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| **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT IN KARANGSALAM KIDUL VILLAGE, KEDUNGBANTENG DISTRICT, BANYUMAS REGENCY** **1 Deka Aepama, 2 Farida Nur Aini**1FISIP, Universitas Wijayakusuma Purwokerto2FISIP, Universitas Wijayakusuma Purwokerto1daepama@gmail.com ,2faridafisip@gmail.com  |
| **ABSTRACT**  |
| In the research, the implementation of Musrengbangdesn was studied in more depth in Karangsalam Kidul Village, Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency. In the process of holding this Musrengbang, there were several interesting phenomena that occurred, especially related to steps to involve the community and stakeholders to harmonize the resulting development plans. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. Determining informants used the Purposive Sampling method. The analysis of research results uses an interactive analysis model. Based on data analysis and discussion of research results, it can be concluded that the implementation of the Karangsalam Kidul Village Musrenbangdes for short-term (one year) village development plans has generally gone well. There is already participation by women in the Pre-Musrenbangdes Stage. Women's participation was also seen at the implementation stage of the Karangsalam Kidul Village Musrenbangdes. Apart from public participation, the policy-making process must also consider the factual evidence that exists in society. |
| **Keywords;** Public; Participation; Village Development |

1. **INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is a country that adheres to democracy. Democracy is a form of government in which all citizens have the same right to express their opinions. As a democratic country, Indonesia provides freedom for its citizens to participate directly or through representatives in the formulation, development and implementation of policies that affect people's lives. One indicator of creating a democratic atmosphere is active and direct participation from the community. This means that the people or citizens participate in decision making.

Community involvement in the process of making development policies is regulated in stages in accordance with the Joint Circular Letter of the Minister of Home Affairs and the State Minister for National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas Number: 008/M.PPN/01/1007.050/164/SJ concerning Technical Instructions for the Implementation of the 2007 Musrenbangda. One of the means provided by the government for the community to play a role in regional development planning is through the Development Planning Conference (Musrenbang) based on the regulations of Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, which institutionalizes Musrenbang at all levels of government to make long-term development planning. long term, medium term development planning, and regional government work planning. At the village level, Village Consultative Councils are also held between the Village Consultative Body, Village Government, and community elements based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 of 2014, held by the Village Consultative Body to agree on strategic matters.

Development Planning Conference, hereinafter abbreviated as Musrenbang. Village Musrenbang is a discussion forum for village residents which is held to discuss village problems and potential so that they are well identified to provide clear direction for appropriate actions according to the priority scale and implemented in overcoming problems or maximizing potential as a basis for village government work programs implementing budgeting and annual village activities. Musrengbangdes is a forum that must be held at least once a year.

The study of policy formulation pays close attention to the nature (formulation) of public problems. Because (formulating) public problems is a big fundamental in formulating public policy so that its direction is correct, appropriate and appropriate. Problem formulation, according to Dunn (2003), will really help policy analysts to discover hidden assumptions, diagnose public problems, map possible goals, combine opposing/contradictory views, and design new policy opportunities.

In this research, the village where we looked at the implementation of the Musrengbangdes was Karangsalam Kidul Village, Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency. In the process of holding this Musrengbang, there were several interesting phenomena that occurred, especially related to steps to involve the community and stakeholders to harmonize the resulting development plans. An interesting phenomenon is that the people of Karangsalam Kidul Village are critical of the policy plans that will be formulated in the Musrengbangdes but the nature of the community is still regional. Regionalism here means that each community prioritizes development in its own region. Apart from that, the people of Karangsalam Kidul Village also pay close attention to women's participation.

One of the policies discussed in the Karangsalam Kidul Village Musrengbangdes was increasing Village Original Income (PADES), in this case the Karangsalam Kidul village government made a policy, namely the development of a Tourism Village through the construction of Garuda Park as an effort to increase village income in the tourism sector. As a village that is experiencing development, the Tourism Village certainly requires community involvement. However, in this case, Karangsalam Kidul Village, as a village that is said to be a semi-city, has less community participation. In this regard, it is of course necessary to carry out research related to community participation in planning and developing tourist villages in Karangsalam Kidul. Based on this idea, we conducted research on how community participation in planning and developing tourist villages in Karangsalam Kidul Village, Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency.

1. **METHOD**

In this research the author uses a qualitative descriptive approach, namely a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written words from people and observed behavior (Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong, 2004: 3). The research location is Karangsalam Kidul Village, Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency. Meanwhile, informants in this research included Village Officials and the Community. The data collection technique was carried out in three stages, first in-depth interviews, second observation, and third documentation. This research uses or takes the interactive analysis model from Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014:13) with four analysis components, namely data collection, data condensation, data display. and draw conclusions (Conclusions Drawing).

1. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In order to prepare a Regional Government Work Plan which functions as an annual planning document, the Region needs to hold a Development Planning Deliberation forum (Musrenbang) in stages, starting from the village/kelurahan, sub-district, district/city level up to the provincial level, including holding an Apparatus Work Unit Forum Regional/Provincial, Regency and City (SKPD Forum). The planning process requires community involvement, including through public consultation or village development planning meetings as a superior form of democratic practice. Good governance occurs when there is high correspondence between what the community wants and what the government does (Hikmawati, 2013).

Good community participation is expected to represent the needs of society as a whole. At this planning and budgeting stage, women's participation must be ensured to voice their needs. Women or groups of women must be ensured to participate in every Musrenbang so that their needs and interests can be represented. According to the Circular of the Minister of State for National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas and the Minister of Home Affairs, women must be in the composition of the delegation. For this reason, here it is necessary to ensure that in the Karangsalam Kidul Village Musrenbangdes delegation there are female representatives because based on data from kemendesa.go.id Karangsalam Kidul Village received a score of 56.46 in village women's participation, of course this is a concern in the policy formulation process to the evaluation process of village policy.

Apart from the involvement of village women, the Village Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) also include sustainable development goals in the village economy. With the implementation of regional autonomy where the government gives authority to regions to manage their own households, in order to accelerate development, this must be utilized to the maximum extent possible by regional governments in order to develop the potential of the region, including tourism potential which can be used as one of the potential opportunities. to bring in Village Original Income (PADES) and economic growth for the community in the village. Village Original Income according to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 113 of 2014 states that village original income is all money received through the village account which is the village's right in one budget year which does not need to be paid back by the village. Village income consists of: Village Original Income (PAD); Transfer Income; and other income (Yuliansyah, 2016).

In order to increase original income and fulfill Village Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) in the economic sector, the Karangsalam Kidul Village government through Musrengbangdes has created a policy, namely the development of tourist villages. The implementation is carried out through the construction of Garuda Park. The construction of this park has been used as a development plan for Garuda Park, which has been around since 2022 and will be implemented at the end of 2022. In its implementation there are several stages, namely planning, development implementation, management and evaluation. The first stage of planning is making a site plan, preparing the budget and budget sources and planning human resources. A site plan or site plan is a two-dimensional drawing that contains a conceptual description or map of a plan for dividing a building or plot. Currently, the development has reached the construction implementation stage, namely equalizing the land and making a lumbang for the pool. The construction of Garuda Park is located on Jalan KS. Tubun, south of "Blumbang Amba".

Development of a Tourism Village requires community involvement as the main actor in tourism activities in the Tourism Village. Because in developing tourist villages, the community is the subject and object of tourist village development. Therefore, community participation must be present in all tourism village development processes. Community involvement is also needed in maintaining local cultural values which need to be promoted without destroying them. Tourism Village Development is one way of sustainable community-based tourism development with the aim of equitable development of the tourism sector in the regions. In simple terms, the concept of community participation is the involvement of one party in community activities carried out by other parties.

According to Tikson (2001, in Wardana, 2018) participation is a process where the community as stakeholders is involved in influencing and controlling development in their respective places. The community participates actively in community life through the decision-making process and the acquisition of resources and their use. Tikson also explained further that community-based tourism development is an approach where the community has a very important role in supporting the development of tourist villages.

The Karangsalam Kidul Village Government feels it is necessary to increase community participation in implementing its development. This can be done through the formation of POKDARWIS (Tourism Awareness Group) involving community members as members. Proper tourism development in solving related problems will enable the Tourism Village to contribute to increasing the village's original income, opening up new job opportunities, improving the quality of human resources in the tourism sector, so that it is hoped that it can help reduce the poverty rate around the Karangsalam Kidul village area. .

The problem of people who tend to have a regional mindset when proposing programs to be formulated at the Village Musrenbang is of course related to the SDGs in the field of equitable village growth and villages without gaps, which respectively still show scores of 35.40 and 19.07 according to data from kemendesa.go.id p. This can certainly hinder the implementation of village development if it is not paid attention to. Schneider (1982) mentions 5 factors that influence the success of implementation, namely: viability, theoretical integrity, scope, capacity and unintended consequences. Equitable development of non-physical villages needs to be carried out in tandem with the development of Tourism Villages in Karangsalam Kidul Village so that the scope of development can be wider.

1. **CONCLUSION**

The implementation of the Karangsalam Kidul Village Musrenbangdes for the short-term (one year) village development plan has generally gone well. There is already participation by women in the Pre-Musrenbangdes Stage. Women's participation was also seen at the implementation stage of the Karangsalam Kidul Village Musrenbangdes. Wide community participation can be beneficial for local government to become more transparent and accountable, whereas top-down regulations from elites can kill the spirit of civil society. Apart from public participation, the policy-making process must also consider the factual evidence that exists in society. Regulatory failures are often due to weaknesses in factual, evidence-based policy analysis. Therefore, regulatory improvements need to be supported by appropriate scientific methods, such as descriptive data, secondary analysis findings, evaluation reports and policy analysis. Apart from that, the Village Sustainable Development Goals (TPB/SDGs) as a development reference need to be noted in the process of policy formulation and policy evaluation.

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