COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

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ABSTRACT

Act No. 6 of 2014 Concerning Villages has accommodated various kinds of community participation as a part of recognition of the village, especially in Article 80 verse (1) which requires the involvement of the village community. The objectives of this study to find implementation of community participation in village development planning also there to apply the ideal form of community participatory in village planning. Efforts of the village government officers applying rules about participatory planning, discover Efforts of village government to promote participatory in development process and find solutions to solve by regulations.

Key words: Village Act, Community Participation, Village Development Planning

INTRODUCTION

Act No. 6 of 2014 explicitly assign tasks to the village government in this case led by the village head, namely governance, implementation of the development, community development, and community empowerment coordinating development participatory village.1

According to information from the Head of Village Development, Office of Village Community Empowerment Grobogan that they, the parties are invited to attend the meeting but did not voice their aspirations:

"It must be admitted that they came, but the active participation is still lacking, either in the process of village public consultation known as Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa (Musrenbangdes), village consultation known as Musyawarah Desa (Musdes) to implementation and accountability".

Under the applicable rules of Village communities entitled to express their aspirations, suggestions, and opinions orally or in writing in a responsible manner on the activities of the organization of village administration, the implementation of Village Development, Village community development and empowerment of village communities; but when Village Regulation, known as Peraturan Desa (Perdes) on village development plan is enacted not all people know the exact content of the product that village budget law although infographic which contains information about Village Budget, that called Anggaran Pembangunan dan Belanja Desa (APB Desa) installed in village halls and other strategic places.4

According to the District village assistant information officer Gubug, Grobogan. Exclusion from the entire community is justified by either the Chairman of the village's consultative agency or Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (BPD), which states:

"Participatory has not really implemented appropriately. All invitations for Musdes, musrenbangdes deployed, only, to the level of presence was not".

BPD head above statement to be expected since not optimal village officials in presenting the community. Plus about socialization laws on planning documents of the village, village officials are still lacking in performing its duties.

Thus in the implementation of the village administration related to public participation in practice is not in accordance with the legislation in force. In foundational philosophical theory of Indonesia, Pancasila contained the principle of community work, which puts the community work as a value to be realized in the formulation of legislation which then become the basis in realizing social welfare.6

Based on the background issues that have expressed, the issues covered include community participation, the role of village officials and efforts to encourage participatory planning.
METHODOLOGY

The research using a normative approach, with descriptive research specifications. While the data used there is a secondary data with primary data as a supporter. Secondary Data consist of primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Soetarjo Kartohadikusumo in the book entitled "The Village", argued that the word comes from the Sanskrit village called "Deshi" which means 'Land of Birth' or 'Land of Spilled Blood'. Furthermore, from Deshi said it formed the word village7. Meanwhile, according to Law No. 6 of 2014 About the village, the definition of the village is the village and the traditional village or called by other names, hereinafter called the Village, is the unity of the legal community who have boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage the affairs of government, from local interests based community initiatives, the right of origin, and / or customary rights recognized and respected in the governance system of the Republic of Indonesia8.

According to Law No. 6 of 2014 About the village (1):

"Village Development Plan as referred to in Article 79 held by involving village community 9".

In Article 79 of Law 6 of 2014 that the village development plan must comply with the following provisions10:

1. The village government planning Village Development in accordance with the authority to refer to the development planning Regency / City.

2. Village Development Plan, as prepared in futures include:

   a. Village Medium Term Development Plan for the period of 6 (six) years; and

   b. Annual Development Plan or called Village Government Work Plan, the elaboration of the Medium Term Development Plan for Village estimated time 1 (one) year.


4. Village Regulations on Medium Term Development Plan and the Village Government Work Plan is the only one in the village planning documents.

5. Medium Term Development Plan and the Village Government Work Plan is a guideline in preparing the Budget of the Village stipulated in Government Regulation.

According Adisasmita11 community participation can be defined as the involvement and the involvement of community members in development include activities in the planning and execution (implementation) development program.

Participatory planning is planning in its purpose involves the interests of the people, and in the process, the people involved either directly or indirectly12. In the context of the village, participatory development as a development management system in villages and Village areas that are coordinated by the head of the village to promote togetherness, family, and communal work mainstreaming in order to achieve peace and social justice13.

1. Participatory Planning System

Participatory planning is the planning that the objectives were involves interests of the people, and in the process, the people involved either directly or indirectly14. The characteristics of participatory planning among others by Wicaksono and Sugianto15: 1) Focused on the interests of society: based on the issues and needs facing society and prepared with attention of society meet the aspirations of mutual trust and open; 2) Participatory (involvement): Every community through meetings, obtain the same opportunities to contribute ideas without being hampered by the ability to talk, time and place; 3) Dynamic: reflects the interests and needs of all parties, as well as be sustainable and proactive; 4) Synergy: ensure the involvement of all stakeholders, stressing cooperation between administrative areas and geographies as well as any planned to be built wherever possible to be completeness existing, medium or built and pay attention to the interactions that occur among stakeholders; 5)

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7 Soetarjo Kartohadikusumo, Desa, 1988, Indonesian Monographs, Yogyakarta, Pg. 16
8 Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 6 of 2014, Loc. Cit. Law Article 1 Ketentuan Umum
9 Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 6 of 2014, Op. Cit. Article 80 paragraph (1)
10 Ibid. Article 79 paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5)
11 Raharjo Adisasmita, 2006. Pembangunan Pedesaan Dan Perkotaan, Graha Ilmu, Yogyakarta, Pg. 38
12 Alexander Abe, in 2002, Perencanaan Daerah Partisipatif, Pondok Edukasi, Solo, Pg. 82
13 Sri Eko Haryanto, 2015, Buku Pelengkap: Sistem Pembangunan Desa, Ministry of Village, Village Development and Transmigration Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta, Pg. 3
14 Alexander Abe, 2002, Op. Cit, Pg. 82
15 HAW. Widjaja, Pemerintahan Desa/Marga, 2003, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, Pg. 25
Legality: development planning carried out by reference to all applicable laws, uphold the ethics and values of society and does not provide an opportunity for abuse of authority and power; 6) Feasibility (realistic): Planning should be specific, measurable, can be run, and considering the time.

Further explained, participatory development as a development management system in villages and Village areas that are coordinated by the head of the village to promote togetherness, family, and communal world mainstreaming in order to achieve peace and social justice16.

2. Government Policy On Participatory Village Development Planning in Grobogan

Participatory village planning applied since the beginning of the process of drafting village medium term development plan known as Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa (RPJMDesa). Then the provisions on participatory village planning involving all elements of the villagers as a source of data and information17. Involvement of society in the context of Grobogan ordered by decree (declaring) Grobogan Number 18 Year 2015 Regarding Guidance Formulation Village Medium Term Development Plan, Government Work Plan and Implementation Village, Village Development Activities Article 5 (1) which reads18:

"Head Village in performing RPJM done by including elements of the village of village community"

Similarly, at the time of planning annual activities of village government, the Government Grobogan Regency had arranged through Rule of Regent known as Peraturan Bupati (Perbup) Grobogan Number 18 Year 2015 Regarding Guidance Formulation of Village Medium Term Development Plan, Government Work Plan known as Rencana Kerja Pemerintah (RKP) and the Implementation of Village Development Article 9 paragraph (1) that19:

"The mayor prepare RKP village by including elements of the village community"

Involvement of society in extracting ideas can through deliberations hamlet or special meetings of the community, which consists of20:

1. Figures: tradition, religion, society, education;
2. Group: farmers, fishermen, artisans, women, observers and protection of children, the poor; and
3. other community groups in accordance with the social and cultural conditions of the villagers.

3. Obstacles Faced in Efforts to Increase Public Participation in Planning Village Development and Village Government Conditioning

Conditioning of good town meeting village meetings, development planning meetings associated with the timing of the implementation of the conference or meeting in the village effect on attendance levels21:

"Except in the special case in the village of Tlogotirto quite a lot and quite complete in attendance, including cadre, barn manager or village owned enterprise called Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes), Youth they present quite a lot, a total of about 80 participants. Tlogotirto village government provide some sort of gift, door prize at present and proved a lot. There is another Banjarejo Village, Village fossils are coming, coincidence as I recall when musrenbangdes 2018 to 2019 until coming huddled in his village Hall said one of its citizens although it's not all the people are planting rice in paddy fields. "

According to the source that comes from the village head, the low level of attendance there are several contributing factors22:

"That's a lot of factors, perhaps because of his knowledge, or sometimes it needs to be an influence. The citizens do not understand the quickness of what? ".

In the interview Pelem Village Head known Kepala Desa (Kades) outlines several factors that is of public knowledge that relates to the needs of the community itself. Furthermore, the Chairman expressed BPD Pelem there are several reasons, among other23:

17 Republic of Indonesia, the Minister of Home Affairs No. 114 of 2014 on Guidelines for Village Development, Loc. Cit, Article 15 paragraph (1)
19 Grobogan, Grobogan Regent Regulation No. 18 Year 2015 Regarding Guidance Formulation Village Medium Term Development Plan, Government Work Plan and Implementation Village Development Activities, Loc. Cit. Article 9 paragraph (1)
20 Republic of Indonesia, the Minister of Home Affairs No. 114 of 2014 on Guidelines for Village Development, Op. Cit., Article 15 (2) and (3)
21 Deni Pramadya, Companion Village Empowerment Gubug Subdistrict, Grobogan, Results Interview, interview dated December 27, 2018
22 Siswoyo, Pelem Village Head, District Gabus, Grobogan, Results Interview, interview dated July 6, 2019
23 Sapto Widodo, Head of the BPD Pelem, District Gabus, Grobogan, Results Interview, interview dated July 6, 2019
“One factor that comes in meeting the public when it was still no fear to express, at least in the Village Hall also was silent without being able to express ideas and mostly so”.

Furthermore Chairman Pelem BPD describes the fears of citizens\textsuperscript{24}:

“Actually, just right most of the citizens of this critical meaning initiative, courage in the forum to express opinions that are sometimes in public office or RT / RW there was nobody, that is, participatory to the village Pelem still limited in institutional village”.

That is terrified or rather the reluctance for allegedly feel bad factors that cause people reluctant in the official forums even in places that are usually used deliberations in the village is the village hall, so its participatory still localized within the scope of village institutions.

4. Apparatus understanding Village to the Rules Relating to Development Involving Community Participation

Regarding the condition of the village is less adjusting apparatus regulation. From the results of some informants interviewed Companion Village Empowerment, associated with a formal position within society participation already. The following description of the sources of Companion Village\textsuperscript{25}:

“Well, I think for things formal hell already. Many village heads, strips, and other village officials who formally have understood. For example, should socialization in the form of infographics for example. But I see still reluctant to socialization budget, also engage residents to come to Musdes, Musrenbangdes, and similar, less than optimal due to abort a compulsory course “.

The villages in Grobogan too many also recruit villages, most of the young with a good ability to overcome obstacles in the implementation of government including participatory function, for example, according to one companion village\textsuperscript{26}:

“The condition of lack of human resources is still helped by the operator of the village, the village government administrative executor status of municipal officials. In Tlogotirto example, the village has been advanced and are reluctant to learn, just Tlogotirto has municipal officials who take care of a problem that every village Village website activity certainly been posted including APBDes matter. ”

The discrepancy between the regulation of the practice in the field are also due to lack of supervision of village supra although the information from the other party even Professional Companion of Village Development and Empowerment Program that called Tenaga Pendamping Profesional Program Pembangunan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa (TPP P3MD) to institutions where an escort is assigned according to rank.

5. Efforts What Do To Increase Public Participation in Village Development Planning

Have been made to increase community participation in village development planning, namely giving gifts to participants of Musdes and Musrenbangdes and in village meetings, even to support other village programs.

According to the Chairman of BPD Pelem\textsuperscript{27}:

“Suwatu Village and Tlogotirto Village was also in every meeting every Musdes development planning from beginning to end so that people do not bored, there is a door prize. It is actually quite remarkable. ”

Another innovation is done by Pelem village administration, as proposed by Pelem Village Head\textsuperscript{28}:

“It’s a new start socializing yesterday I form (of) Hamlet let more leverage from closer to the villagers and that to think hard tingkat nian village residents who came to the village hall, and the more effective it really is”.

Regarding the ways in which the village administration, namely Pelem Village Head or Kades Pelem and BPD to mobilize community participation is\textsuperscript{29}:

“If I had advice are more likely to pick up the ball if the concept of government in this case wants to actually creating the transparency it means to be brave to pick up the ball means’re also in Act Village, the participation of citizens. That means it’s not only the construction of the project Kadesh, but proposals from citizens. When the village head began to understand this means my office alone may be as Kades, only to carry out programs to build the village still have need of society. ”

\textsuperscript{24} Sapto Widodo, Head of the BPD Pelem, District Gabus, Grobogan, Results Interview, interview dated July 6, 2019
\textsuperscript{25} Deni Pramadya, Companion Village Empowerment Gubug Subdistrict, Grobogan, Results Interview, interview dated December 27, 2018
\textsuperscript{26} Deni Pramadya, Companion Village Empowerment Gubug Subdistrict, Grobogan, Results Interview, interview dated July 5, 2019
\textsuperscript{27} Sapto Widodo, Head of the BPD Pelem, District Gabus, Grobogan, Results Interview, interview dated July 6, 2019
\textsuperscript{28} Siswoyo, Loc. Cit, 2019
\textsuperscript{29} Sapto Widodo, Head of the BPD Pelem, District Gabus, Grobogan, Results Interview, interview dated July 6, 2019
Thus did the increase was limited to village officials, not to the public. At issue, have not found any information regarding the capacity increase ever carried out into the community, thus the possibility of increasing the capacity of communities still lacking, especially in regard to an increased ability to plan participatory village.

CONCLUSION

By regulation in Grobogan District, involvement of community participation in Village development planning has been governed by local regulations through T. Grobogan's No. 18 year 2015 about technical indicators of the village's medium-term development plan, the village government's work plan and Village development implementation in Grobogan District only regulates the obligation of the village head to involve the elements of the village community in the preparation of village planning but there is no affirmation of the elements of the village community involved as in regulation of the Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Indonesia, Permendagri No. 114 year 2014 about Village development guidelines mentioned in detail and other community groups in accordance with the social condition of the village community. Village studies as part of the data/information for materials Musrenbangdes should also be done with poor groups and women. Therefore, the poor and female groups should really be encouraged to attend and voice their opinions.

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