

Transparency Of Village Development Planning Deliberations (Musrenbangdesa) As A Policy Direction

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Abstract

The Village Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbangdesa) in Kandangapi Village, Cijaku District, Lebak Regency has been carried out properly. This research is important to find out how the role of Village Governments and Village Institutions as policy makers when carrying out their duties, namely realizing transparent development planning deliberations to village communities. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach method by observation, interviews and data in the field. While technical analysis uses data triangulation, which is collecting data from various sources and then digging for a truth. In the implementation of Musrenbangdesa there is less transparency, policy direction is less disciplined, and priority programs are not based on research studies. In addition, it is more about the interests of the group so that the programs that run are less optimally felt by the community, especially in the field of empowerment and development of rural communities.

Keywords: *Transparency, Village Development Planning Deliberation*

Diterima:; Direvisi:; Disetujui:

INTRODUCTION

The involvement of village communities in the implementation of village development planning deliberations will result in strong transparency or openness to the village community. Transparency is not just openness, but also part of the responsibility of a job that has been done by certain parties. In addition, transparency is part of public services that are open, accessible, and easy to understand by all parties (Effendi, 2023). The quality of public services is the suitability of services provided to customers or someone with standardized standards in providing good service (Kurniawan & Khairusy, 2020). According to (Attaqy & Khairudin, 2022), transparency is needed as a container or provider of information and storage systems that can be easily obtained by anyone. In storage, of course, it must be confidential and only certain people can access and manage, with the aim that the data stored and to be informed is kept safe. According to Krina in (Umbu & Uma, 2024) there are several principles of transparency that can be measured through mechanisms; Ensure a system of openness and standardization of all public service processes, mechanisms that facilitate public inquiries about public policies and services as well as processes within the public sector, and mechanisms that facilitate reporting of information dissemination and irregularities in the actions of public officials in serving. Thus, to create transparency, community involvement must be carried out in the implementation of activities, so that communication and complete information are built.

Development basically aims to realize welfare and protect society in general. In addition, village development aims at the quality of life of the community and life on status such as social problems, economic problems, and problems with market and political interests (F. Setiawan, 2023). In today's reality, social problems are considered by influential communities as something undesirable, intolerable, or as a threat to the basic values of society, so they require group action to solve them (Nurchahya, 2019). On economic issues, rural communities consist of various

aspects, such as economic development, human resources, natural resources, and infrastructure (quoted from <http://inata.co.id/mediainata/melihat-permasalahan-menjadi-potensi-desa> (Wednesday/27/03/2024)).

Village development planning deliberations carried out by the Village Consultative Board involve the Village Government, village institutions, village community elements, youth elements, and other elements to produce mutual agreements. If the agreement has been determined, it can be included in the development planning document. Therefore, a shared vision and ideals are needed which are contained in the form of village political documents to be prepared systematically, measurably and can promise results according to the aspirations, interests, and needs of villagers (Ariadi, 2023). Village development planning as stated in article 78 paragraph (2) is prepared on a term basis as stated in article 79 paragraph (2) that: Village Medium-Term Development Plan for a period of 6 (six) years, and Village Annual Development Plan or so-called Village Government Work Plan, is a description of the Village Medium-Term Development Plan for a period of 1 (one) year (A. Setiawan et al., 2020). It is clear that the development planning deliberations have resulted in a mutual agreement that guidelines must be made to be a reference for development to be more disciplined.

In (Mustanir et al., 2018) village development planning deliberations, the Village Government also has the right, authority and obligation to lead the village government, namely organizing its own household and is the main organizer and person in charge in the fields of government, development and community in the context of organizing village government affairs. As an organizer who has this authority, all fields must be fulfilled so that there is equitable development in each region in the future, so as to create fair development. According to Afiffuddin in (Hariyanto, 2021) development must be fair for humans, nature, and its sustainability must be maintained by humans. For this reason, the condition of humans and nature must be better because in the sense of development is to be better that is sustainable. In addition, according to Dwiningwarni & Amrulloh in (Kusumawati et al., 2021), village development must prioritize togetherness, kinship, and cooperation in order to realize peace and social justice. If all that is done, it will create a better togetherness, sustainability.

As is well known, rural communities in development planning are part of participation, how to provide input that is considered a priority. According to Sesilia Kristina Kusen in (Fakhira & Salam, 2023) community members' participation in development, such as activities in planning and implementing local community development programs or projects. In addition, it is the actualization of the willingness and willingness of community members to sacrifice, as well as participation in the implementation of the program. So that through community participation, the government can provide its aspirations with a plan that is implemented comprehensively, a good strategy so that development results can be more effective and efficient.

Development planning deliberations in Kandangsapi village, Cijaku District, Lebak Regency in its implementation involved elements of village institutions, and village community leaders. This is to be more open to rural communities in determining policy directions and future development directions, ranging from implementation, development, coaching, to empowering rural communities. However, in fact, not all villages do according to the priority needs of the community, but only the interests of policy makers. So if that happens, deliberation is only as a formality or aborts its obligations, not by mutual agreement of the participants of the deliberation.

Seeing this phenomenon, researchers are very interested in wanting to know how the implementation of Development Planning Deliberation in Kandangsapi Village, Cijaku District, Lebak Regency. Whether the implementation is based on input from deliberation participants to determine as a priority need, or only as a formality that has been led by stakeholders to launch their wishes.

THEORETICAL STUDIES

1. Village Development Planning Conference (Musrenbangdesa)

In (Uceng et al., 2019) Village Development Planning (Musrenbang) deliberations are community consultation forums carried out to discuss problems and potential of the Village so

that they are well and clearly identified for actions according to the priority scale. Village Development Planning Deliberation is a deliberation between the Village Consultative Body (BPD), Village Government to determine development priorities, programs or activities to be carried out, as well as various Village Development needs funded by the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (Mendagri, 2014). According to Djohani in (Firmansyah et al., 2023) that the village Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) is an annual deliberative forum for village stakeholders organized by public institutions, namely the village government, and in collaboration with other residents to agree on the Village Development Work Plan (Village RKP). Village Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbangdesa) is a meeting between residents and the village government, and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) as the organizer to be agreed or stipulated in the Village Government Work Plan document (RKP Desa) which will be carried out one year.

2. Transparency

According to Alfonita in (Sari et al., 2022) transparency is a broad concept related to the availability of information (*supply side of transparency*). According to Isma in (Mualifu et al., 2019) transparency must have a clear principle of information openness, in order to know and be able to get access to the widest information by the public. In the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 20 of 2018 concerning Village Financial Management, it is explained that Transparency is a principle of openness that allows the community to know and get the widest access to information about government administration, which includes information about policies, the process of making, implementation and the results achieved (Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018). That way, if the principle of transparency is implemented properly, it will produce complete information and can be trusted by the public.

Mardiasmo explained in (Armaningsih, 2019) transparency is defined as openness to public resource management activities carried out by the government. Transparency is emphasized more on information, especially regarding finance and fiscal which must be done in a form that is easily understood by the public, transparency can be done if the duties and authorities are clear, the availability of information to the public, the openness of the budgeting process, and the guarantee of integrity from independent parties regarding fiscal forecasts, information, and elaboration.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach in (Wekke, 2020) is a method used to describe phenomena that occur in the field, by describing the social symptoms studied without making relationships and comparisons. The purpose of the study was to find out in depth about the implementation of Village Development Planning Deliberation in Kandangsapi Village, Cijaku District, Lebak Regency. Data collection techniques, research directly conducts interviews, observations, and documentation (Fakhira & Salam, 2023). The data that has been collected is the content of an in-depth discussion on ongoing research.

Analysis of research data begins by examining all available data from various sources: interviews, observations, field notes, personal documents, official documents, photographic images and so on. The data that has been collected is studied, analyzed, and reduced by making a core summary (abstraction). The analytical technique used in data triangulation technique research is carried out by collecting data from various different sources and then exploring the truth of certain informants through various methods and sources of data acquisition (Wekke, 2020).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Regulation (Mendagri, 2014) Village Development Planning Deliberation includes several discussions, namely: Report on the Results of Village Assessment, Formulation of Policy Direction or Vision and Mission, and Priority Plan for Village Government Activities. These criteria are referenced in research whether transparency is already a planning discipline or vice versa:

a. Village Assessment Report

Assessment of village conditions is a research activity on aspects of community life carried out by the community based on their needs, including economic aspects, socio-cultural life, education, health, political life, and others. From the results of the assessment, information will be obtained about the conditions or conditions in the village, consisting of problems and needs expressed by the village community, and local potential that can be used as a resource for the development of community activities.

In that section, the Village Government has not used research assessments, because of the limited human resources it has so that during development planning deliberations in the village all stakeholders carry out as they are. When the deliberation is determined not based on the identification of the problem, but based on the assumptions of participants in the forum such as development activities and community empowerment not the maximum results. In addition to lack of transparency, priority plans, and lack of target.

b. Direction of Village Development Policy

The formulation of village development policy direction is an elaboration of the vision and mission of the Village Head as a dream or intention in achieving pre-planned ideals from public issues. Impian aims to improve and develop Village Governance, Development, Empowerment and development of village communities in an honest, trustworthy and professional manner for the benefit of rural communities.

The direction of village development policy in Kandangsapi Village, Cijaku District, Lebak Regency is in the guidelines for the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes). Guidelines are made by the Village Government which have been established together with the Village Consultative Body (BPD) and are known by all elements of the village community. The guideline is the basis or legal umbrella that contains the vision and mission of the village head consisting of the implementation, development, empowerment, and development of the village community for 6 years, starting from serving as Village Head until the end of his term of office. Looking at the existing guidelines, the policy direction has a good goal, namely to improve the previous government in meeting the needs of rural communities. In the direction of the policy, how the programs to be implemented can create jobs, develop decent infrastructure, and improve the welfare of rural communities.

However, in its implementation, the policy direction becomes less clear so that the program is less optimally felt by the community, especially in the field of empowerment and development of rural communities. Policies in development priorities take precedence over the interests of support groups over the public interest, namely not looking at the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes) document before the Village Government Work Plan (RKP Desa) is made as a derivative legal umbrella. It can be concluded that the decisions taken by stakeholders lack discipline, are less appropriate in short-term and medium-term prioritization.

c. Activity Program Priority Plan.

Priority plans are village development goals and objectives that are prepared based on the needs of rural communities. These priority activities are managed by the Village Head which have been discussed and agreed upon in development planning deliberations with the Village

Government, Village Consultative Board, and village community elements in a democratic, transparent, and accountable manner.

The Village Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbangdesa) in Kandangsapi Village, Cijaku District, Lebak Regency was carried out properly. However, the implementation has not been seen objectively, meaning that there is still a strong development plan for political interests, and the interests of support groups for winning the village head election.

In the deliberative forum, participants were only given a few minutes to immediately propose what programs would be proposed in each region that were considered as the main needs. In that position, the proposer even becomes confused about what should first be proposed as a submission. There is finally everything entered without looking at priority. When there are so many submissions from various elements, the final decision is made by the village head as well as the head of the village government. Hence the weakness of democratic, transparent and accountable, deliberation is like a formality to abort its obligations.

CONCLUSION

Village Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbangdesa) has basically been carried out by the Village Government together with Village Institutions, namely the Village Consultative Body (BPD) and attended by elements of the village community. However, in its implementation, it does not conduct research studies first because of the limited human resources it has. As a result, the potential of its natural resources cannot be explored let alone managed properly. So that the benefits for rural communities have not been fully felt, especially towards the welfare of rural communities. In addition, decision making on policy direction does not look at the documents in the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes) the vision and mission of the Head and then included in the Village Government Work Plan (Village RKP).

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