

Development Planning Based On DataDesa Presisi In Tapanuli Utara Regency, North Sumatra Province

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Abstract – The success of development policies is determined by the availability of data and the ability to carry out good program planning. This study aims to look at the current conditions of regional development (especially in the field of basic services) and the achievement of the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of regional development referring to cases in three research locations: Sibandang Village, Sidagal Village, and Hutatoruan I Village in North Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra

The research uses a descriptive quantitative approach based on Data Desa Presisi (DDP). This study found that the lowest achievement of basic services was in Sidagal Village and the highest quality of basic services was found in Hutatoruan I Village. For this reason, this study recommends that the findings obtained be used as the basis for DDP-based regional development planning.

Keywords – data desa presisi, development planning, north tapanuli regency

I. INTRODUCTION

The success of development policies is determined by the availability of data and the ability to carry out program planning properly. Development policies implemented must help people improve their quality of life (1). This success must be felt and provide welfare for the community. This is in accordance with the objectives of Indonesia's development policy as stated in the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945), namely: to protect the entire Indonesian nation, to educate and improve the lives of the people, and to participate in world peace.

Departing from the objectives above, two of them (educating and improving people's lives) can only be achieved if development is based on basic human needs (2). Basic needs in the 1945 Constitution include five aspects of Social Welfare: 1) clothing, food, shelter; 2) education and culture; 3) social life, legal protection and human rights; 4) health, employment and social security; 5) infrastructure and environment. Furthermore, development planners and the government (from village to central) realize that there are social problems for the state in planning development programs. This is because the priority target of the development program is not to meet the basic needs of the community, but due to the lack of sufficient data to identify these basic needs (3; 4).

Furthermore, the condition is getting worse because the community does not feel the benefits of development programs (from the government, private sector and NGOs) in a sustainable manner. For this reason, the achievement of development goals requires good planning. Good planning will have an impact on good implementation and results that are in line with development targets (5). Development planning is defined as a set of continuous processes in decision making and resource utilization (6). Planning is an important aspect in carrying out every activity both from micro to macro scale. Development

planning is a strategy for the government to influence strength and resources so that social processes develop (7).

The target of achieving development carried out by the government must imply an increase in quality of life from time to time, sustainable use of natural resources, and equitable distribution of income. (6). So, in general, development planning is a way or technique to achieve development goals in an appropriate, directed

and efficient manner in accordance with the conditions of the country or region concerned. While the purpose of development in general is to encourage the development process more quickly in order to create an advanced and prosperous society (8; 9).

In the context of government, development goals are manifested through planning affairs in the basic service sector (education; health; public works and spatial planning; public housing and residential areas; peace and public order, and community protection; and social affairs) and optional affairs. Then to see the achievement or success of the development carried out by the regional government, the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of regional development are determined which refer to the central government KPI indicators which consist of 12 KPI achievement indicators for the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD), including: Human Development Index/HDI (points); crime rate (percent); Bureaucratic Reform Index/IRB (points); stable condition of provincial roads (percent); electrification (percent); livable houses (percent); economic growth (percent); open unemployment rate (percent); poverty rate (percent); Gini Ratio/GRI Index (points); regional competitiveness ranking; and Environmental Quality Index (IKLH). The indicators for achieving basic services should also form the basis for achieving rural development. The achievements of national, regional and village development seem to stand alone and are not synchronized (10; 11). Therefore, the achievement of national development is inversely proportional to the achievement of regional and village levels due to differences in indicators and measurements (11). Supposedly, when the level of government uses the same indicators in achieving development (12), then these basic services should be the basis of rural development planning.

Furthermore, the fundamental problems in measuring development success are the diversity of data sources, the diversity of data collection, and the availability of accurate data (13). The diversity of sources and inaccurate data has implications for pseudo-development. Inaccurate data has implications for development planning that is not on target. This fundamental problem can be seen from the results of several studies that have been carried out, for example policy formulation and budgeting have a positive effect on the quality of the Government Budget Work Plan (RKAP). However, development policies have no effect on increasing the quality of regional development (14). The problems that occur are in the measurement of development achievements from the national level to the regional level, and the monitoring and planning systems are not running well. (15) shows that the data-based development oversight function operates at the regional and national government levels. The data-based oversight function in the regional planning process has not been regulated in a complete and comprehensive manner. Methods in implementing regional planning monitoring; there are only regulations regarding where and when the supervisory function is carried out. The monitoring process has greater political weight than scientific weight, this situation makes the monitoring process and results blurry and eliminates the purpose of monitoring development budgeting and implementation (15).

To end data problems in planning systems, measurement of development achievements and monitoring systems, an accurate and precise database at the village level is needed (16; 17; 18). Precise data is a common reference in planning, budgeting, programming, monitoring and evaluation in the implementation of development (16; 18). The use of *Data Desa Presisi* (DDP) in measuring the basic service sector is principally an effort to end data polemics to solve development problems. Therefore, this article is intended to explain the current condition of basic development services and DDP-based regional development planning strategies in the three study location villages namely, Sibandang Village, Sidagal Village, and Hutatoruan I Village in North Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra Province.

II. RESEARCH QUESTION

The main question raised by this research is what is the current condition of regional development, particularly in the field of basic services and to what extent have the regional development KPIs been achieved in Sibandang Village, Sidagal Village, and Hutatoruan I Village in North Tapanuli District, North Sumatra Province?

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a descriptive quantitative method as a method that presents visual descriptions of numbers that are

uniform and have the same parameter characteristics (19; 20). The use of this research method is adjusted to the DDP as the data source used. DDP is village data generated through a data collection system that is inclusive and focuses on involving residents as data collection subjects, as well as technology as data collection instruments (16; 21; 18). DDP is produced through integrating research methods including image data collection taken through drone technology, numerical data collected through censuses, and qualitative data collected through interviews and Focus Group Discussions/FGDs (18).

The three approaches above are used in the DDP collection process which can provide population data by name, by address, and by coordinates. The results of the DDP can assist policy makers in formulating targeted development based on basic services. Thus, DDP is able to provide an overview of the current conditions of regional development, particularly in the field of basic services. Furthermore, this research is specifically oriented to analyze the achievement of Regional Development KPIs, including: Human Development Index (IPM), electrification, livable housing, open unemployment rate, poverty, and inequality in the three study locations.

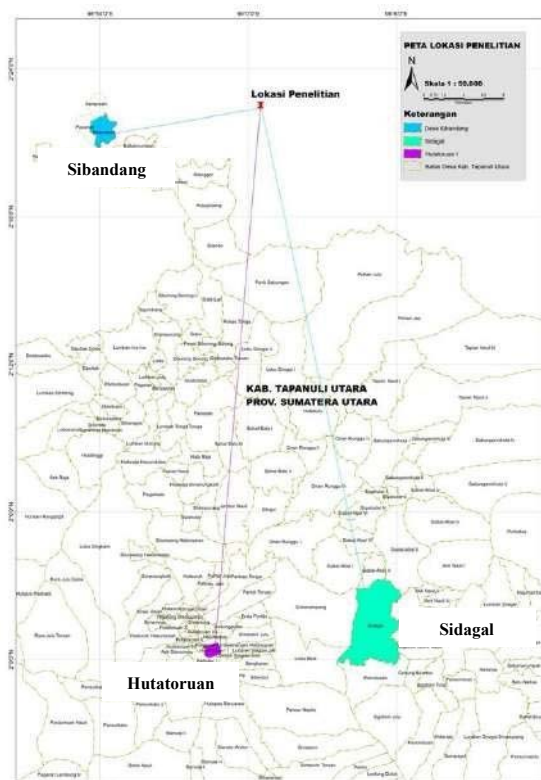


Figure 1 Research location

To represent the distribution of villages in North Tapanuli Regency and the achievement of research objectives, the researchers determined three research locations with the following considerations: representing the ecological distribution of North Tapanuli Regency, representing the context of the demographic distribution of North Tapanuli Regency and representing the distribution of livelihood patterns of villagers in North Tapanuli Regency (see Figure 1).

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of measuring the attainment of basic services using DDP through the KPI indicator show the current condition of three villages, namely Sibandang Village, Hutatoruan I Village, and Sidagal Village in North Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra. The achievements measured are as follows:

- KPI: Human Development Index (HDI)

HDI is measured based on basic education and health services. Both basic services are measured based on several indicators to see the quality of human development. HDI measurement to show the success of development programs

that target human resources.

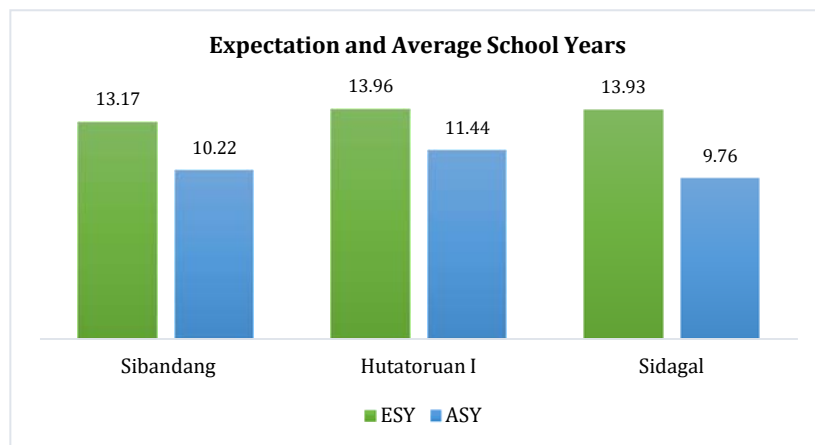


Figure 2 Expectation of School Years (ESY) and Average School Years (ASY)

Based on the ESY and ASY indicators, the results of measuring educational services show that there is a difference between ESY and ASY in educational attainment. The difference can be seen from the presence of school-age children who drop out of school. For Sibandang Village, the ESY and ASY values have a difference of 3.48 points. Similar conditions were found in Hutatoruan I Village with 2.52 points and Sidagal Village with 4.17 points. This figure shows that development achievements in education services have not been well realized in North Tapanuli. This finding is reinforced in Table 1.

Table 1 Education index

	Village	Education		Education Index
		HLS	RLS	
1.	Sibandang	13,17	10,22	0,71
2.	Hutatoruan I	13,96	11,44	0,77
3.	Sidagal	13,93	9,76	0,71

The achievement of educational services is measured through the education index. The measurement results as presented in Table 1 show that the highest index achievement was in Hutatoruan I Village of 0.77 points. Meanwhile, Sibadang Village and Sidagal Village have the same score of 0.71 points each. This index shows that school participation is still not fulfilled because it has not reached number 1. The level of participation can be confirmed through the distribution of participation at each age level.

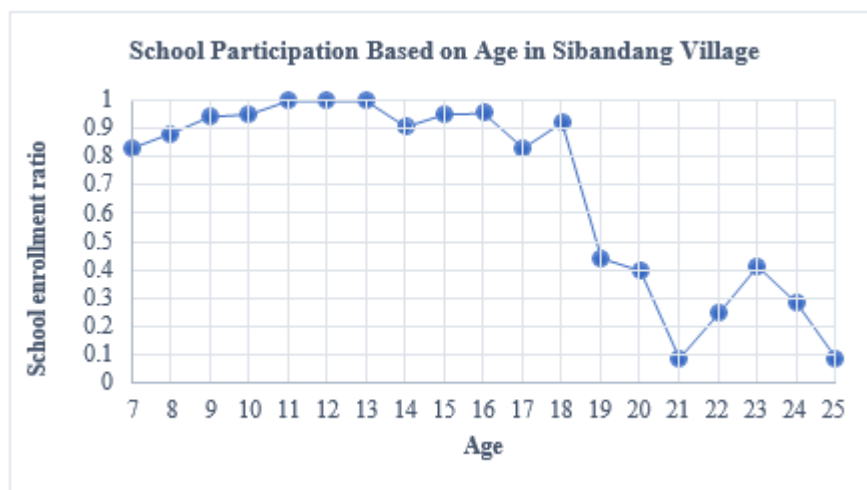


Figure 3 School participation by age in Sibandang Village

Figure 3 shows that the lowest school enrollment age in Sibandang Village is at the age of 21 years. Residents of this age start working and/or studying at university. This figure can be used to measure the level of participation of the population that goes on to tertiary education which is also still very low by looking at the school age at the senior high school level of 12-14 years which achieves a perfect score of 1 point. This condition is very different from the condition of Hutatoruan I Village as presented in Figure 4.

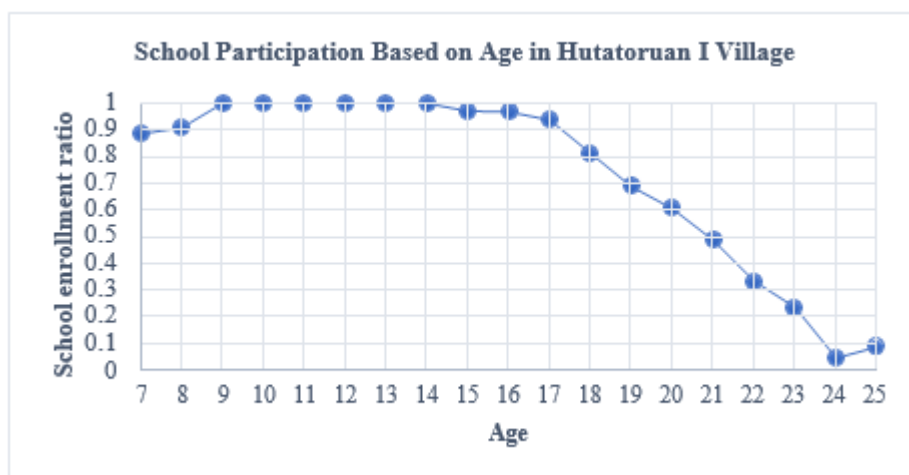


Figure 4 School participation by age in Hutatoruan I Village

In addition to the previous explanation, Figure 4 also shows that the conditions of participation in Hutatoruan I Village are very different from Sibandang Village. Figure 3 informs that between the ages of 9-14 years shows point 1 which indicates that school participation at that age is very good or in other words there were no residents who dropped out of school. This condition is different at the school enrollment level in Sidagal Village (Figure 5).

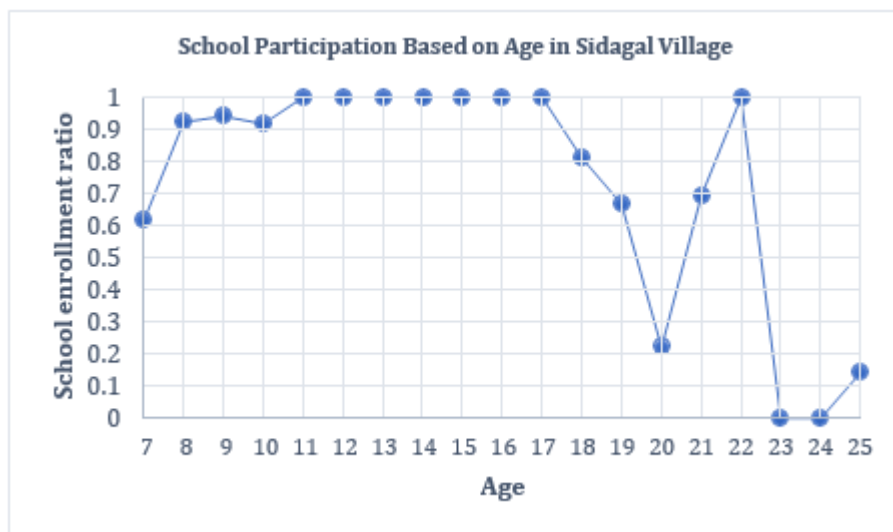


Figure 5 School participation by age in Sidagal Village

Figure 5 shows that school enrollment by age in Sidagal Village shows perfect enrollment rates at the age of 12-17 years. However, at the age of 7-11 years there are children who drop out of school and cannot continue their education to the next level. The results of measuring basic education services can be used as a basis for planning and monitoring to measure the success of development programs. This is because the measurement of the results of these basic services can be confirmed and traced through the name, address and coordinates presented in Figure 6.

Penduduk Usia 7 sd 19 Tahun yang Tidak Sekolah						
Dusun	Latitude	Longitude	Nama	NIK	Partisipasi Sekolah	Usia
I			CALVIN BASTIAN INGNA		tidak Sekolah	8
I			ABDIEL RAJAGUKGUK		Tidak Sekolah	8
III			Alfredo siregar		tidak Sekolah	8
I			Oky Sinaga		tidak Sekolah	9
I			MENANTI YULIRO PARD		Tidak Sekolah	10
III			Aldi Sunardi Rajagukguk		Tidak Sekolah	14
I			Rikki Fander Rajagukgu		Putus Sekolah	14
III			Mangido Tua Rajagukgu		Putus Sekolah	15

III		Faisal Pratama Parhusip		Tidak Sekolah	16
I		Jonris simaremare		Putus Sekolah	17
I		RIVALDO FRANCISKU S R		Putus Sekolah	17
I	2.356448333 98.9093 33333	Martha Anatasya Parasin		Tidak Sekolah	17
III		Riskauli Rajagukguk		Putus Sekolah	17
III		RIZKI W SIREGAR		Tidak Sekolah	18
III		Ronaldo V Siregar		Tidak Sekolah	18

Figure 5 Example of population aged 7-19 years who are not in school

Figure 6 shows an example of a database of population aged 7-19 years who are not in school. The names above were obtained through census results with digital applications in DDP. This data can represent the actual condition of basic education services. This actual condition is also presented in basic health services by measuring the Life Expectancy Rate (LER) of residents at three research locations in North Tapanuli Regency and families who have serious illnesses.

The achievement of basic health services with LER is calculated based on the age of the villagers, the serious illness they suffer, and participation in health insurance. These three indicators can affect the length of life a person takes from birth. The LER measurement results are presented in Figure 7.

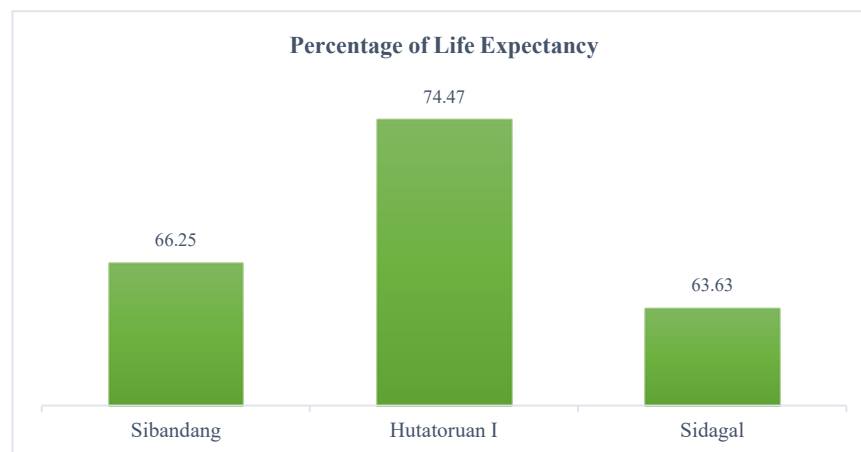


Figure 7 Life Expectancy

Figure 7 shows the LER at the study site. Hutatoruan I village is the village that has the highest LER for 74.47 years. Meanwhile, the village with the lowest expectation was Sidagal Village for 63.63 years. The results of this measurement indicate that Hutatoruan I Village has a better quality of life compared to the other two villages. This measurement or calculation can also be traced by name, by address, by coordinate as shown in Figure 8.

.Keluarga dengan penyakit berat di keluarga					
Dusun	Latitude	Longitude	Nomor KK	Nama KK Penyakit	Jumlah Berat di Keluarga
I	2.361328333 33333	98.90937		Pangasian Rajagukguk	
I				Rotua Panjaitan	
I				Kellis Rajagukguk	
I				Lurmani Manullang	
I				Panter J Rajagukguk	
I				Managam Rajagukguk	
I				Hot jaharatua rajagukgu	
I	Manigor rajagukguk				
I	2.4441386	98.9416115		Gool better rajagukguk	
I				Herdi Rajagukguk	
I				Hasangapon rajagukguk	
I				RULI SIREGAR	
I				Derita Sihite	
I				Surung rajagukguk	
I				Anggus rajagukguk	
I				Arto marulak rajagukgu	

Figure 8 Example of a family with a serious illness in Sibandang Village

Figure 8 shows a form of database for tracking people who have serious illnesses and are enrolled in the National Health Insurance (BPJS). The use of precise data can help facilitate planning and measuring development achievements in each village. The results of measuring development achievements at the village level show the success of developers at the regional level up to the national level.

- KPI: Electrification Percentage

Basic services for Public Works and Spatial Planning are measured using the percentage electrification KPI, in the form of the electricity consumption of the State Electricity Company (PLN). The calculation of electricity usage shows that residents have accessed electricity services and have been touched by development. The results of this measurement can be used to assess local government programs related to basic services for access to household energy. The measurement results can be seen in Figure 9.

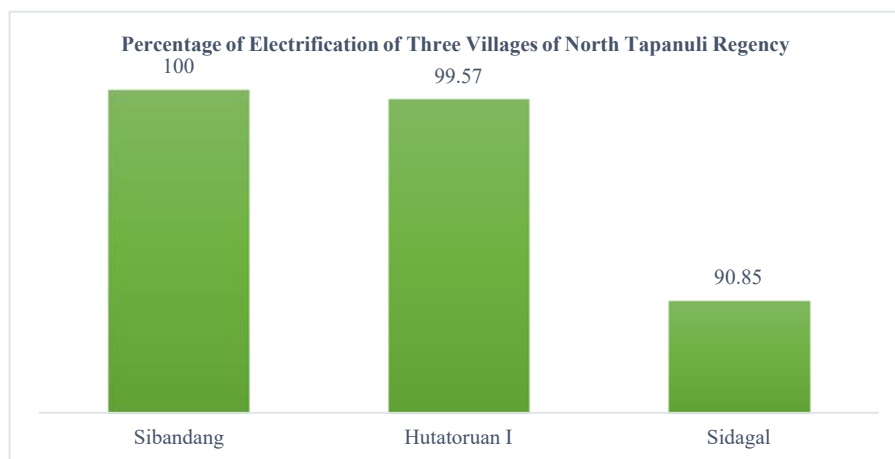


Figure 9 The electrification percentage of North Tapanuli Regency

Figure 9 shows the highest percentage of electrification in the three research locations is Sibandang Village(100 percent) and followed by Hutatoruan I Village (99.57 percent). While the lowest percentage is in Sidagal Village (98.85 percent).

nama des dusun kecamatan			nama	subjek	lat	lng	daya pln	elektifikasi
Hutatorua Mangiring Tarutung			JONGKAS SINAMBELA	kepala keluarga			Tidak Pakai PLN	Belum
Hutatorua	Ragi Idup	Tarutung	TORANG LUMBANTOBING	kepala keluarga			Tidak Pakai PLN	Belum
Sidagal III Siatasbarita			marluhut panjaitan	kepala keluarga			Tidak Pakai PLN	Belum
Sidagal	II	Siatasbarita	Sucipto R Amza Panjaitan	kepala keluarga			Tidak Pakai PLN	Belum
Sidagal III Siatasbarita			Tunggul panjaitan	kepala keluarga			Tidak Pakai PLN	Belum
Sidagal	III	Siatasbarita	Masri	kepala keluarga			Tidak Pakai PLN	Belum
Sidagal III Siatasbarita			Hillieria hutapea	kepala keluarga			Tidak Pakai PLN	Belum
Sidagal	III	Siatasbarita	Riski h tambunan	kepala keluarga			Tidak Pakai PLN	Belum
Sidagal III Siatasbarita			Ramot tampubolon	kepala keluarga			Tidak Pakai PLN	Belum
Sidagal	III	Siatasbarita	Sarmimi Sabina panjaitan	kepala keluarga			Tidak Pakai PLN	Belum
Sidagal III Siatasbarita			Rusmita Pardede	kepala keluarga			Tidak Pakai PLN	Belum

Sidagal	III	Siatasbarita	Rusmin Simatupang	kepala keluarga			Tidak Pakai PLN	Belum
Sidagal	III	Siatasbarita	Chandra Wirabuana Tampubolon	kepala keluarga			Tidak Pakai PLN	Belum
Sidagal	II	Siatasbarita	Saripa pardede	kepala keluarga			Tidak Pakai PLN	Belum
Sidagal	I	Siatasbarita	Manarima Pakpahan	kepala keluarga			Tidak Pakai PLN	Belum
Sidagal	III	Siatasbarita	Benny panjaitan	kepala keluarga			Tidak Pakai PLN	Belum

Figure 10 Examples of families that have not received electrification

Electrification measurements show that the construction of electricity facilities in Sidagal Village has not been accessed by all households. This finding should be the basis for assistance in the electricity supply program for households that do not yet use electricity. Households that do not use PLN electricity can be seen in Figure 10.

- KPI: Percentage of Uninhabitable Houses

Basic services for Public Housing and Residential Areas are measured by looking at the percentage of livable houses. Determination of Livable Houses is measured using indicators: roof type, wall type, floor type, and toilet ownership. This indicator is used to calculate habitable houses (see Figure 11).

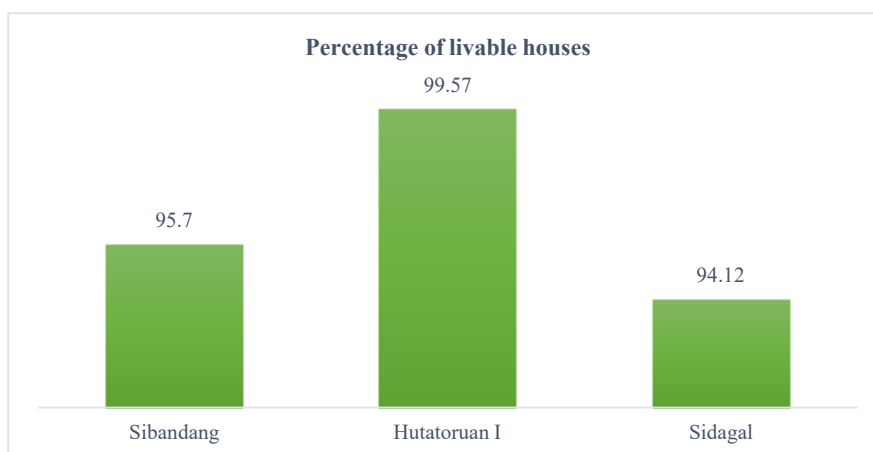


Figure 11 Percentage of livable houses

Figure 11 shows that the highest percentage of livable houses in North Tapanuli Regency is Hutatoruan I Village at 99.57 percent and Sibandang Village at 95.70 percent. Meanwhile, the lowest percentage was in Sidagal Village at 94.12 percent. This percentage is confirmed in Figure 12 which shows examples of households that own houses that are unfit for habitation in Sibandang, Hutatoruan I, and Sidagal.

nama deskel	dusu n	nama	subjek	lat	Ing	jenis lantai terluas	jenis dinding terluas	jenis atap terluas	jamb an	kategori r
Siband ang	I	Kendra Rajagukguk	kepala keluarga			Kayu/Papan Kualitas Rendah	Kayu	Seng	Tidak Ada	Kurang
Siband ang	I	Wasen Jono Rajagukguk	kepala keluarga			Kayu/Papan Kualitas Rendah	Kayu	Seng	Tidak Ada	Kurang
Siband ang	I	Sarlis Rajagukguk	kepala keluarga			Kayu/Papan Kualitas Rendah	Kayu	Seng	Tidak Ada	Kurang
Siband ang	I	Diapari Rajagukguk	kepala keluarga			Kayu/Papan Kualitas Rendah	Kayu	Seng	Tidak Ada	Kurang
Siband ang	I	Nasip Maruhal Rajagukguk	kepala keluarga			Kayu/Papan Kualitas Rendah	Kayu	Seng	Tidak Ada	Kurang
Siband ang	II	Parlindungan Rajagukguk	kepala keluarga			Kayu/Papan Kualitas Rendah	Kayu	Seng	Tidak Ada	Kurang
Siband ang	II	Seven A. Rajagukguk	kepala keluarga			Kayu/Papan Kualitas Rendah	Kayu	Seng	Tidak Ada	Kurang
Siband ang	II	Tumpak Rajagukguk	kepala keluarga			Kayu/Papan Kualitas Rendah	Kayu	Seng	Tidak Ada	Kurang
Siband ang	III	Justan Surianto Simamora	kepala keluarga			Kayu/Papan Kualitas Rendah	Kayu	Seng	Tidak Ada	Kurang
Siband ang	III	Jinner Siregar	kepala keluarga			Kayu/Papan Kualitas Rendah	Kayu	Seng	Tidak Ada	Kurang
Hutator uan I	Mang iring	DAMERIA SIMATUPAN G	kepala keluarga			Kayu/Papan Kualitas Rendah	Kayu	Seng	Tidak Ada	Kurang
Hutator uan I	Ragi Idup	TORANG LUMBANTO BING	kepala keluarga			Semen/Bata Merah	Bilik	Seng	Tidak Ada	Kurang
Sidagal III		Mangihut s.t. panjaitan	kepala keluarga			Kayu/Papan Kualitas Rendah	Kayu	Seng	Tidak Ada	Kurang

Figure 12 Example of data on uninhabitable houses

- KPI: Open Unemployment Rate

The achievement of basic social services is measured by the percentage of open unemployment. Of the three research locations, Sidagal Village is the village with the highest percentage of open unemployment (23.2 percent), followed by Hutatoruan I Village (12.21 percent) and Sibandang Village (9.06 percent).

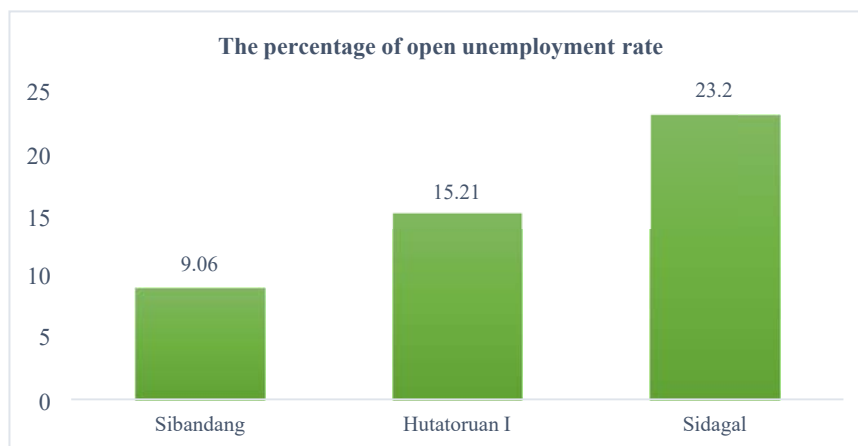
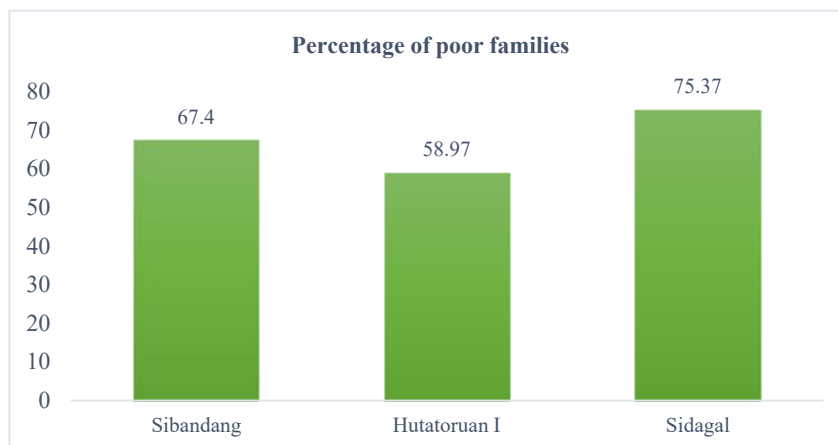


Figure 13 Open unemployment rate

- KPI: Percentage of Poverty Rate

Using the World Bank's poverty measurement, Hutatoruan I Village has the lowest poverty rate (58.97 percent) followed by Sibandang Village (67.4 percent). Meanwhile, Sidagal Village is the village that has the highest poverty percentage, namely 75.37 percent. The results of calculating the poverty rate can be seen in Figure 14.



- KPI: Gini Ratio Index (GRI)

Figure 14 Percentage of poor families

GRI calculations are used to measure economic inequality in a population through income distribution. This calculation is used to calculate the gini ratio at the village level. By measuring at the village level, aggregate inequality will be identified at the district level, up to the regional (regency and provincial) and national government levels. The results of calculating the gini ratio at the village level are presented in Figure 15, Figure 16, and Figure 17.

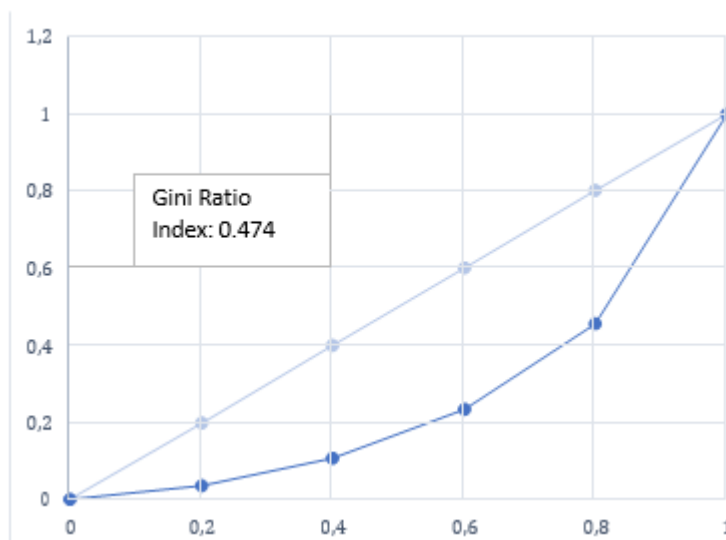


Figure 15 Gini ratio index in Sibandang Village

Figure 15 shows the Gini Ratio Index (GRI) of Sibandang Village at 0.474. This figure shows a high degree of inequality between the upper and lower classes of society.

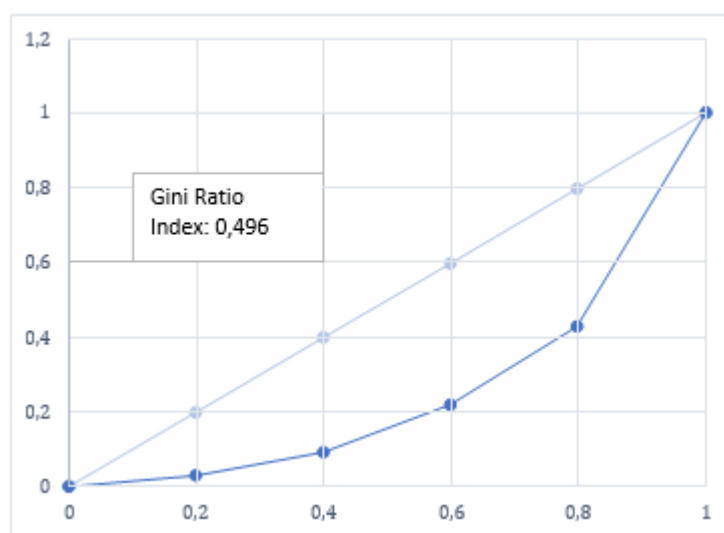


Figure 16 Gini ratio index in Hutatoruan I Village

Figure 16 shows the Gini ratio index for Hutatoruan I Village of 0.496. This means that the distribution of the economy or income is not evenly distributed in this village. Or in another language, in Hutatoruan I Village there is quite high inequality.

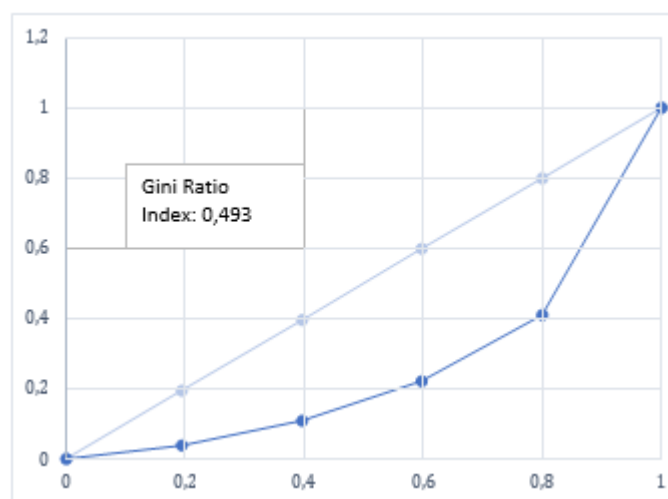


Figure 17 Gini Index Ratio in Sidagal Village

As with the two previous villages, Figure 17 shows that the Gini ratio index for Sidagal Village is 0.493. This means that the distribution of the economy or income is not evenly distributed. Thus, the inequality rate is quite high in Sidagal Village.

1. Critical Findings on Development of Affairs in the Field of Basic Services

This research found several important things in measuring the quality of development and improving community welfare in three research locations (Sibandang Village, Hutatoruan I Village, and Sidagal Village). The findings in question are as follows:

- Measurement of development in the field of basic services and development KPI achievements should be measured starting at the village level so that it can be clearly identified which development subjects need to receive top priority;
- Referring to the previous point, measurement down to the village level can only be carried out if the government has DDP as a source of data in measuring development achievements in the field of basic services and KPIs. DDP must be produced at the village level involving the participation of the village community and village government;
- The calculation of the achievement of basic service indicators must be the obligation of the Village Government in reporting development achievements; and
- Calculation results can be used in planning, budgeting, programming, and monitoring, and implementation of development.

Then the results of this study can also be used to formulate an inclusive development planning system by implementing development planning based on actual and precise data. The existence of DDP at the village level can be used as an evaluation and monitoring of development success. So, the achievement of development success is no longer in the absorption of the budget. Instead, development and budgeting achievements are determined based on the performance of KPI achievement of the Regional Government in improving HDI quality, reducing poverty, and reducing inequality. Development must be able to improve the quality of life of its people, starting at the village level.

This study shows that the use of DDP is very helpful for the North Tapanuli Regional Government to identify development achievements in the field of basic services. Precise planning and targeting the subject of development is needed. The findings of this study indicate that the Regional Government of North Tapanuli Regency still needs to work hard in equalizing development in every village. Based on data from the three research locations, policies for improving basic services should be directed to Sidagal Village. The policies and programs that must be carried out by the Regional Government of North Tapanuli Regency are increasing the welfare of village communities and the quality of human life, as well as alleviating poverty through meeting the basic needs of the community. Based on the KPI achievement performance indicators described in the previous section, the basic service development program planning results from the DDP calculation are as follows:

- a. The results of basic service calculations for IKU-HDI based on the ESY and ASY calculation indicators found that Sidagal Village had the highest difference value of 4.17 points;
- b. The result of calculating the lowest KPI-health services (life expectancy) was found in Sidagal Village, at 63.63 years. This is different from Hutatoruan I Village which reached 74.47 years;
- c. In the basic calculation of KPI-public works and spatial planning based on the percentage of electrification, in the form of the use of PLN electricity, it was found that Sidagal Village had the lowest electrification percentage level of 90.85 percent;
- d. In terms of KPI-people's housing and residential areas, Sidagal Village has the lowest livable houses among the other two villages;
- e. KPI basic services-public works and spatial planning with the lowest electrification rate in Sidagal Village among other villages;
- f. The results of the IKU social basic services-open unemployment and poverty percentage also place Sidagal Village as the village with the highest unemployment rate and the highest percentage of poor people; and
- g. The calculation results are slightly different from the calculation of the Gini Ratio Index which shows that Hutatoruan Village and Sidagal Village have almost the same figures.

The findings above, of course, can be used to carry out DDP-based development planning resulting from the basic needs of the community. The DDP-based planning system at the village level can streamline the development planning system which has long and inefficient stages. The findings of the data from the measurement of basic services and KPI indicators for local government performance have provided guidance and direction for development program agendas that must be carried out. The process of synchronizing central and regional planning and budgeting in a unified National Development Planning System can be done at the village level.

V. CONCLUSION

The importance of having accurate and high-precision data (DDP) is very urgent in carrying out development planning in the region. By taking three villages as research locations in North Tapanuli Regency, this study succeeded in showing that strengthening development planning in the basic service sector (education, health, poverty, livable housing, electrification, etc.) needs to emphasize villages that have the smallest index in development achievements. As exemplified by Sidagal Village, which has the lowest achievement in the field of basic services. This is different from the other two villages (Sibandang Village and Hutatoruan I Village) where basic service affairs development achievements have reached a good target.

On the basis of the findings above, development planning policies in each local government must use data that has a high level of accuracy and precision (DDP), so that the subject of development is right on target and makes it easy for the government above the village to find out the current conditions of development achievements that have been and will be held

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