# Development of the National Priority Rural Area of Pandeglang Banten

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**ABSTRACT**

Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province, is one of the regions on the island of Java that has great economic potential from a geographical perspective in the fisheries, agriculture, and tourism sectors to support the development and the economy in the area. However, since the tsunami hit this area in 2018, plus the non-natural catastrophe at the beginning of 2020, namely Covid-19, it has paralyzed the joints of the economy, which has an impact on hindering development in Pandeglang Regency. The purpose of this research is to discover the development of the Pandeglang rural area after the establishment of village funds and natural and non-natural disasters, to find out which locations are recommended and what steps are taken to accelerate economic recovery. This study uses analysis techniques of tabular and spatial data time series, descriptive analysis of tabular and spatial data comparisons, spatial pattern analysis using Moran's index value, and LISA method analysis. Based on the study results, three villages were recommended as centers for KPPNs, namely Teluk Village, Caring Village, and Sukacai Village. Based on the analysis results, Teluk Village and Caringin Village are villages affected by the tsunami, and Sukacai Village is a difficult village to develop in the 2015-2021 range.

Keyword: regional; rural development; pandeglang; development, economy.

**INTRODUCTION**

In Law Number 6 of 2014, in Article 1 paragraph (9), it is explained that rural areas have main agricultural activities, including management of natural resources with the arrangement of area functions such as rural settlements, government services, social services, and economic activities. The purpose of establishing this rural area is to improve the quality and welfare of rural communities by alleviating poverty and accelerating and enhancing the quality of services, development, and empowerment. (Soleh, 2017). Poverty alleviation in rural areas needs to be done in the framework of expanding development because most of the poor live in rural areas. If development in rural areas can be carried out, then rural communities can live in prosperity and reduce villagers' urbanization to urban areas. (Chikmawati, 2019). In line with Article 1, Article 78 paragraph (1) of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Village Development and Development of Rural Areas defines that village development aims to improve the welfare of rural communities and the quality of human life as well as reduce poverty through meeting basic needs, development village facilities and infrastructure, development of local economic potential, and sustainable use of natural resources and the environment. Furthermore, in Article 78 paragraph (2) it says that village development includes planning, implementation, and supervision.

The main factors of most important problems in rural areas are poverty and the welfare of the village community. According to the poverty rate data recorded at the Central Bureau of Statistics(Statistics, 2022b)In 2021-2022, in March 2021, there was a poverty rate of in rural areas of 15.37 million people, while in September 2021, the poverty rate was recorded have fallen slightly to 14.64 million people. This poverty rate decreased slightly in March 2022, around 14.34 million people. Even though there has been a decline, the poverty rate in Indonesia is still quite large and greatly

influences the welfare of its people. If the poverty rate in rural areas is not immediately reduced, it can lead to economic disparities between rural and urban communities(Fikriman, 2017). Rural communities who have an economy that is not sufficient for their daily needs will seek a decent living in urban areas, or there is the urbanization of rural communities into cities on a large scale because for rural communities, the rural area where they live is no longer attractive to live in, let alone to seek a better livelihood. worthy(Adhi, 2022). If this is allowed, then rural areas will lose human resources that have the potential to work in their rural areas as managers of affluent natural resources such as in the fisheries, agriculture, and natural and cultural tourism sectors.(Fahriza et al., 2022)..

The development of rural areas is one of the priority programs of the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) delivered by the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, Abdul Halim Iskandar at the National Coordination Meeting for Rural Area Development (RAKORNAS) held by the Ministry of Villages PDTT in Hotel Sultan Jakarta on November 3, 2019(Kemendesa.go.id, 2019). According to him, the development of rural areas is a combination of inter-village development carried out to accelerate and improve the quality of development services and community empowerment(Febrian, 2016). In addition, the scale of the development of this area will be the development of a large-scale area, which means that several villages will become an area in the form of an expanse so that there is synergy in the development of the site from upstream to downstream. Abdul Halim also said that his party had a plan that the village area development model would not only be in the form of an expanse of several nearby villages but into regional development in the form of a network involving several villages that were not close together or even involving areas between regions/districts. With the creation of rural areas (Hardika & Gumilar Sambas Putra, 2021). Seeing the scope of implementing rural area development requires many parties, be it the government, provincial government, district/city government, village government, BUMN, private business entities, including village communities, a development plan called the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) is needed. ) period 2020-2024.

According to the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), 60 rural areas have been selected as national priorities or National Priority Rural Areas (KPPN). This KPPN aims to realize rural areas' development and economic equality. For now, 60 KPPNs are spread across eight KPPNs located on the islands of Java and Bali. One of the KPPNs in Java that focuses on the development and economic equity is in the Pandeglang Regency, Banten. Pandeglang Banten is a district area located in Banten Province with the capital city Pandeglang District. This regency is bordered by Serang Regency in the north, by Lebak Regency in the east, and by the Indonesian Ocean in the West and South. Its territory includes Panaitan Island and many small islands in the Indian Ocean, including Deli Island and Tinjil Island. The city center of Pandeglang Regency is located in 4 sub-districts, namely Pandeglang, Karang Tanjung, Majasari, and Kaduhejo(Muhyidin, 2017). The beach tourism center is in Carita. Most of the area of Pandeglang Regency is lowland and undulating lowland. At the same time, the topography of Pandeglang Regency in the central and southern regions is generally plain with relatively low mountain heights. In contrast, the northern area is around 14.93% of the total area of Pandeglang Regency. A plateau where there are three mountains, namely Mount Karang, Mount Pulosari, and Mount Aseupan(Aditya et al., 2017).
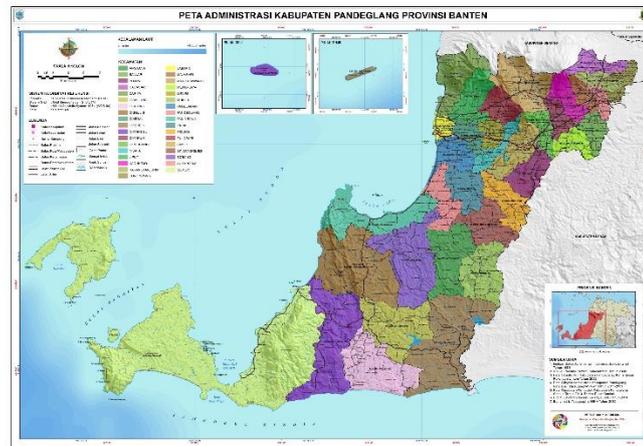
**Figure 1.** Map of the Pandeglang Regency area

Based on the topographical conditions in Pandeglang Regency, most of the population has livelihoods in the fisheries (mina), agriculture (agro), and tourism sectors. Even though the potential of this area is very high, the poverty rate in Pandeglang Regency, Banten, is also relatively high(Nisa & ATMANTI, 2014). Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, the poverty rate in Banten Province in the first semester of March was 24%, but this figure changed to increase in the second semester of 2021 to 32%. (Statistics, 2022a). This high increase is the basis for the local and central government to designate rural areas in Pandeglang Regency as National Priority Rural Areas, which cover eight villages, namely Labuan Village, Teluk Village, Caringin Village, Banyubiru Village, Tenjolahang Village, Sukacai Village, Banyuresmi Village, and Jiput Village. This area was chosen as a national priority because it has potential in the fisheries (mina), agro, and tourism sectors. The fisheries sector (mina) is in Labuan Village and Banyuresmi Village. For the agricultural sector (agro), it is in Tenjolahang Village, Sukacai Village, and Jiput Village, while for the tourism sector, it is in Teluk Village, Caringin Village, and Banyubiru Village.



**Figure 2.** National Priority Rural Areas of Pandeglang Regency, Banten

The selection of the seven villages as National Priority Rural Areas (KPPN) is due to the considerable potential for economic development and equality with adequate natural resources. However, development was halted due to the tsunami disaster in 2018, which hit rural areas, plus the presence of the Covid-19 pandemic, especially Pandeglang Regency, Banten, is an area that has received a village fund disbursement policy from the central government. With this financial assistance, Pandeglang Regency must accelerate development to reduce the economic disparity

between cities and villages so that these rural areas can handle the urbanization of its people to urban areas. Apart from developing,

In line with the author's research, the development of rural area development through the resources owned by the village has been studied by Heriansyah(Heriansah, 2019)with the research title KKN-PPM through Optimizing Mina-Farm Business to Support the Development of KPPN in Lanrisang District, South Sulawesi Province. The KKN-PPM service program is a student learning process and a vehicle for community empowerment. The aims and benefits of this program are to increase community knowledge and skills in optimally utilizing potential resources, increase students' technical competence in community empowerment, and increase the acceleration of regional development processes, especially the development of National Priority Rural Areas (KPPN). KKN-PPM was carried out in Lanrisan Village, Lerang Village, Waetuoe Village, Lanrisang District, Pinrang Regency. The technology applied through the KKN-PPM work program includes Nitrobacter-based milkfish cultivation technology, combined farming cultivation, aquaponic cultivation, utilization of waste/waste for innovative products and fish feed, diversification of processed fish, early education about fisheries and marine for school students and socialization of fond of eating fish (GEMARI), and development of beach tourism. Program implementation partners are sub-district and village governments and fisheries extension officers, with the target audience being farmer groups, housewife groups, and school students. The approach models for program implementation are Participatory Rural Appraisal, Participatory Technology Development, and Community Development with non-technical counseling methods, technical counseling, as well as demonstrations and field practice in demonstration plots.

Research related to the Development of rural areas has also been researched by Eliza(Eliza, 2021)with the research title Planning for Local Government Policy in Improving Development in the Nasik Strait District. This study aims to identify the supporting and inhibiting factors in Development in the Nasik Strait District and to describe the policy plans adopted by the local government to increase Development in the Nasik Strait District. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The primary data in this study came from interviews conducted with the District Head, District Head, BAPPEDA, and the people of Selat Nasik District. The results of this study explain that the regional government has established a particular policy for the Nasik Strait District, namely, making the Nasik District a Mina-Agro-Tourism area. This research also contains several factors that influence Development in the Nasik Strait District, both supporting and inhibiting factors. The supporting factors for Development in the Nasik Strait District are policies, regional potential, and geographical conditions. Furthermore, there are inhibiting factors in Development in the Nasik Strait District, namely issues of integrity, human resources, geographic location, and the Covid-19 outbreak

Then in the research conducted by Anggrayni et al. (Angrayni et al., 2020)with the research title Strategy Directions for Improving and Developing Local Economic Potential in the Village of Rasau Jaya Satu, Rasau Jaya District, Kubu Raya Regency with the research objectives being what strategies are carried out by the regional and central governments to improve the village economy through the development of highly competitive local economic potential. By using the LQ and SWOT research methods, the results of this study are the results of the LQ analysis showing that Rasau Jaya Satu Village has superior local economic potential in the agricultural sector (corn, large chili, cantaloupe), livestock (free-range chicken) and the plantation sector (oil palm). ). Supporting factors include land availability, irrigation systems, and policy program support. Inhibiting factors include climatic conditions, farmers' regeneration, and marketing dominated by intermediaries. The results of the SWOT analysis quadrant are located in quadrant 1 (Strength - Opportunity) with an aggressive strategy in the form of an integrated agricultural development system and agro-tourism.

Based on the description above, the purpose of this writing is to find out the development of the Pandeglang rural area after the establishment of village funds and natural and non-natural disasters, to find out which locations are recommended and what steps are taken to accelerate economic recovery.

## RESEARCH METHODS
### Materials

The materials and tools used are in the form of secondary data obtained from Kemedes PDT in the form of three development village index (IDM) variables, namely the social resilience index, economic resilience index, and ecological/environmental resilience index. While the tools used are ArcGIS 10.3 and Geoda software to analyze spatial conditions and Microsoft Office to process data in tabular and textual form. The type of data used is secondary data, namely tabular data regarding village status and village index values for the 2015-2022 period, as well as data on the spatial distribution pattern of village development for the 2015-2022 period. The author gathered data from the Central Bureau of Statistics and analyzed the data.

### Methods

The research location is in Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province, using eight village units registered as National Priority Rural Areas (KPPN) and has received funding from the central government since 2015. The village units in question are the villages of Tenjolahang, Sukacai, Banyubiru, Jiput, Banyuresmi, Caringin, Teluk, and Labuan. The research location is chosen because these eight village areas represent growth and development in the mineral/fisheries, agro/agriculture, and tourism sectors. The eight villages used as research locations have geographical potential, namely marine and fresh fish commodities, rice farming and plantations, food production, and religious art tourism sites. The research location is adjacent to Serang Regency in the north, Pagelaran and Cisata Districts are to the south, Menes District is to the west and borders the Sunda Strait to the east. This research was conducted from November 2022 to March 2022.

### Data Analysis

The data analysis techniques to answer the formulation of the problem in this study are:
a.  Time Series Analysis of Tabular and Spatial Data & Descriptive Analysis of Comparison of Multi-Year Tabular and Spatial Data. This analysis aims to identify changes in the development status of KPPN villages in Pandeglang Regency, Banten. The type of data used is IDM for 2015-2022 and for Jiput and Labuan Pandeglang Districts in Figures 2014-2021. The results of this analysis are as follows:
    1)  tabulation of village category development class of KPPN Pandeglang Banten in 2015-2022
    2)  Map of KPPN Pandeglang Banten village categories 2015-2022
    3)  description of the development of the Pandeglang KPPN in 2015-2022
b.  Spatial Pattern Analysis Using Moran's Index Value, Spatial Autocorrelation Analysis Using LISA Method & Spatial Comparison Descriptive Analysis
    1)  Spatial Pattern Analysis Using Moran's Index Value, Spatial Autocorrelation Analysis Using LISA Method & Spatial Comparison Descriptive Analysis.
        a)  Moran's Index Analysis
            Moran's index is the most widely used method to calculate global spatial autocorrelation. This method can detect the onset of spatial randomness(Wuryandari et al., 2014). The Moran Index formulation, according to the Practical Handbook of Spatial Statistics written by Arlinghaus, is:

$$I = \frac{n}{\sum i \sum j W_{ij}} \frac{\sum i \sum j W_{ij} (x_i - \bar{x})(x_j - \bar{x})}{\sum i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

Information:
I = Moran's Index
n = Number of districts/cities
xi = Observation value in the i-th district/city
xj = observed value in the jth district/city
$\bar{x}$ = The average value of all observed variables
Wij = Matrix elements between the ith districts/cities and the jth districts/cities

Moran Index analysis using ArcGIS 10.4.1 software. The resulting value in the Moran Index calculation ranges between -1 and 1. This value is usually expressed as:

1. $I0 = -1/(n – 1)$ close to zero means there is no spatial autocorrelation. Variable values are distributed randomly.
2. $I > I0$ means that there is positive spatial autocorrelation by forming a clustered data pattern.
3. $I < I0$ means that there is a negative spatial autocorrelation indicating a data pattern dispersed.

2) Spatial Autocorrelation Analysis Using the LISA method

Spatial autocorrelation is an estimate of the correlation between observed values related to the spatial location of the same variable. Positive spatial autocorrelation indicates similarities in values from adjacent locations and tends to be clustered. Negative spatial autocorrelation indicates that adjacent locations have different values and tend to spread. The characteristics of the spatial autocorrelation revealed by Kosfeld. in his book entitled Spatial Econometrics, namely:

a) If there is a systematic pattern in the spatial distribution of the observed variables, then there is spatial autocorrelation.
b) If the proximity or neighborliness between regions is close, there is a positive spatial autocorrelation.
c) Negative spatial autocorrelation describes an unsystematic neighbor pattern.
d) The random pattern of the spatial data shows no spatial autocorrelation.

Spatial autocorrelation measurements for spatial data can be calculated using Moran's Index method. Local Indicator of Spatial Autocorrelation (LISA) analysis can be used to identify local autocorrelation or spatial correlation in each region. The data used in the LISA analysis is the village development index (IDM) from 2015-2022. LISA analysis using GeoDa and ArcGIS 10.4.1 software. According to Lee and Wong in their book, Statistics for Spatial Data, the higher the local value, the more adjacent locations have almost the same value or form a clustered distribution. The LISA calculation is:

$$I_i = Z_i \sum_{i=1}^{n} W_{ij} Z_j$$

Information:
$I_i$ = LISA index
$Z_i$ and $Z_j$ = Standardization of data
$W_{ij}$ = Weighting between the ith and jth IDM

The analysis results of spatial distribution patterns were visualized using the Geographic Information System (ArcGIS 10.4.1) software, which is commonly called the Geographic Information System (GIS). GIS is a computer information system that processes and stores geographic data or information. GIS can connect various data at a certain point on earth, combine them, analyze them, and finally map the results.

This analysis aims to determine which villages are the focus of the Pandeglang KPPN development. The type of data used is the village potential administration map, IDM for 2015-2022, the Sunda Strait tsunami impact map, the Pandeglang Covid-19 distribution map, and the first analysis results. The results of this analysis are:

1) The pattern of the spatial distribution of KPPN village development in 2015-2022
2) autocorrelation map of KPPN village development in 2015-2022
3) map of recommended rural area locations

c. Multi-Source Descriptive Analysis

This analysis aims to formulate several recommendations for the Pandeglang KPPN development planning for the 2024-2029 period. The type of data used is the result of the first and second analyses, IDM from 2015-2022, RPJMN for the 2020-2024 period, RKP 2023, RKP

KPPN Pandeglang 2018-2023, and the attachment to the speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia 2022. The results of this data analysis are descriptions of recommendations for planning the development of the Pandeglang KPPN

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Time Series Analysis of Tabular and Spatial Data & Descriptive Analysis of Comparison of Multi-Year Tabular and Spatial Data



**Figure 1.** Identification of changes in the development status of KPPN Pandeglang villages for the 2015-2022 period

Based on Figure 1 above, it can be seen using time series analysis of tabular and spatial data that in 2015, which is the first year in time series analysis, it can be seen that there are three lagging villages, two developing villages, three developed villages, and one developed village. Independently with details, Jiput Village, Sukacai Village, and Tenjolahang Village have the status of underdeveloped villages. Banyubiru Village and Banyuresmi Village have the status of developing villages. Caringin Village and Teluk Village have the status of developed villages. Labuhan Village has the status of an independent village.

In 2019, which is the middle year in the time series analysis which is also the year before the Covid-19 pandemic and after the 2018 Sunda Strait Tsunami, it can be seen that there is one underdeveloped village, six developing villages, and one independent village, with the details of Sukacai Village having the status lagging village. Banyubiru Village, Banyuresmi Village, Caringin Village, Jiput Village, Teluk Village, and Tenjolahang Village are developing villages. Labuhan Village has an independent status. The December 2018 Sunda Strait Tsunami caused Caringin Village's and Teluk Village's declining status. The location of Caringin Village and Teluk Village, which are on the coast of the Sunda Strait, resulted in physical damage that impacted the economic activities in the village.

In 2022, which is the last year in the time series analysis and after the reduction in the number of Covid-19 infections, it can be seen that there are five developing villages, two developed villages, and one independent village, with details of Banyubiru Village, Banyuresmi Village, Jiput Village, Sukacai Village, and Tenjolahang Village has the status of a developing village. Caringin Village and Teluk Village have the status of developed villages. Labuhan Village has the status of an advanced village. After the decrease in the number of Covid-19 infections, there was relaxation, especially in the tourism sector. This situation impacted villages on the Sunda Strait Coast, which have potential tourism. It can be seen that the villages located on the Sunda Strait Coast are Caringin Village and Teluk Village.
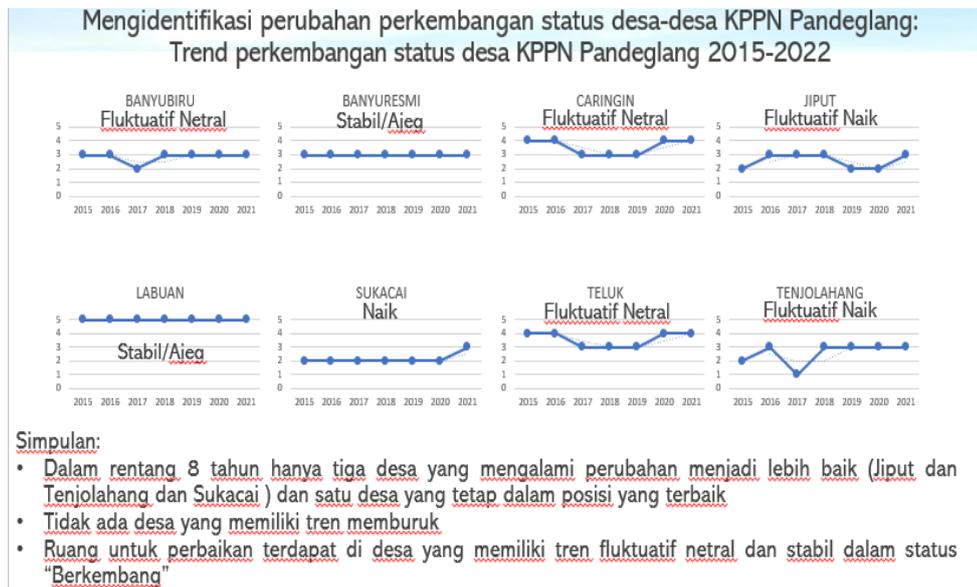
**Figure 2.** The dynamics of changes in the development status of the Pandeglang KPPN village

Figure 2 explains the dynamics of changes in the development of KPPN villages in Pandeglang, Banten, which have fluctuated or stabilized in several locations. Banyu Biru, Caringin, Jiput, Teluk, and Tenjolahang experience the development trend of Fluctuative/Neutral village status. For the development trend of Stable/Stable village status experienced by the villages of Banyuresmi and Labuan. While the development trend of the status of Naik village is in Sukacai village.

Based on Figure 2, from 2015 to 2022, the development trend of village status in Pandeglang Regency has changed for the better and has no trend of worsening. However, even though the development trend does not show negative things, villages that have Developing status need to be improved.

Spatial Pattern Analysis Using Moran's Index Value, Spatial Autocorrelation Analysis Using LISA Method & Spatial Comparison Descriptive Analysis



**Figure 3.** Development Village Index values for the 2015-2022 period

The analysis results using the Moran Index. The value of the Developing Village Index is obtained, as shown in Figure 3. The developing village index has criteria, namely if a village is said to be underdeveloped if it has an IDM value <0.6, a village is said to be developing if it has an IDM value> 0.6, a village is said to be advanced if it has an IDM value of > 0.7 and a village is said to be independent if it has an IDM > 0.8.

Based on the results of the analysis using the Moran Index in 2015, which is the first year in the Moran Index analysis, it can be seen that there are three lagging villages, two developing villages, three developed villages, and one independent village with details, Jiput Village, Sukacai Village,

and Tenjolahang Village has the status of an underdeveloped village with an IDM value of <0.6. Banyubiru Village and Banyuresmi Village are developing villages with an IDM value of >0.6. Caringin Village and Teluk Village have developed village statuses with an IDM value of >0.7. Labuhan Village has the status of an independent village with an IDM value of >0.8.

In 2019, which is the middle year in the time series analysis, which is also the year before the Covid-19 pandemic and after the 2018 Sunda Strait Tsunami, it can be seen that there is one underdeveloped village, six developing villages, and one independent village, with the details of Sukacai Village having the status underdeveloped villages with an IDM value of <0.6. Banyubiru Village, Banyuresmi Village, Caringin Village, Jiput Village, Teluk Village, and Tenjolahang Village are developing villages with an IDM value of >0.6. Labuhan Village has an independent status with an IDM value of >0.8. The December 2018 Sunda Strait Tsunami caused Caringin Village's and Teluk Village's declining status. The location of Caringin Village and Teluk Village, which are on the coast of the Sunda Strait, resulted in physical damage that impacted the economic activities in the village.

In 2022, which is the last year in the time series analysis and after the reduction in the number of Covid-19 infections, it can be seen that there are five developing villages, two developed villages, and one independent village, with details of Banyubiru Village, Banyuresmi Village, Jiput Village, Sukacai Village, and Tenjolahang Village has the status of a developing village with an IDM value of >0.6. Caringin Village and Teluk Village have developed village statuses with an IDM value of >0.7. Labuhan Village is an independent village with an IDM value of >0.8. After the reduction in the Covid-19 infection rate, there was relaxation, especially in the tourism sector. This situation impacted villages on the Sunda Strait Coast, which have potential tourism. It can be seen that the villages located on the Sunda Strait Coast are Caringin Village and Teluk Village.
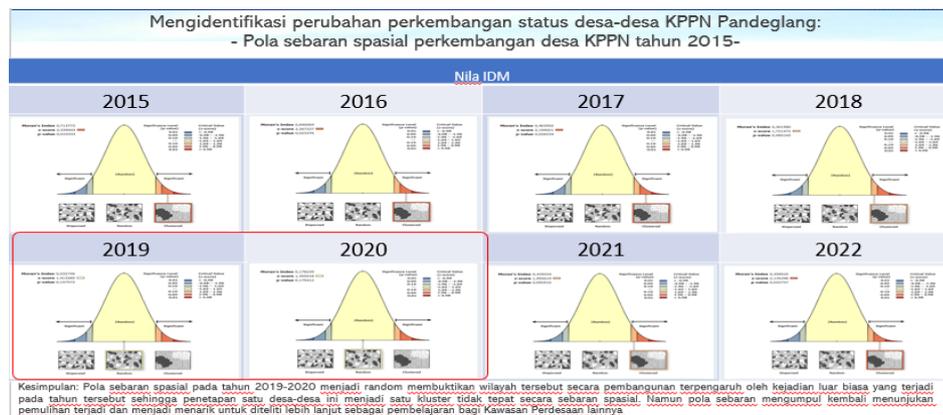


**Figure 4.** Pattern of spatial distribution of KPPN village development

In Figure 4 above, the pattern of the spatial distribution of rural areas is random, this means that development in the area is affected by natural disasters such as the tsunami and Covid-19, so the determination of village status as a cluster is not appropriate to explain partial distribution. However, the distribution patterns are gathering again, indicating recovery.

**Multi-Source Descriptive Analysis**

The results of this analysis produce several recommendations for rural area development planning to accelerate recovery are as follows:

a. Related rural area development plan (RPKP).facilities and accessibility that will be arranged should consider the construction of basic facilities in the northern area of the KPPN. In contrast, other facilities, such as ICT facilities, can be built outside the facilities under study in the southern region.

b. Covid-19 data has shown a decline, but rural area planning must be carried out for synergy and collaboration between religious tourism groups and nature tourism so that post-Covid-19 tourism activities can be put to good use.

c.  Post-tsunami infrastructure in the form of embankment installations in coastal areas of KPPNs can be used to convince religious tourists that this area already has better mitigation than before.
d.  Increasing the role of the private sector so that it is directed to the KPPN area, not only around the Carita Sub-District, where there are already many piling up.

This research was conducted in 8 villages in Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province. According to Law Number 26 concerning spatial planning, rural areas have main agricultural activities, including managing natural resources with the arrangement of area functions such as rural settlements, government services, social services, and economic activities. It can be concluded briefly that Rural Areas have the main agricultural activities, but in this study, not all villages depend on agricultural activities. Teluk Village and Caring Village have other activities to support the economy in the form of tourism potential because they are located on the coast.

The location, which is located on the Coastal Coast, is an opportunity and a challenge in itself for Teluk Village and Caringin Village. The main potential is the potential for other activities that can improve the village economy in the form of tourism activities. This potential can increase village development. Village development, according to Soedomo(Russian, 2021), is a business process designed to create an atmosphere that enables intelligent people to advance their economic standard of living and social life for the whole community with active participation and initiatives wholly originating from the community and with guidance and assistance from government institutions that act as a whole within the framework of a national policy the same one. Meanwhile, village development, according to Dharmawan(Syaputra, 2019)development is a gradual and non-repetitive shift in which it is filled with efforts or the realization of plans made in detail and includes essential themes of life as the subject of change and growth or improvement. The development of this village is not always in the context of agricultural activities but is also designed to improve the people's standard of living.

In order to achieve village development, there needs to be a unique mechanism, as stated by Ahmadi. According to him, the village development mechanism is a harmonious blend of community participation activities on the one hand and government activities on the other (Porajo et al., 2021). The success or failure of the implementation of village development is highly dependent on the apparatus and the community as the object or subject of development. This success can only be achieved by fully surrendering to the relevant officials with partners who can fully understand the needs of the village community. Furthermore, the community's needs are known only by the community itself. Therefore it is only possible to carry out development by involving the community as the subject of the development and the object that will enjoy the development results. By involving the community in the development process, it means increasing the success of the development itself.

This study showed that the villages recommended as KPPN centers were Teluk Village, Caringin Village, and Sukacai Village. In order to lead to village development, it is necessary to have community participation in developing their village, in addition to the government's role in providing guidance and the private sector from an investment perspective, so that village development is realized.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out, there has been progressing in the eight villages that became the object of study in the 2015-2022 period. However, in 2019, there was a decline in village status, especially in Teluk Village and Caringin Village, after being hit by the Sunda Strait Tsunami. In 2022, the whole village is progressing. Sukacai Village, which during the 2015-2021 period was an underdeveloped village, 2022 will become a developing village.

In order to boost the growth and development of villages after the Sunda Strait Tsunami disaster and the Covid-19 pandemic, the villages recommended as KPPN centers are Teluk Village, Caringin Village, and Sukacai Village. Teluk Village and Caringin Village were recommended to become the center of the KPPN because they are villages located on the coast of the Sunda Strait, which was affected by the tsunami in 2018, while Sukacai Village needs to be assisted because in the 2015-2021 period it will be challenging to get out of the status of a poor village..

The steps that need to be taken to accelerate the recovery of growth and development in the village that is recommended to become a KPPN center are as follows:

a. Creating basic facilities and infrastructure to support economic growth

b. Participatory planning in order to increase income from the tourism sector in villages that have tourism potential

c. Creating post-tsunami infrastructure and disaster mitigation education to reduce the risk of disaster impacts

d. Increasing the role of the private sector in village development planning.

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