

Legal Analysis of the Fostering and Supervision of Village Based on the Village Law 2014

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ABSTRACT

The position of the village as the lowest autonomous government structure has an essential role in achieving multidimensional national development goals because its management involves all government officials, both at the main and the local level, even at the village level. This study aimed to determine the material normative regulation related to the supervision and guidance of the administration of village governance and to find out the substantive forms of supervision and direction of the administration of village governance that the level of government above can implement.

The result of this study was 1) Normative regulation material on the supervision and development of village administration is currently subject to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Village Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 47 of 2015 concerning Amendment to Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementation Regulation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, and PP Number 12 of 2017. 2) Substantive forms of supervision and development of village administration that can be carried out by the government level above include the provision of technical guidelines/guidance, appreciation, and guidance in the fields of development planning, finance, and institutional planning.

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1. Introduction

The position of the village as the lowest autonomous government structure has a vital role in achieving multidimensional national development goals because its management involves all government officials, both at the central and local levels, even at the village level. It would be appropriate if the village area becomes the target of implementing government and development activities, considering that the village government is the lowest government base in the Indonesian government structure which is very decisive for the success of national development as a whole. The implementation of village government based on Law

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Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages demands a capable and robust village government to meet the performance of the Village Law.

Elucidation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages contains material on the Principles of Village Regulation, Position and Type, Village Arrangement, Village Authority, Village Administration, Village Rights, and Obligations, Village Regulations, Village Finance, Village Assets, Village and Rural Areas Development, Village-Owned Enterprises, Village Cooperation, Village Community Institutions, and Village Traditional Institutions, as well as Guidance and Supervision.

Problems in the administration of village government that has not been resolved so far include the service to the community because the quality and capacity of the village government apparatus are insufficient. Support for village work facilities is still minimal, the Village Consultative Body has not functioned optimally, and the role of community empowerment institutions has not functioned optimally. In addition, problems were also found in the field of development implementation. Issues in this field include inadequate planning for village infrastructure development, low maintenance of village infrastructure, community participation in development is low, and so on.

These internal village problems do not solely cause by the inner village government but also macro issues at the sub-district, district, provincial, and central government levels. This will become more complex if it is not carefully identified according to the source of the cause and the potential for its development. Carelessness in identifying problems will indirectly affect the effectiveness and efficiency of development program planning, resulting in budget inefficiencies.

Another problem that is also important to know is that the shift in the position and authority of the village in the era of Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages invites many negative assumptions from various circles. The village authority is given to managing 10% of the total State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, providing opportunities and challenges. The chance to build village welfare is getting bigger. This is because the village must manage and oversee the budget by its designation, namely the greatest prosperity of the people. On the other hand, certain villages have not been able to form good governance. Villages in Indonesia are often the state's attention so villages can develop and progress. One of the state's the attention to the village can be seen in the formation of laws and regulations governing the village. Since the beginning of Indonesia's independence, the laws and regulations governing villages have frequently changed and been replaced. This shows how much this country has a passion for advancing the village.⁶

The potential for wider political problems is related to the political process of seizing the position of the village head. With the Village Fund Allocation in the form of a balancing fund of 10% (ten percent) of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, which is Rp. 59.2 trillion for 72,000 (seventy-two thousand) villages in Indonesia, not to mention the rule of 10% (ten percent) of the Local Revenue and Expenditure Budget, according to Dodi Faedlullah, is expected to trigger parties who have the potential to fight for the position of village head including the role of village officials in an unhealthy manner.⁷ Here, various problems will arise, such as the problems in the local head election, namely the problem of

⁶ Antonius Erwandi (2019). Pembinaan Administrasi Pemerintah Desa di Kabupaten Sintang. *Perabu (Penerangan Hukum): Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 7(1), 44-51. <https://doi.org/10.51826/.v7i1> .

⁷ Agung Honesta Yuristyan Sayuti, Jazim Hamidi, and Muhammad Dahlan (2014). Rekonstruksi Sistem Pengawasan Pemerintahan Desa Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa Berbasis Prinsip Good Village Governance. *Kumpulan Jurnal Mahasiswa Hukum, Agustus 2014*, 1-20. <http://hukum.studentjournal.ub.ac.id/index.php/hukum/article/view/823> .

money politics that appears in the form of vote transactions. One of the negative impacts is the entry of corruption into the villages.

Pessimism about providing large enough funds invites many practitioners, academics, and politicians to make negative assumptions. This view leads to the argument that certain villages, which do not yet have good village governance, will experience disorientation in implementing government if they are not prepared for the maturity of their human resources and institutional institutions. Several things need to be encouraged through village development and supervision as a priority scale in the context of strengthening the institutional and resource capacity of the village government apparatus, among others:

- 1) Public service, which is every activity carried out by the government for several people to create satisfaction even though the results are not physically related to a product. Public services that are needed such as the basic needs of the community, security, and the ability to deal with disasters.
- 2) The ability to prepare strategic plans for village economic development is related to the empowerment of village government units to drive the wheels of development through strategic plans to improve and develop the village economy through financial programs by utilizing existing potential.
- 3) The ability to manage village budgets, related to the capacity of village officials to manage village government with a fairly large amount of funds, from planning to monitoring and evaluation.
- 4) Environmental sustainability management is related to the ability of village officials to manage environmental sustainability to prevent potential damage to natural resources in the village.

From the above demands, the primary and essential thing that the village government must carry out is the ability to manage budgets with relatively large amounts of funds based on the principle of transparency, accountability, participation, and carried out in an orderly budgetary discipline. The village government needs to have mature readiness in facing the implementation of tasks, authorities, rights, responsibilities, and obligations in budget management based on Law No. 6 of 2014. Based on initial data obtained through library research, it is known that there are 437 underdeveloped villages and 31 very underdeveloped villages from 1.842 villages in Central Sulawesi Province.⁸ This means that the objective condition of villages in Central Sulawesi is still experiencing various problems related to the four components of village governance as stated above.

Therefore, this article explores the following research questions; How are the normative regulatory materials related to the supervision and development of village administration and what are the substantive forms of supervision and development of village administration that the government level above it can carry out?

2. Method

This study uses a normative legal research type which includes legal research in the form of a favorable legal inventory to be used as a basis for research on the Guidance and Supervision of Village Government Administration and legal analysis to find legal principles and doctrines that underlie norms regarding the Guidance and Supervision of Village Government Administration.

⁸ *Tribun Palu* 05/2021. *437 Desa Di Sulteng Masuk Kategori Tertinggal, 31 Sangat Tertinggal*. Available from: <<https://palu.tribunnews.com/2021/05/01/437-desa-di-sulteng-masuk-kategori-tertinggal-31-sangat-tertinggal>>. [Accessed June 5, 2022].

3. Normative Analysis of the Development and Supervision of the Administration of Village Government According to the Villages Law

The village is a legal community unit with territorial boundaries authorized to regulate and manage the local community's interests based on local origins and customs recognized and respected by the government of the Republic of Indonesia. The village is an area where the residents know each other, live together, have the same customs, and have their procedures for regulating social life. The village is an autonomous region that is round and intact and not a gift from the government; on the contrary, the government is obliged to respect the original autonomy of the village. Village autonomy is recognized in real terms so that it becomes a unique and independent region with its own identity. The village is not a district or sub-district administrative implementing element.⁹

In running its government, the village government is a subsystem of local government administration, which has the authority to regulate and manage its household efficiently and effectively through government developments. Efforts to improve the village government system continue to be pursued by establishing various laws and regulations, such as laws, government regulations, and local regulations. This can be seen in Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Local Government and Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. The issuance of Village Law No. 6 of 2016 provides new hope for the government and village communities to develop their villages according to the needs and aspirations of the community. For most village government officials, the autonomy granted by the Village Law is a new opportunity to open up creative space for village officials to manage the village. The dominance of the District Government in the preparation of development programs at the village level has now been reduced so that the programs that will be produced are genuinely under the conditions and needs of the village community.¹⁰

As a result of the paradigmatic confusion between the concept of village autonomy as something original, which is different from the idea of local autonomy at the district/city level, after the enactment of Law No. 32 of 2004, regulations regarding villages that were previously an integrated part of the Law on Local Government, both during the Law No. 22 of 1999 and Law No. 32 of 2004, finally the State separated the regulation of the Law on Local Government and the Law on Villages. The aims of this separation are the organization of the government can be carried out through various sectors, both economic and education which is a service to the community. In this case, the process of administering government is influenced by the role of the leadership in conducting guidance so that the administration of government can follow the objectives achieved.¹¹

Accordingly, the government established Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages which was compiled in the spirit of implementing the constitutional mandate, namely the regulation of customary law communities by the provisions of Article 18B paragraph 2 to be regulated in the government structure by the provisions of Article 18 paragraph 7. However, the authority of the customary law community unit regarding the regulation of customary rights refers to the requirements of the relevant sectoral laws and regulations. With the construction of combining the functions of the self-governing community with local self-government, it

⁹ Widjaya, H.A.W. (2003). *Otonomi Desa Merupakan Otonomi yang Asli, Bulat, dan Utuh*. Jakarta: Rajagrafindo Persada, p. 23-28.

¹⁰ Patrice Varano Musung, Joorie Ruru, and Very Yohanis Londa (2018). Kewenangan Penyelenggaraan Pemerintah Desa (Studi di Desa Kembes Satu Kecamatan Tombulu Kabupaten Minahasa). *Jurnal Administrasi Publik (JAP)*, 4(3), 78-85. <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/JAP/article/view/21244> .

¹¹ Dadang Eli Setiawan (2018). Pelaksanaan Pembinaan Perangkat Desa oleh Kepala Desa di Desa Rejasari Kecamatan Langensari Kota Banjar. *Dinamika: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Negara*, 5(1), 39-46. <https://doi.org/10.25157/dinamika.v5i1.1220> .

is hoped that the customary law community unit, which has been part of the village area, is arranged in such a way as to become a village and a traditional village.

Traditional Villages and Villages perform almost the same tasks.¹² Meanwhile, the difference is only in the implementation of the rights of origin, especially regarding the social preservation of the Traditional Village, the regulation and management of the customary area, the customary peace session, the maintenance of peace and order for the established law community, as well as the implementation of the governance arrangement based on the original structure. Traditional Villages have government functions, Village finances, and Village development and receive facilitation and guidance from the Regency/City government. In a position like this, the Village and the Traditional Village receive the same treatment from the Government and the Local Government. Therefore, in the future, Villages and Traditional Villages can make changes to the face of the Village and effective governance, efficient development, community development, and community empowerment in their area.

As described above, the discourse on the village must be placed in the context of local government. Therefore, to see the origin of village regulation in the 1945 Constitution, it should refer to Chapter VI Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution, which was amended to become the provisions of Articles 18, 18A, and 18B. Based on these three articles, local government in Indonesia consists of three forms:

- 1) Ordinary Local Government (Article 18);
- 2) Special or Special Local Government (Article 18B paragraph 1); and
- 3) Customary law community units (Article 18B paragraph 2).

In government administration, ordinary local governments usually use the principles of autonomy and assistance tasks (Article 18, paragraph 2). As for special local governments and customary law, community units use respect and recognition (Article 18B paragraph 1 and paragraph 2). The language used in Article 18B paragraph 2 provisions is “The state recognizes and respects customary law community units containing meaning and their traditional rights.”

Then as mandated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Local Government, one of the duties and functions of the Regency/City Inspectorate is to carry out guidance and supervision as stated in Article 380, which states that the Regent/Mayor as the head of the Regency/City area is obliged to carry out development and supervision of the Regency/City Local Apparatus. In carrying out such guidance and supervision, the Regent/Mayor is assisted by the Regency/City Inspectorate.¹³

3.1. Legal Review Regarding the Supervision and Fostering Village Administration in the Central Sulawesi Province

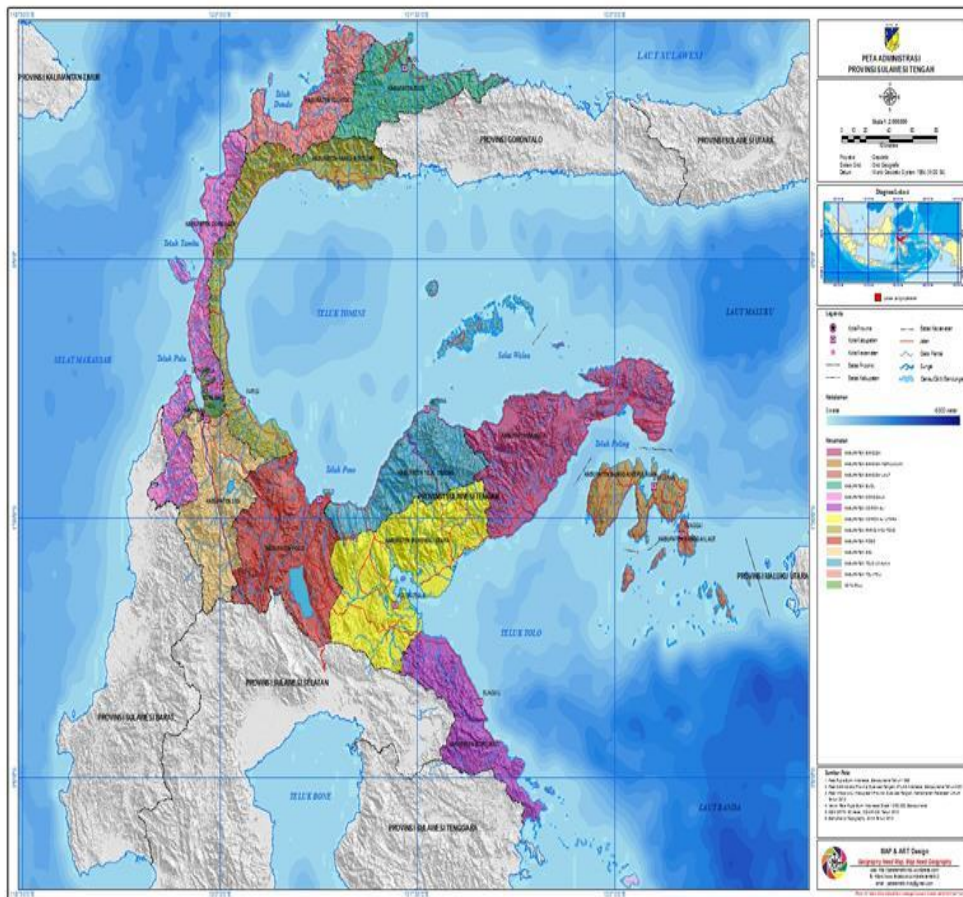
A village is the smallest government unit within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The village itself is a social environment that needs to be built from within per the third priority of the “*Nawa Cita*” President Joko Widodo indicates that development is carried out from the periphery by strengthening the regions and villages within the framework of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. This can be achieved with various efforts, one of which is efforts to foster and supervise village government affairs. Law No. 6 of 2014 stated that the guidance and supervision stated in Article 112, which

¹² Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Village.

¹³ Article 380, Act No. 23 of 2014 concerning Local Government.

states that the district/city local government fosters and oversees the administration of village governance.¹⁴

The province of Central Sulawesi, which was established in 1964 based on Law No. 2 of 1964 concerning the Formation of Level I Regions of Central Sulawesi Province and Level I Regions of Southeast Sulawesi Province, is one of the provinces in eastern Indonesia with a variety of natural potentials spread across all districts/cities. The administrative area of Central Sulawesi can be seen in figure the administrative map of Central Sulawesi Province below:



Source: <https://sulteng.bpk.go.id>

Figure 1 above shows that the total area of Central Sulawesi Province is 61,841.29 km² with a location of 3° 30' south latitude - 1° 50' north latitude 119° 0'. Central Sulawesi province consists of 12 regencies, one municipality, 175 sub-districts, 175 sub-districts, and 1,842 villages. The number of villages is quite large, so in the context of coaching and monitoring, a thorough evaluation needs to be conducted regarding their status and qualifications (underdeveloped, developing, advanced).

It can also be seen from the age of the village so that in planning guidance and supervision, it can be easier to determine the priority scale. These villages can also be mapped based on the criteria/level of progress and the problems encountered to select the model of guidance and supervision that can be applied in the context of their advice and care. As an

¹⁴ Alicya Cindy Pradana and Muhammad Farid Ma'ruf (2021). Pembinaan dan Pengawasan Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Daerah Dalam Pengelolaan Keuangan Pemerintah Desa (Studi Kasus pada Desa Mojorejo Kecamatan Modo Kabupaten Lamongan). *Publika*, 9(1), 285-294. <https://doi.org/10.26740/publika.v9n1.p285-294> .

illustration of the number of sub-districts and villages in Central Sulawesi Province, it can be seen in table numbers of Sub-District in Regency/City in Central Sulawesi Province below:

Regency/City	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Banggai Kepulauan	12	12	12	12	12
Banggai	23	23	23	23	23
Morowali	9	9	9	9	9
Poso	19	19	19	19	19
Donggala	16	16	16	16	16
Tolitoli	10	10	10	10	10
Buol	11	11	11	11	11
Parigi Moutong	23	23	23	23	23
Tojo Una-Una	12	12	12	12	12
Sigi	15	15	15	15	15
Banggai Laut	7	7	7	7	7
Morowali Utara	10	10	10	10	10
Palu	8	8	8	8	8
Total	175	175	175	175	175

Source: Central Statistics Agency of Central Sulawesi Province, 2021.

The data in table numbers of Sub-District in Regency/City in Central Sulawesi Province above shows that in 2019, Banggai Regency and Parigi Moutong Regency already had 23 sub-districts and were shown to be the districts with the highest number of sub-districts in Central Sulawesi. Meanwhile, the Banggai Laut Regency, divided from the Banggai Islands Regency and ratified in the plenary session of the DPR RI on 14 December 2012, has seven sub-districts.

The table also shows that in the 2015-2019 period, none of the districts/cities in Central Sulawesi Province experienced an additional number of new sub-districts. In addition to geographic data, it is vital to parse demographic data for the Province of Central Sulawesi. In detail, the population of Central Sulawesi Province can be seen in table numbers of population, village/sub-district, and population density per village/sub-district by district/city in Central Sulawesi Province below:

Regency/City	Population	Village	Population Density per Village
Banggai Kepulauan	120.142	144	834,32
Banggai	362.275	337	1.075,00
Morowali	161.727	133	1.215,0
Poso	244.875	170	1.440,44
Donggala	300.436	167	1.799,02

Tolitoli	225.154	110	2.046,85
Buol	145.254	115	1.263,08
Parigi Moutong	440.015	283	1.554,82
Tojo Una-Una	163.829	146	1.122,12
Sigi	257.585	177	1.455,28
Banggai Laut	70.435	66	1.067,20
Morowali Utara	120.789	126	958,64
Palu	373.218	46	8.113,43
Total	2.985.734	2.020	1.478,09

Source: Central Statistics Agency of Central Sulawesi Province, 2021.

The data in table numbers of population, village/sub-district, and population density per village/sub-district by district/city in Central Sulawesi Province above shows that the total population of Central Sulawesi in 2021 will reach 2,985,734 people. This condition indicates that the area with a population of Regency/City, District, Sub-District, and Village is one of the separate issues in the local development plan of Central Sulawesi Province. In this regard, village development and supervision cannot be separated from demographic or population factors, where village community empowerment is one of the crucial indicators in implementing village community development.

The distribution of the population by Regency/City varies widely; the largest population is Parigi Moutong Regency, which is 440,015 people, and the smallest is Banggai Laut, which is 70,435 people. In comparison, other areas move between the two criteria. Such a large population can be mapped according to the population and area. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency of Central Sulawesi Province, the three regencies with the most considerable average population growth rate in the 2010-2020 period are Morowali Regency (4.54%), Sigi Regency (1.76%), and Tojo Una-Una Regency (1.69%).¹⁵

Moreover, it is also essential to mention the details of the population in Central Sulawesi Province, as illustrated in table number of population by age group and sex in Central Sulawesi Province below:

Age Groups	Male (Sex)	Female (Sex)	Total
0-4	83.869	78.331	162.200
5-9	134.039	125.935	259.974
10-14	146.338	137.530	283.868
15-19	156.460	147.245	303.705
20-24	146.566	133.401	279.967
25-29	124.698	118.795	243.493
30-34	119.071	113.855	232.926
35-39	120.955	116.707	237.662

¹⁵ Badan Pusat Statistik (01/2022). *Persentase Penduduk Miskin September 2021 Turun Menjadi 9,71 Persen*. Available from: <<https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2022/01/17/1929/persentase-penduduk-miskin-september-2021-turun-menjadi-9-71-persen.html>>. [Accessed June 5, 2022].

40-44	114.970	110.080	225.050
45-49	101.547	97.578	199.125
50-54	84.199	79.413	163.612
55-59	64.287	60.140	124.427
60-64	48.546	46.195	94.741
65-69	32.564	20.929	62.493
70-74	19.489	19.832	39.321
75+	22.114	21.848	43.962
Unknown	14.994	14.214	29.208
Total	1.534.706	1.451.028	2.985.734

Source: Central Statistics Agency of Central Sulawesi Province, 2021.

The data in Table 3 above shows that the 15-19 years age group occupies the highest population with a total of 303,705 people. At the same time, the age group 70-74 years is the lowest population, with 39,321 people. In addition, there are still 43,962 people in the age range of 75 years and over. Population growth is a dynamic balance between two forces, increasing or decreasing population. Population development will be influenced by the number of babies born but at the same time will also be reduced by the number of deaths that can occur in all age groups. In the spatial context, population mobility also affects changes in population, where immigration will increase the population and emigration will reduce the number of people in an area.

A large population for some groups is a positive thing because, with a large population that can be used as a subject of development, the economy will develop if the number of workers is immense. On the other hand, some people doubt whether a large population is an asset as previously described, but on the contrary, the population is a burden for development. This is related to the fulfillment of needs which are increasing along with the development of the people. This pessimistic view is supported by the Malthusian theory, which states that population growth is geometrical while the growth of foodstuffs is arithmetical. This pessimistic view concludes that it is not obtained welfare, but poverty will be encountered if the population is not controlled correctly.

The problems that arise in the population sector are not only in large numbers but also have an impact on the derivatives of this large quantity, including population distribution, population quality, and adequacy in terms of consumption, mostly young population structure capital and infrastructure. Their technology is also still low, and as a result, work productivity is decreasing, and crucial problems related to employment.¹⁶

According to the Village Law, those authorized to conduct guidance and supervision of the running of the village government are the central government, provincial governments, and district/city governments. The central, provincial, and district/city governments can delegate guidance and supervision to local officials. The Central and local government empowers rural communities by applying the results of the development of science and technology, appropriate technology, and new findings for rural communities'

¹⁶ Eny Rochnida (2016). Dampak Pertumbuhan Penduduk Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Keluarga Sejahtera di Provinsi Kalimantan Timur. *Jurnal Forum Ekonomi*, 18(1), 14-24. <http://dx.doi.org/10.29264/jfor.v18i1.42> .

economic and agricultural progress. Empowerment of rural communities is also carried out by improving the quality of government and village communities through education, training, and counseling. In addition, the vital thing that the government does is recognize and function the original or existing institutions in the village community. Village community empowerment is carried out with assistance in planning, implementing, and monitoring village development and rural areas. With the existence of government, all regions and limits can be controlled, monitored, and easily regulated. Each part has its government and government apparatus ranging from villages, sub-districts, districts, provinces, and the central government.¹⁷

3.2. Technical Implementation of Village Government Guidance and Supervision According to the Village Law

3.2.1. Guidance and Supervision by the Central Government

The guidance and supervision carried out by the central government includes providing guidelines and standards for the implementation of village governance. Provide guidelines on funding support from the central, provincial and district/city governments to villages. Provide awards, guidance and coaching to village community institutions. Provide guidelines for the preparation of participatory development planning; offer standard guidelines to village officials. Provide guidance, supervision and consultation on the administration of village government, village consultative bodies and community institutions.

Give awards for achievements carried out in the administration of village government, village consultative bodies and village community institutions; establish direct financial assistance to the village. Conduct particular education and training for village government apparatus and village consultative bodies. Conduct research on the administration of village governance in certain villages. Encourage acceleration of rural development. Facilitate and conduct research in the context of determining the customary law community unit as a village, and compile and facilitate technical guidelines for village owned enterprises and village cooperation institutions.

3.2.2. Guidance and Supervision by the Provincial Government

The guidance and supervision carried out by the provincial government includes providing advice to regencies/cities in the context of drafting district/city regulations governing villages. Conduct regencies/cities development in the context of delivering village fund allocations. Carry out development of capacity building for village heads and village officials, village consultative bodies, and community institutions. Carry out development of village government management. Carry out fostering efforts to accelerate village development through financial assistance, mentoring assistance, and technical assistance.

Provide technical guidance in specific fields which are impossible for Regency/City local governments to offer; carry out an inventory of provincial authorities carried out by the village. Conduct guidance and supervision over the determination of the draft regencies/cities local revenue and expenditure budget in village financing. Provide advice to regencies/cities in the context of structuring village areas. Assist the government in determining the customary law community unit as a village, and fostering and supervising the establishment of district/city village owned enterprises arrangements and inter-village cooperation institutions.

¹⁷ Sugiman Sugiman (2018). Pemerintahan Desa. *Binamulia Hukum*, 7(1), 82-95. <https://doi.org/10.37893/jbh.v7i1.16>

3.2.3. Guidance and Supervision by the Regency/City Government

The guidance and supervision carried out by the Regency/City government includes providing guidelines for the implementation of the assignment of Regency/City affairs carried out by the village. Provide guidelines for the preparation of village regulations and village head regulations. Provide guidelines for the practice of participatory development planning; to facilitate the administration of village government. Evaluate and supervise village regulations. Determine the financing of the allocation of balancing funds for the village. Overseeing the management of village finances and the utilization of village assets; carry out guidance and supervision of the implementation of Village Government. Organize education and training for village governments, village consultative bodies, community institutions, and traditional institutions. Give awards for achievements carried out in the administration of village government, village consultative bodies, community institutions, and traditional institutions. Make efforts to accelerate rural development. Make efforts to accelerate village development through financial assistance, assistance and technical assistance. Increase the capacity of village owned enterprises and inter-village cooperation institutions, and provide sanctions for irregularities committed by the village head in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

The guidance and supervision procedure conducted by the central government and higher levels of government is a form of implementation of supervision under the framework of the Unitary State. In every organization, supervision is always needed to prevent or correct things that are not following applicable rules or regulations. The term supervision in the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) has the same meaning as control, inspection, and control. In Sujamto's view, the controlling function has an idea that is supervision and control. Supervision is in a narrow sense, which Sujamto defines as all efforts or activities to determine and assess the facts about the implementation of tasks or work whether they are appropriate or not. The definition of control is more forceful than supervision, namely all efforts or activities to ensure and direct that the implementation of tasks or workers is carried out correctly.¹⁸

Meanwhile, supervision is known and developed in management science because supervision is one element in management activities. Henry Fayol stated that "control is verifying whether everything occurs in conformity with the plan adopted, the instruction issued, and the established principle. It has for object to point out weaknesses in error to rectify them and prevent recurrence". From this understanding, it can be seen that supervision is essentially an assessment of whether something has gone according to what has been determined. With this supervision, it will be possible to find errors that can be corrected and, most importantly, do not let these mistakes happen again. According to Hamdan, supervision is a process of monitoring activities to ensure that these activities are carried out in a directed manner and lead to the achievement of the planned goals and make corrections to activities that deviate or are not on target.¹⁹ Meanwhile, according to Basu Swastha, supervision is a function that ensures that actions can produce the desired results.²⁰ From these two opinions, it can be concluded that supervision is the entirety of activities to ensure or ensure that all implementation can take place and succeed as planned. If supervision is not carried out, the mistakes that have occurred will likely be repeated.

¹⁸ Preserve Articles 10/2020. *Controlling in Management*. Available from: <https://www.preservearticles.com/management/controlling-in-management/31771> [Accessed June 5, 2022].

¹⁹ Hamdan Mansoer. (1989). *Pengantar Manajemen, Departemen Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia*. Jakarta: Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, p. 18-36.

²⁰ Basu Swastha. (1996). *Asas-Asas Marketing, Edisi III, Cetakan Kedua*. Yogyakarta: Liberty, p. 56.

Furthermore, Muchsan stated that supervision is an activity to assess the implementation of a de facto task. In contrast, the purpose of supervision is only limited to checking whether the activities carried out are by predetermined benchmarks.²¹ In a broader context, the meaning and meaning of supervision is more patterned in the supervision that applies to organizations and bureaucracy.

Supervision of village administration is a process of activities carried out by the central government, provincial government, district/city governments, the press, and civil society to the village government to ensure that the village government runs efficiently and effectively under the plans and provisions of laws and regulations.²² Supervision over the administration of local government is carried out by the Government, which includes:

- 1) Supervision the implementation of government affairs in the regions.
- 2) Supervision of local regulations and local head regulations.

The government gives awards in the administration of local government. The Government provides sanctions in supervising local government implementation if their administrator finds irregularities and violations. The sanctions referred to, among others, can be in the form of realignment of an autonomous region, cancellation of official appointments, suspension and revocation of the enactment of a local policy, both local regulations, local head decisions, and other provisions determined by the region and can provide criminal sanctions that are processed in accordance with statutory regulations. Sondang P. Siagian put forward the principles of supervision as follows:

- 1) Conformity with what has been determined.
- 2) The suitability of monitoring methods and techniques with the organization's needs.
- 3) Support for the smooth implementation of other management organizational functions.
- 4) Coverage for thorough.
- 5) Cost savings.
- 6) Linkage to the achievement of organizational goals and objectives.
- 7) Reducing the element of subjectivity in measuring the results achieved.
- 8) The nature of supervision is the nature of the activities being supervised.
- 9) Ability to detect deviations as early as possible.
- 10) Future orientation.
- 11) Priority scale prioritizes things that have strategic value.
- 12) Flexibility in supervision.
- 13) Objectivity in conducting supervision.
- 14) Development of continuous monitoring activities.
- 15) Efficiency in conducting supervision.

The supervision carried out by the government to the village government on the implementation of the village government includes:

- 1) Administration of village government.
- 2) Village government affairs.
- 3) Assistance from the government.
- 4) Other government affairs which by legislation are submitted to the village.²³

²¹ Sirajuddin, Didik Sukriono, and Winardi. (2012). *Hukum Pelayanan Publik Berbasis Partisipasi dan Keterbukaan Informasi*. Malang: Setara Press, p. 47.

²² Hanif Nurcholis. (2011). *Pertumbuhan Dan Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Desa*. Jakarta: Erlangga, p. 68.

²³ *Ibid.*

It is hoped that with the guidance and supervision, the implementation of village government can run efficiently and effectively by norms, standards, procedures, and criteria and by following applicable laws and regulations.

4. Conclusion

The normative regulatory material regarding supervision and development of Village administration is currently subject to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages as amended by Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 47 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, and PP Number 12 of 2017 concerning Guidance and Supervision of Local Government Administration.

Substantive forms of supervision and development of village administration that can be carried out by the government level above include the provision of technical guidelines/guidance, awards, and guidance in the fields of development planning, finance, and institutions.

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Conflict of Interest Statement:

The author declares that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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