

DATAOCRACY IN BUILDING MELIKAN VILLAGE, EFFORTS OUT OF EXTREME POVERTY

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DATA CRACY IN BUILDING MELIKAN VILLAGE, EFFORTS OUT OF EXTREME POVERTY

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ABSTRACT

As one of the villages that fall into the category of extreme poor, Melikan Village in Klaten Regency must start using data in planning development. This study aims to explore how the Melikan Village Government utilizes the SDG's Village data in preparing development plans. The method used in this research is qualitative with an interpretative approach. The informants selected were the Village Head, Village Secretary, Heads of Affairs and Section Heads, BPD Chairs and Members, youth leaders and community leaders. The results showed that the Melikan Village Government did not know from where the data sources used by the supra-village government in determining the village poverty level came from. Even the village head questioned the source of the data used to determine Melikan as a village with an extreme category. The real conditions in Melikan Village do not show any indicators of extreme poverty. In development planning, Melikan Village has not been based on data because it prioritizes the village deliberation process. Melikan Village conducts the SDG's Village data collection process which can be used as a basis for future development planning by prioritizing the first goal of SDG's Desa, namely a village without poverty.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Melikan Village is one of the villages that is included in the extreme poor category in 2022. The determination of the category of extreme poor village is carried out by the Central Government as a supra-village. This is as released by Solo Pos which made the news title "5 Villages in Wedi Klaten Extremely Poor, This Camat Doesn't Know the Criteria". Besides Melikan, there are 4 other villages that fall into the category of Extremely Poor, namely Pasung, Sukorejo, Tanjungan, and Birit. The five villages are located in Wedi District, Klaten Regency, Central Java.

In relation to the determination of the "Extreme Poor", the Head of Wedi, Rizqan Iryawan on the same occasion on Monday 11. April 2022 to Solo Pos said that he didn't know what the criteria for making the five villages were in the region fall into the category of Extremely Poor. It is as quoted by Solo Pos who said "For what criteria we also don't know" because the data comes directly from the center," said Wedi Sub-district Head.

The ignorance of the Wedi sub-district head was allegedly a lack of coordination between the Supradesa institutions starting from the Central Government, Provincial Government and Government Regency. The Melikan Village Government itself also admitted to being surprised by the categorization given by the Government as a village with a poor category extreme.

Dwi Asih Septi Wahyuni, First Expert Statistician BPS Banyumas in the online media jatengdaily.com states that what is meant by residents those who fall into the category of extreme poor are those who have per capita below the extreme poverty line. While the extreme poverty line is the international poverty line equivalent to US\$1.9 PPP per day. If converted in 2021, the international poverty rate is equivalent to Rp 11,941.1 per capita per day.

According to Chambers as quoted by Rahmawati said: that poverty is essentially a complex and causal

relationship interrelated consequences of powerlessness, fragility, physical weakness, poverty and alienation (Rahcmawati 2008). From this definition, it can be It is known that poverty does not stand alone. Poverty is related to many things,

including the link between powerlessness and the dimensions of poor equipment another. Helplessness causes the emergence of limitations on various accesses, including access to natural resources and resources owned by country.

Given that poverty is caused by various causes, referring to Sumodiningrat's opinion there are at least 5 main causes of poverty which are all interrelated. The five causes are (1) low quality of human resources, both motivation and mastery management and technology, (2) institutions that have not been able to run and overseeing the implementation of development, (3) facilities and infrastructure that are not evenly distributed and in accordance with development needs, (4) lack of capital, (5) complicated existing procedures and regulations (Sumodiningrat 1997).

Klaten is one of the 19 regencies in Central Java Province that included in the category of extreme poor (Solo Pos, 11 April 2022). This determination carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2022 as outlined in Klaten In Figures 2021.

Figure 1 Infographic Distribution of Regions with Extreme Poor Criteria in Indonesia in 2022



Source: Solo Pos, 2022.

In an effort to overcome poverty, the government has made various efforts. One of the efforts made is to provide a safety net in the form of social assistance in the form of goods and money. However, it is still unfortunate that the target recipients of the social assistance are not well-targeted. There are even some regions whose instruments dare to "circumcise" government aid for the poor.

In order for government programs and activities including social assistance to be properly targeted, accurate and valid data are needed. The accuracy and validation of program recipient data is the key to the success of the poverty alleviation program.

The concept of datacracy has begun to be strongly echoed since the COVID-19 pandemic took place. According to Martin Suryajaya, the pandemic also affects the political system globally, and one system that is still possible to be developed and has good prospects in the future is the concept of "datacracy" which is a governance that is managed impersonally, without individual or group leaders, entirely based on *artificial intelligence* (AI) based on highway data collected from all citizen activities (Suryajaya 2020).

The concept of datacracy itself is actually a merger between two pre-existing concepts, namely data and democracy. At International Communications 2017 in Brazil a sociologist from Belgium, Derrick de Kerckhove began to use this concept and said that datacracy is still something that seems excessive and provocative. At that time, datacracy had not yet become a massive discourse, but almost major countries used data in democracy.

Kerchove further said that all Asian countries are more interested in collective behavior than personal behavior and control personal behavior to manage collectives. Asians are better equipped to accept general rules even if they impose fear on the individual. While people from Western countries are much more individualistic (Kerckhove 2017).

When the COVID-19 pandemic hit in 2020, the concept of datacracy was increasingly being discussed by all parties in the world. Even in October 2020, virtually, several universities in America held a special discussion on "Data



and Democracy” to find out how technological advances related to data collection, analysis, and manipulation will affect the democratic process that occurs and how the law must adapt to ensure this condition of *self-government*.

There are 3 areas that are the focus of the study between the center of democratic governance and technological advances in data collection. The three areas are: 1) formation of public opinion and public access to information; 2) the establishment and exercise of public power; and 3) the political economy of data.

Departing from the background of the problem and the concept of datacracy as discussed above, the problems that exist in Melikan Village related to extreme poverty are how the Melikan Village Government uses data as a basis for development planning.

2. METHODS

This study used a qualitative descriptive method. This method was chosen because the informant as a source of data and information has an important role in research. The researcher's initial assumption can be broken if the informant as a participant in this study gives a different opinion from the researcher's initial assumption. This is as stated by Raco (Raco 2018) by stating that through qualitative methods, the ideas, thoughts and opinions of participants are truly recognized and accommodated.

The data used in the form of primary data and secondary data. Primary data comes from the results of interviews and focused discussions or FGDs. Informants started from the Village Head, Chairman and Members of the BPD, Village Secretary, Heads of Affairs and Section Heads, Community Leaders, Youth Leaders, Community Leaders, and Women Leaders.

Secondary data was obtained through several documents including Village Regulations regarding the 2020-2027 Village Medium-Term Development Plan, Village Strategic Plans, Village Government Work Plans, Melikan Village Profiles, and SDG's Melikan Village Data.

Data analysis was carried out using three data sources, namely data from interviews and Focus Group Discussions, Observations and documentation studies. Observations and documentation were chosen to check the data and information obtained from the informants in the study.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Results

From the research conducted in Melikan Village, here are some research findings:

1) Data Mastery The

condition of the data in Melikan Village is often not in accordance with the data submitted by the supra-village government. For example, data on recipients of social assistance. This data discrepancy was conveyed by the Head of Hamlet 2 (Jaka Purnama):

“The village does not know where the data used for PKH, namely DTKS, came from. Although DTKS is always asked for revisions every 3 or 6 months, the Village must verify it, but what appears is not the result of verification. Sig NG is separate / out of sync with prodeskel. The data will definitely be right on target if the data source is not from the government. If it comes from the government there will be problems, if the data from the bottom (village) is definitely right on target”.

The discrepancy between the field data and the data provided by the supra-village was also conveyed by the Tourism Village Manager (Waris Sartono) by saying: "Regarding the data that is not accurate and that's all, it is necessary to investigate where did the initial data come from? Is it from BPS? There is information that in Pempus alone the system is "allocated". So it's been rationed, how much will each village want to get?"

This inaccuracy of data on recipients of social assistance can ultimately lead to horizontal conflicts in the community. This potential conflict was conveyed by the Head of the Neighborhood Association (Purwadi). Purwadi said that the head of the RT is the spearhead in the community, often even the head of the RT will be complained by the community if there are

government programs that are not in accordance with field conditions. This is as stated below:

“As RT, we are used to being the spearhead in providing aid programs from the government. Every time the aid goes down, there are complaints from the community. There is injustice in receiving aid. The solution taken is to ask the community to build togetherness, in the sense that those who receive assistance give up part of the aid money for people who "need". This is a form of "Solidarity" or "togetherness" which is done voluntarily. And this is the policy of each RW. Some take that step, some don't. Even though RT/RW have proposed changes to the data, the data has not changed. Every time you receive help, it's the same, that's all who receives help.”

This inaccuracy in distributing social assistance as a supra-village government program, especially from the

Ministry of Social Affairs, shows that the supra-village government does not carry out cross-checks or checks and checks on village data. The discrepancy between the field data and the data used by the supra-village government also occurred in the determination of Melikan as an extreme poor village. This inaccuracy was acknowledged by the Village Secretary (Sukanto) who said in the FGD:

“The village government also checked information from Klaten Regency that there were 34 extreme poor people. But when it was checked, there were only 12 people who were extremely poor (where their houses had no electricity/no latrines/walls were not sent. These were the ones who received assistance.”

From the data as mentioned above, it shows that data control is still in the supra-villages, especially the Central Government. Meanwhile, on the other hand, it is the village government that has the authority to regulate and manage the village, including the community. Even the Melikan Village Government does not have the authority to make real data adjustments as in the field/village

2) The process of collecting SDG's Village data

The supra-village government in this case has issued a policy in the form of a Regulation on Village Sustainable Development called SDG's Desa. All aspects of development must be felt by the villagers without missing anything (*no one left behind*). For this reason, it is necessary to have mastery of data in the context of development planning.

The first step in implementing SDG's Desa is to collect data. The SDG's Village data collection became the forerunner for setting village goals as the SDG's Desa goals. In order to collect data on SDG's Villages, each village has a different method. Some use youth and students as volunteers, some use housewives and some do data collection by village officials.

The variation in collecting SDG's Village data is related to the availability of human resources in the village as well as the large number of data variants

. SDG's Village data starts from individual data, family data, RT data and Regional/Village data. The volunteer then distributed the questionnaire by visiting each house.

Data obtained by filling out each questionnaire. There are 25 types of family condition data, 17 types of data related to individual data such as employment data, health data and education data. Meanwhile, data at the Neighborhood Association (RT) level includes location description data, RT/RW management, economic institutions, infrastructure, environment and potential for natural disasters, education, health, religion, socio-culture and security.

Finally, related to village data, it includes location descriptions, village government data, village deliberation, village regulations, APBDes and Village Assets, services, village community institutions, BUMDes, BUMDes Business Units and Village Infrastructure.

Observing the contents of the data contained in the Village SDG'S questionnaire, it can be said that the Village SDG'S data is very complex and comprehensive. The complexity of this data is expected to provide a complete and complete picture of the situation and condition of the village from the individual, family to village level. The completeness of this data has serious consequences in the data collection process. The SDG's Village data collection in Melikan has just been completed at the data collection stage. This manual data collection is due to the rigid data variance. Until the Focus Group Discussion was held on Friday, June 3, 2022, at the Melikan Village Hall.

The Village Government has not entered data into the application. This was conveyed by the Head of Government Affairs (Saryanta) as the technical person in charge of data collection by saying:

"The data collection of SDG'S has been completed, but has not been inputted into the application." This limitation of human resources causes the work of village officials to accumulate which has the ability to input data through applications. This is the consideration of the Village Head (Purwanta) to entrust work related to technology to Mr. Saryanta alone. This was conveyed by the Village Head during an in-depth interview by saying: "Almost all work related to data input was handed over to Pak Saryanta. Recently, the Village recruited staff for finance, so the new staff has handled finances related to it".

Based on the 2021 Village SDGs Data Collection Guidebook, the schedule set by the KemendesPDTT in implementing the SDGs, especially when data collection must be completed in May 2021. However, in its implementation there are many obstacles in the field. Melikan Village itself has the biggest obstacle, namely the availability of human resources, especially village officials in mastering Information and Technology or IT well.

3) Priority for Villages Without Poverty

Referring to the SDG's Village goals, village development is directed to 18 sustainable development goals. The 18 sustainable development goals are 1). Village without poverty, 2). A village without hunger, 3). Healthy and prosperous village, 4). Quality village education, 5). Gender equality village, 6). Villages with clean water and sanitation, 7). Clean and renewable energy village, 8). Employment and rural economic growth, 9). Village innovation and infrastructure, 10). Villages without gaps, 11). Sustainable village residential area, 12). Environmentally conscious



village consumption and production, 13). Village control and climate change, 14). Village marine ecosystem, 15). Village land ecosystem, 16). Peace and justice village, 17). Partnership for village development, and 18). Dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture.

Regarding the labeling of Melikan Village as an Extremely Poor Village determined by the supra-village government¹¹ Melikan Village prioritizes the first SDG's Village goal, namely a Village Without Poverty.

Based on the SDG's Village data that has been carried out, the village deliberation forum led by the B¹⁸ will start the village development planning process by prioritizing the first goal, namely a village without poverty. In order to accelerate the achievement of these goals, all or most of the programs and activities are directed at increasing the income of the community, especially those in the poor category.

Several activities carried out by the village, such as the distribution of social assistance, both BLT DD and other assistance from the government for the poor, either in the form of money, food or wages from Cash-intensive Work-Intensive activities, were oriented to the poor. This is also in line with what the Chairman of the BPD (Slamet Widodo):

"Many kinds of assistance have been given, there is another, namely the Cooking Oil Scarcity Assistance (Cooking Oil Subsidy) which is still being given at 200 thousand/month."

These various kinds of assistance are an effort to accelerate poverty alleviation for the poor. In addition, the distribution of supra-village assistance must be adjusted to the real criteria of the villagers. This is to avoid inaccuracies in the distribution of aid which results in the emergence of potential conflicts between members of the community.

The Village SGD data that has been determined by the Village Head must then be used as a reference for *stakeholders*, not only in the preparation of development planning documents, but also used at the level of development implementation. BPD as a partner of the village government must be more observant in conducting supervision so that target accuracy can be ensured that it runs well.

In addition, community participation in formulating development planning documents, implementation of development and even up to the level of development evaluation is also required. The more community members participate in village development, it is hoped that there will be acceleration in developing the village towards a developed, independent and prosperous village.

2. Discussion

Based on the findings in the field, both sourced from primary data and secondary data, it is known that Melikan Village does not yet have the right to control data, especially population data. The village is a place to live for the community so that related to data, the village is the place. This is similar to Mardiyani's research which says that the village is the most accurate source of data for population data searches (Mardiyani et al. 2020).

With the availability of accurate data, the service will be more effective and efficient. The effectiveness and efficiency of this data-based service can also be seen in Yayat's research in Pasirjambu District which found the fact that the community was satisfied with the services provided by Pasirjambu District in terms of reliability regarding reliability in handling any public complaints (Yayat 2017).

Centralized population data makes it easy to update and at the same time use it. This is similar to the research of Rohman et al. who took the locus in Malang City. According to him, the centralization of population data is a step forward because it makes it easier to update data as well as to use data. This is as the findings of the study which concluded that the centralization of the management of identity cards is a step forward for the Malang City Government, especially in the field of public services to tidy up the population administration system into one centralized place to make it easier for the Malang City government to access, so that in making other policies it has accurate data. concrete (Rohman, Hanafi, and Hadi 2010).

Centralization in data management has become an interesting discourse for the Central Government. Through the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, the Ministry of Villages and PDPT makes innovations in the development planning system. The innovation carried out by the Kemendes PDPT is to require villages to collect data on SDG's Villages. The directions for updating the SDG's Desa-based data are contained in the Directorate General's Letter No. 30/PRI.00/IV/2021 dated April 21, 2021²⁰

The SDG's Desa-based data updating should be used as a basis for the preparation of the Village Government Work Plan and Income Budget documents. and Village Expenditures in 2022. Updating the data must also have been completed by all villages from March 1, 2021 to May 31, 2021.

The importance of data in development is also revealed in the research that in terms of strategies carried out, the Kemdang Village government conducts potential mapping, coaching and mentoring, build synergies and implement village governance into a modern organization. Meanwhile (Nur Arifah and Kusumastuti 2019)

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are several conclusions obtained from this study including: *First*, the determination of Melikan as an extreme poor village was determined unilaterally by the supra-village in this case the Central Government. *Second*, Melikan Village has not used SDG's Village data in compiling development planning documents. *Third*, the Melikan Village Government has been collecting SDG's Village data since it was instructed by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration through letter No. 30/PRI.00/IV/2021 regarding Confirmation of Updating IDM Data Based on SDG's Villages dated April 21, 2021.

From the conclusion as above, it is hoped that the Melikan Village Government can make changes to planning documents starting from the Village Medium-Term Development Plan, Village Strategic Plan and Village Development Work Plan by accommodating the programs and indicators contained in the first goal of SDG's, namely Village Without Poverty.

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