Implementation of Participatory Political Culture in Village Development Planning at Poco Rutang Village, Lembor Sub-district, West Manggarai Regency

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Abstract

The aims of this research is to know the effect of implementation of Participatory Political Culture in Village Development Planning at Poco Rutang Village, Lembor Sub-district, West Manggarai Regency. This research is designed by using qualitative method. The sample used as many as 45 participants consisting of village apparatus, religious leaders, community leaders, traditional leaders, youth leaders, PKK mothers, Regional Representatives. Based on the results of the research, found that the implementation of participatory political policies in the village planning meeting in the village of Poco Debt, Lembor District, West Manggarai Regency has been carried out in accordance with the regulations and planning that will support the openness and active role of the Poco village debt community.

Keywords: Development planning; musrenbangdes; participatory political

I. INTRODUCTION

One important stage in the public policy cycle is the implementation of the policy. Implementation is often considered very crucial on everything decision by the legislature or the decision makers, as if this stage has less effect, however, the implementation phase becomes important because a policy will not be meaningful if it cannot be implemented properly. In other words, implementation is the stage when a policy is implemented.

Participatory politic culture is a type of national political culture. It is congruent or in harmony with the democratic political system. Participative Politic is the participation of citizens in politics or politics affect their lives. According to Gabriel A. Almond and Sidney, Verba, participatory political culture is a collection of belief systems, attitudes, norms, perceptions and the like, which underpins the realization of participation. One of the fundamental problems of state life in the process of administering government, both at the central and regional levels is how to build or create governmental mechanisms that can carry out its mission, namely to prosper the community fairly. Development is aimed at realizing a just, prosperous, and prosperous society. The earliest and most vital stage is the planning stage. Planning is a matter that really determines the success of development carried out in a country. Therefore, in the development planning, the government needs to involve all the will and ability possessed by the community in carrying out development.

Community participation describe by Arief (2006) in (Merentek, Pangkey, & Ruru, 2018) is the key for a successful development. Without involving the community, the government will not be able to achieve optimal development results. Development will only give birth to new products that are less meaningful to the community, or not in accordance with the needs of the community. Placement of the community as the subject of development is absolutely necessary so that the community will be able to actively participate from planning, implementation to monitoring and evaluation of development. Especially if we will approach development with the spirit of locality. Local people with their knowledge and experience become a huge capital in carrying out development, because the local community knows what the problems are facing and also the potential of the region.

The Village Development Planning Conference has indeed become a popular term in the implementation of development in the regions and villages since the issuance of Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System. In Article 1 paragraph (2) the
the framework of preparing national development plans and regional development plans, while for the Musrenbangdes itself stated in Minister of Domestic Affairs Regulation Number 66 Year 2007 Article 1 paragraph (11) mentions that the Musrenbangdes is an annual deliberative forum that is carried out in a participatory manner by the village government with the village community empowerment agency to achieve a 6-year (RPJM-D) and 1-year activity plan in the village (RKP-D). The aforementioned policy issuance aims to ensure the implementation of the development planning process including the implementation of participatory village-based village development planning meetings. In the Regulation of Home Affairs No. 66/2007 Article 1 paragraph (11) explains that the Musrenbangdes are conducted every January with reference to the village mid-term development plan (village medium term development plan). Each village is mandated to draw up a 5 year plan document, namely the Village RPJM and an annual plan document, namely the Village Government Work Plan.

The existence of a formal juridical village is recognized in Law number 23 of 2014 concerning regional government and government regulation number 72 of 2005 concerning villages. This understanding of the village places the village as a government organization that politically has certain authority to manage and regulate its residents or communities. In order to In order to be able to carry out their role in managing and managing their communities, based on the provisions of Government regulation number 43 of 2014, villages are given authority which includes a) authority based on original rights, b) village-scale local authority. These authority is assigned by the Government, Provincial Government, or Regency/Municipal Government in accordance with statutory provisions.

In conducting any program planned by the village, it is never separated from the village fund in supporting that village programs. One of them when running Musrenbangdes, village funds have an important role in the ongoing Musrenbangdes. According to of Ministry Home Affairs No 113 of 2014, village income includes all money received through the village account which is the village's right within 1 budget year that does not need to be paid back by the village. Additionally, Village income also comes from: 1) Village Original Income such as business results, results of village wealth, results of self-help and community participation, 2) Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is funds allocated by the district to villages. The ADD source is the central and regional balance funds received by the district for villages, 3) Provincial, district / city government APBD financial assistance and others which are includes Grants and non-binding third party donations can take the form of gifts, donations, endowments, grants or other contributions.

In line with the existance of village, Poco Rutang village constitute a village located in the District of Lembor, West Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province (NTT), Indonesia. Most of the residents in this village have only received elementary school education, while the rest have attended school up to junior high school, high school and university, although the percentage continues to decline with each increase in the level of education. From the above data it can also be concluded that the level of human resources in Poco Rutang village is still relatively low because the majority of the population are only elementary school graduates. This condition, unfortunately, they did not understand about those programs that will be applied in their villages. In addition to the low education factor, the lack of access to information from the village in providing information to the community about the importance of community involvement in every decision making in a Deliberation. Next is the high apathy of the Poco Rutang Village community. They attend deliberations without having the initiative to ask questions or give ideas about what programs should be right in the village or at least they suggested a superior program that must be in their village. The following is the description of the Village Deliberation meeting on the date, among others, on January 25, 2017, discussing the village RKP in 2017, the attendance rate of the participants was quite high, from the 105 invited participants who attended and filled in attendance totaling 81 participants. On June 4, 2017, discussed about the Village RPJM document with a total number of 85 participants but there were 63 participants attending the meeting and on August 5, 2017, discussed the preparation of competition activities in commemoration of the Republic of Indonesia Anniversary which was attended by 55 participants.

Based on the number of attendees in each meeting for three times in a row, the attendance rate of the participants was very good where the percentage of attendance is above 50%. There were some preceding research relating to implementation that have been conducted, firstly a research by (Sari,
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2016) conducted in Andowia Village, Andowia Subdistrict, North Konawe showed that overall the implementation of participatory development in Andowia village was still not good, in this case the lack of community involvement in the development process deliberations carried out in Andowia village. The factors that influence the level of community participation in development in the Andowia Village are supporting factors including awareness or willingness, the existence of community participation and support from local governments and communities. While the inhibiting factors include the low quality of education, low level of opinion and limited employment in the countryside. In another research (Mahadi, Noak, & Dwi W, 2015) found the level of public participation is still very low in the process of implementation of village Musrenbang in tegal kertha is due to a lack of good information about the process of Musrenbang itself to the public and also the lack of binding rules that are applied directly from the central government or in accordance with the constitution so the stakeholders implemented the annual program just as a formality to meet the program works without involving the direct public participation of the community.

The third, a research carried out by (Sucipto, 2015) found that there isn't a significant relationship between local political culture to the level of political participation of the community in the implementation of the General Election 2014 General Legislative, see the society's political culture largely classified have a political culture servant (subject political culture), which reached 64.95%, the remaining approximately 19.59% belong to a civilized society political participants (participant political culture), and the remaining 15.46% is classified as a civilized society parochial politics (parochial political culture ). People who belong to the civilized society of political participants may be affected other people, while the people who belong to the community even more parochial political culture is autonomous and not mobilized others.

Some of the research above has similarities with the research that researchers do, namely on the themes studied, together researching on community participation. While the difference is about the object and place under research. This research to be conducted by researchers is more focused on the implementation of participatory political culture in the community in the Musrenbangdes. Thus, although the above mentioned research with themes similar to the research conducted by researchers, but given the object and subject and different research sites.

II. METHOD

This research is designed by using qualitative method. The population in this research is all participants in the deliberations at Poco Rutang village on Lembor sub-district, West Manggarai. But, the part that be a sample in this research was conducted by "Purposive Sampling" with the hope that the selected informants and respondents represented the population. Where in the selection of samples based on certain characteristics that are considered to have relevance to the characteristics of the population that have been known previously and are considered capable of providing accurate information and data. Samples taken by the researcher is all workshop participants village development plan (musrenbangdes) in 2017 at Poco Rutang village, Lembor sub-district, West Manggarai regency. Thus, the researchers took samples of all participants of village development planning deliberations in the Village of Poco Rutang, Lembor subdistrict, West Manggarai district, totaling 45 participants consisting of village apparatus, religious leaders, community leaders, traditional leaders, youth leaders, PKK mothers, Regional Representatives (hamlet/RW/RT) Representation of various sectors (economy, agriculture, health, education, environment).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis of the data, there is a finding which is found at the field directly that can be used as a basis for analysis. The finding which is intended is the implementation of participatory political culture in the musrenbangdes in paco village there is openness in terms of information, invitations and socialization. This is evidenced by information provided by the village government and invitations distributed to the community. Second, the Implementation of Participatory Political Culture in the Musrenbangdes in the Village of Poco Rutang is good in terms of supervision that the community can actively participate in monitoring the course of development, there is interaction between the village government and the community, and the confidence of the community towards the village government. Third, the Implementation of Participatory Political Culture in the
IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the description that has been described previously, then the next can be concluded as follows. Implementation of Participatory Political Culture in the Musrenbangdes in Poco Village there is openness in terms of information, invitations and socialization. This is evidenced by information provided by the village government and invitations distributed to the community. Implementation of Participatory Political Culture in the Musrenbangdes in the Village of Poco Rutang is quite good in terms of supervision that is the community can actively participate in monitoring the course of development, there is interaction between the village government and the community, and there is trust from the community towards the village government. The Implementation of Participatory Political Culture in the Musrenbangdes in the Village of Poco Rutang has been based on the Orientation on the interests of the community, namely the program is carried out based on the problems and needs faced by the community such as village assessments consisting of activities such as assessing the conditions, problems, and potentials of the village, and taking into account community aspirations through mutual trust and openness.

REFERENCE

Government Regulation No. 72 of 2005 concerning villages


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Undang-Undang Nomor 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government