local government. So in this case both parties do not feel mutually disadvantaged, both in terms of time and thought. Guntung Village is a large or large village,

The results of the author's interview with the Head of Guntung Village, regarding the attitude of implementation in the evaluation of regional infrastructure development:

"So far the communication that has been built between the district, sub-district and village administrations is maximal. In looking at the policies adopted by the local government regarding development, the village should be directly involved in the decision-making process regarding development, so that the policy development process can be known and at the same time socialized". (03 December 2022).

From this information, it was concluded that the informants' responses regarding the communication that had been established between the policy makers and implementers of regional infrastructure development in Guntung Village had been maximized.

C. Obstacle factor

Regarding the government's ability to implement policies and the government's ability to implement development, it can be understood how wide and complex the problems and constraints faced by the government in implementing policies in carrying out development and society.

In supporting the success of a leader such as officials in village government, it is not only measured in terms of success in implementing policies or implementing development and community programs, but also how a village apparatus is able to foster participation in the form of full support from the community and other contributions that can be made. given by the community for the success of the development that will be held or the ability faced by the community to be able to participate actively in every movement of development carried out. The constraints and capabilities faced by the government include:

- 1) HR tools regarding inactivity, lack of knowledge, lack of scrutiny in development planning
- 2) Frequent device changes
- 3) limited funds in realizing planning, especially in village infrastructure development
- 4) the bureaucracy regarding the funds channeled by the government has its own priorities, both ADD and Village Funds, so that only a few of what is in village planning through RKP Desa can be realized
- 5) distance and terrain between regions in Guntung village
- 6) The interests of the Village Head
- 7) Citizen's awareness
- 8) Community Mental Attitude.
- 9) Community Tradition Factors

Of all the obstacles or skills possessed by the community as previously explained, of course the government in Guntung village has the seriousness and main concern, through the capabilities and policies that will be implemented to anticipate and solve these constraints and abilities by as good as possible.

In every regional infrastructure development in Guntung Village, Teluk Kepayang District, one of the supporting factors for development is the government's activeness in infrastructure development, government officials are a very important factor in the implementation of development with the participation of officials so that development will be carried out properly. The various development plans owned by the local government of Tanah Bumbu Regency should have started to invite community participation. Because without the support of community participation, the development carried out will be less effective. In recent years, the regional infrastructure development process carried out by the regional government in Teluk Kepayang District has also been increasingly criticized by the public. And the impact negative things grow from the community towards the development process that is being or will be carried out. One of the negative symptoms that emerged in the community, namely the growth of an apathetic attitude towards development projects implemented by the local government. At least, it turns out that there are people who don't care about the development process that is going to be carried out.

The role and support of the community in Guntung Village, Teluk Kepayang District is a supporting factor for regional infrastructure development in Guntung Village, Teluk Kepayang District, one form of community participation is to actively participate in every implementation of development in the form of projects implemented by the local government for infrastructure development. region. Among them are making clean water, repairing roads, revamping Posyando. Of the several infrastructure developments carried out in Guntung Village, it ran smoothly due to the participation of the Guntung Village community, Teluk Kepayang District.

One of the supporting factors for the implementation of development in Guntung Village is the information and communication network where when there is a good information network, good cooperation is formed both externally and internally through communication and consolidation. Cooperation between the government and the community needs to be increased in order to achieve maximum results for the development that will be carried out, so that the level of satisfaction from the development can be felt by the community evenly in certain locations such as the people in Guntung Village, District Kepayang Bay.

The results of the author's interview with the Head of Guntung Village, regarding the cooperative relationship between the village government and the sub-district government in the context of infrastructure development:

"The cooperative relationship between the village government and the sub-district government is very good, because every time a musrenbang is carried out, the inputs conveyed are always appreciated by the government through visible realizations such as the procurement and repair of infrastructure". (December 15, 2022).

From the results of interviews with informants regarding the implementation of development in Guntung Village, it was found that most of the informants assessed that the implementation of development in Guntung Village had been successful, only some who answered that the implementation of development was less successful, they argued that there was still development, such as the completion of garden roads that had not been completed and several activities for building halls. villages that still need to be added. Based on the data that has been obtained, it can be concluded that the development implementation in Guntung

Village has been largely successful and there are still things that need to be addressed which results in less successful development implementation.

Human resources are a very important aspect in every management or development of a policy. In evaluating policies on village infrastructure development, of course, the human resource aspect is one of the supporting factors for implementing the policy evaluation. The Tanah Bumbu Regency Government, in this case the Public Works and Management Office Ruang and the sub-district head of Teluk Kepayang sub-district are required to carry out all policies with all the potential of existing human resources. Utilization of human resources in Village Infrastructure Development, especially the PUPR Service which is run through the Head of Guntung Village in developing human resources is expected to be able to make new breakthroughs in producing competent human resources to be able to manage and develop in Guntung Village which is more advanced and more better in the future.

From the information obtained, it can be concluded that the responses of the informants about one of the supporting factors for the level of development and human resources in Guntung Village are good.

"From the point of view of human resources in Guntung Village there are still minimal, therefore village infrastructure development still does not involve the native people of the village itself, the hope is that in Guntung Village there must be a school or madrasah which will later create human resources who have skills and leadership souls, through schools later on, they can be prepared as candidates for qualified human resources". (15 December 2022).

Human resources are one of the most essential potentials in the implementation of development (Akilah, 2018; Akilah, 2019). In addition, the realization of an increasingly prosperous society can be obtained through increased education. Based on field data, it is known that the level of education in Guntung village is still underprivileged, especially for junior and senior high school levels and above. Due to a lack of funds, the people in Guntung Village are unable to continue their higher education. The level of education available is also still limited in this regard, due to the limited educational facilities and infrastructure. Therefore, educational facilities and infrastructure need to get attention from the local government so that they can create quality and useful human resources for Guntung Village in the future.

It must be acknowledged that the bureaucracy is one of the stakeholders in regional infrastructure development and therefore has a strategic role in determining the direction and targets of regional infrastructure development. This role is increasingly central because in the era of regional autonomy the authority in planning, policy and management of development is handed over by the central government to the regions. The implications are of course very broad, especially in the readiness of the regional bureaucracy in implementing this authority. the success of infrastructure development in the subdistrict area is ultimately very dependent on the ability of the bureaucracy in the regions to manage the sources of funds for existing development.

The Head of Guntung Village in carrying out his strategic role in planning, developing regional infrastructure for facilities and management in development is still limited. This is caused not only by the duties and authorities of the regional government bureaucracy which still overlap with other related bureaucracies, but also mainly by the reality of the system, promotion within the regional government bureaucracy which is too based on individual interests. When a leader can carry out the role and function as a decision maker, this is the key to the success of infrastructure development in rural areas.

CONCLUSSION

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the village infrastructure development planning process has followed and carried out in accordance with the planning technical guidelines, the Village Government, BPD, Institutions and Communities have carried out well in order to implement policies related to the implementation of Village Infrastructure development. The government as the regional government apparatus in the village of Guntung has sufficient ability to carry out the development program, because the government in this case as the administrator in the field of development and government as well as the administrator in the social sector has carried out its role properly. Barriers experienced were caused by the inactivity of village officials, too frequent replacement of equipment.

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