

**FORMULATION OF CEMETERY LAND POLICY IN
KARANGNANGKA VILLAGE, KEDUNGBANTENG DISTRICT,
BANYUMAS REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Concerns about decreasing availability of burial land as a result of grave restoration continue to worry the Karangnangka Village Government, Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency. The land that should be enough for several burrows is not enough because people always build/give gravestones and ceramics for certain purposes. If this is allowed to continue, it is possible that the availability of burial land will run out. Departing from this concern, the Karangnangka Village Government and the Karangnangka Village Consultative Body (BPD) discussed this issue in the Village Deliberation (Musdes). The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method with in-depth interviews regarding the issue of burial grounds in Karangnangka Village. The theory used in this research is a summary of theories from experts put forward by Budi Winarno (2014) regarding the four stages of public policy formulation, namely problem formulation, policy agenda, selection of policy alternatives and policy determination. From the policy formulation stage, it is hoped that it will be able to produce a public policy.

Keywords; formulation, cemetery land, policy.

A. INTRODUCTION

According to Law Number 6 of 2014, Villages are villages and traditional villages or referred to by other names, hereinafter referred to as Villages, are legal community units that have territorial boundaries and are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, rights. origins, and/or traditional rights recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Karangnangka Village is a village located in Kedungbanteng sub-district, Banyumas.

According to the Developing Village Index (IDM Kemendesa) Karangnangka Village is one of the villages that is classified as advanced. The indicators in the Ministry of Villages' IDM include the Social Resilience Index, Economic Resilience

Index and Ecological or environmental Resilience Index. The Social Resilience Index consists of several aspects to measure, namely education, health, social capital and housing. The Economic Resilience Index consists of aspects of community production diversity, access to trade centers and markets, logistics access, banking and credit access and regional openness. Lastly, the Ecological or environmental Resilience Index which consists of environmental quality, natural disasters and disaster response. If we look at the Ecological Resilience Index in terms of environmental quality aspects, one of the influencing factors is fertility and availability of land.

The availability of land in Karangnangka Village is decreasing due to the continued increase in buildings. Mortality and fertility dynamics continue to occur which of course greatly influences the availability of land for both residential and burial purposes. One of the problems in Karangnangka Village regarding land use is concern about limited burial space. If the tomb is made of stone/ceramic, it will take up a wider space. So the Karangnangka Village government is trying to overcome this problem. A grave is a place to live, reside, rest, which is the last resting place for humans who have died, and a grave is the land where bodies are buried. The definition of a public burial place (TPU) is an area of land provided for burial purposes for everyone without distinction of religion or class, the management of which is carried out by the Regional Government and Village Government. If this problem is not resolved, the burial land will eventually run out, this is a concern for several parties in Karangnangka Village. Therefore, the Karangnangka village government brought this concern to the Village Conference together with the Village Consultative Body..

B. METHOD

The research method used is descriptive qualitative through in-depth interviews with informants. This interview technique is used to obtain information and primary data from informants. In this interview, an interview guide was prepared in advance. The sources who provided information were one village head, one village secretary and one village official. The theory used in this research is a summary of theories from several experts which were later put forward by Budi Winarno (2014). There are four stages of policy formulation, namely problem formulation, policy agenda, selection of policy alternatives, and policy determination.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on Banyumas Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2014 concerning Management of Burial Places, the limited land as a natural resource and the increasingly rapid growth of housing and residential development means that the need for land in its social function needs to be regulated in anticipation of the increasing needs of the community. Based on trend analysis, the death rate in Banyumas Regency is 0.60 per hundred or around 9,205 people per year. Assuming the land requirement for a grave is 3.5 m², the burial land that must be provided is 3.22 ha/year. Burial places, cremation and storage of bodies are social needs that have the potential to give rise to horizontal conflicts in society.

Therefore, optimizing the use of land for burial places needs to be regulated in legal products as a basis for management by paying attention to the principles of efficiency and justice while still considering humanitarian aspects so that social order and orderly development are achieved in accordance with the district spatial planning plan. The enactment of Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas shows that the need for objective conditions and situations of legal development requires a review of Banyumas Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 1993 concerning Permits to Build Decorations on Graves because it is no longer appropriate to the current situation. On the other hand, the rapid growth of housing and settlements also requires public policy regarding the need for burial places.

In arranging burial grounds, the Karangnangka Village government is concerned that the need for cemeteries is increasing while the available land is very limited. This is because many people are carrying out tomb restoration. The cemetery land used is land owned by the village. The influence of culture in the village and the absence of regulations on burial layout have caused the availability of burial space to become increasingly limited.

Due to this concern, the Karangnangka Village Government held internal discussions regarding burial grounds in Karangnangka Village. So the policy formulation process occurs. Policy Formulation is also known as a stage that helps determine public policy, in this stage the boundaries of the policy itself are formulated. Subarsono (2011) as a public policy expert believes that problem formulation can be viewed as a process consisting of four stages, namely: problem search, problem

definition, problem specification, problem recognition. The core of the public policy cycle is policy formulation because this is where subtasks of public policy will be determined or formulated as alternatives for solving society's problems. In this case, the Karangnangka Village Government has attempted to formulate a policy so that it can be made into a policy within the Karangnangka Village. Budi Winarno (2014) concluded from the opinions of several experts that in policy formulation there are four stages which are implemented systematically, namely:

1. First stage, problem formulation. Exploring and formulating the problem is the most fundamental step in policy formulation. To be able to formulate a policy well, public problems must be recognized and well defined.
2. Second Stage, Policy Agenda Not all public problems will be included in the policy agenda, these problems will compete with one another. Only certain problems will ultimately make it onto the policy agenda. Public problems that are included in the policy agenda will then be discussed by policy formulators.
3. Third stage, selecting policy alternatives to solve the problem. At this stage, policy formulators will be faced with various alternative policy options that will be taken to solve the problem. Policy formulators will be faced with a battle of interests between various actors involved in policy formulation. In this condition, policy choices will be based on compromises and negotiations that occur between interested actors.
4. Fourth stage, policy determination. After one of the many policy alternatives offered is decided to be taken as a way of solving the problem, then the final stage in policy making is to determine the chosen policy so that it has binding legal force (Mulia, 2019).

From these stages, the Karangnangka Village Government through village meetings discussed burial grounds in Karangnangka Village, namely in the north and south cemeteries, carried out a policy formulation process starting from:

1. The first stage is problem formulation through defining and recognizing the problem. The problem formulation in Karangnangka Village is that it is clear that there is concern regarding the increasing need for cemeteries while the available land is limited. The definition of this problem is that the village government is concerned if there is an implementation of cemetery restoration

so that the graves that should be able to accommodate several bodies become very limited, even though deaths continue to occur.

2. The second stage, namely the policy agenda. At this stage, policy makers at the Karangnangka village level hold a village deliberation together with the Village Consultative Body (BPD) to select the issue of burial arrangements and discuss the need for cemeteries and limitations of available land so that regulations regarding the arrangement of cemeteries are created.
3. The third stage is selecting policy alternatives. Regulations regarding the arrangement of graves are clarified with provisions in the form of a prohibition on graves not being allowed to be cast and ceramicized in excess of the maximum size limit for graves in general. In this case, an alternative policy was formulated in the form of a suggestion that graves be given identification marks in the form of tombstones as the clear name of the grave. Apart from that, everyone who makes the pilgrimage is obliged to clean and care for the tomb.
4. The fourth stage of policy determination. In the final stage, after deliberation, the provisions/alternatives chosen by the Karangnangka Village Government are circulated to the community as an appeal so that people who will later carry out funerals can understand and comply with these regulations. Before it becomes a valid village regulation, it would be better if this regulation is used as an appeal first to see the community's response to the appeal. If there are residents who feel objections and are disadvantaged regarding this appeal, then this can be a consideration for the policy that will be taken later. In this process, the village government is only able to make appeals to the community.

In accordance with the material on the 9 public policy formulation models presented during the lecture, the Karangnangka Village burial ground policy formulation model includes institutional/institutional policy formulation models. Why is that? Because the issue of burial land is a concern for the village government, the village government in this case is an institution. Which is then communicated to the Village Consultative Body and the wider community.

So far, the response from the people of Karangnangka Village regarding the appeals from the Karangnangka Village government is that most of the people agree but some do not agree. Then, why hasn't this appeal been made a village

regulation? However, this is very disturbing. Firstly, because this is something related to religion (an element of SARA), it is less ethical when regulated by binding regulations. Second, because the process of legalizing village regulations takes quite a long time and must go through the approval of the regent, it takes time to make them into village regulations. Based on the experience of previous village regulations, there are two village regulations, namely regarding the environment which was made in 2019 containing regulations related to efforts to protect flora and fauna in Karangnangka Village and village regulations regarding levies that are not collected by the regional government in 2021. However, until Today there is no clarity from the regional government regarding the legality of these village regulations.

D. CONCLUSION

In facing concerns regarding the availability of burial land, the Karangnangka Village Government has made an appeal as a result of policy formulation in Karangnangka Village. The Karangnangka village policy formulation process has gone through several stages, although it has not yet produced a policy in the form of village regulations. This is because making village regulations is not easy. It requires quite a long procedure, and so far the public's response as an evaluation of this appeal is still unclear. Look at the village regulations that have been made previously regarding the environment and levies which have not yet been approved by the Regent. Therefore, the Karangnangka Village Government has not yet issued a Village Regulation regarding burial grounds, only an appeal.

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