



Deliberation analysis in participatory governance of regional development planning meeting (Musrenbang) of Barru Regency

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to analyze Participatory Governance in Village Development Planning (Musrenbangdes) of Pao Pao Village, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency which includes Deliberation, Action, Monitoring, Centralized Coordination and Power, School of Democracy and Outcomes. This study uses a qualitative method with a case study design. The case is the development planning meeting (Musrenbang) in Barru Regency. Research data collection was carried out by observation, interview and document study methods. Data were analyzed using several steps according to the theory of Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014), namely analyzing data in three steps: data condensation, presenting data, and drawing conclusions or verification. Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, narrowing, simplifying, summarizing, and transforming data. The 2022 Barru Regency RKPDP Musrenbang in the Regency which is also called the Kecamatan Musrenbang is a stakeholder Deliberation Forum to discuss and agree on steps for handling priority program activities listed in the list of proposed Village/Kelurahan development activity plans that are integrated with the regional development priorities of Barru Regency in district area. The stages of the deliberation aspect are expressed by the stages of decision-making and the ideas of stakeholders as the main ideas in the decision-making process. This process must properly be tested as a fair assessment, based on public issues that need to be resolved in the sense that decisions are really important to the public. Society is not a thing that benefits a handful of parties.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The main focus of public administration as study is public participation in decision making. This aims to ensure the preference of public needs in public policy (Nabatchi 2010). Such a form of governance is known as participatory governance (Oakley et al., 1991; Nelson and Wright, 1995).

Participation according to Mappamiring, (2011) is a process of growing awareness of interrelationships between different stakeholders in society, namely between social groups and communities by adopting policies and other service institutions. Simply put, participation can be interpreted as "the act of taking part or sharing in something."

Governance as a paradigm can be realized if it is built on trust in the three supporting pillars and can function properly, namely the state, the private sector, and society. The state with its government bureaucracy is required to carry out good public services. Nurisneni (2021)

According to Gbikpi & Grote (2002:25) participatory governance is "a matter of ensuring that relevant actors participate in all the various governance arrangements, their quality must depend on their representativeness, as well as upon the decision-making procedures chosen by them to perform. That is, in making decisions or policies requires the participation of competent actors who know the problems and needs of the policy objectives."

Participatory governance in development has an essential goal, namely empowerment is the main focus in development. This is as suggested by Moser and Sollis (1991), that widely participatory interventions are suggested in improving overall empowerment. Then, better understand the interrelationships of community interests, social relations and cycles beyond the participatory ones that are carried out. Participatory Governance is a perspective that connects social concepts and responsibilities to individuals, society and government to facilitate the ongoing process. In this case, communication and participatory structures are still running, including forms of social partnerships so that the public interest can be implemented (IILS/UNDP, 1997).

Participatory development planning according to Hanif Nurcholis, (2008) is a development planning model that includes the community. The community is actively involved in identifying problems, formulating problems, finding alternative solutions to problems, preparing agendas for solving them, is involved in the process of formulation (conversion), participates in monitoring implementation, and participates actively in conducting evaluations. Regional development is a process in which local governments and their communities manage existing resources and form a pattern of regional partnership with the private sector. So to achieve development success, all aspects of development planning, implementation and evaluation must involve the community

This development planning system guarantees a planning system that is carried out at the grass-root level, also known as the systemdevelopment planning from below, - Bottom-Up Planning. By using this system, local governments need to involve the community and the external sector, resources will be used as much as possible so as to minimize public problems. Strengthening participatory governance in regional development planning meetings (Musrenbang). As for the implications of this research, namely to make a reference for the implementation of the participatory governance system assessment.

The Government of Barru Regency annually conducts a national Musrenbang agenda which is carried out at the lowest level of government from the village to the district level, as is also done in other regions. The implementation of this activity is still routine and the involvement of all stakeholders is still limited so that the results have not touched the poor in Barru District.

In this regard, this study is a development of Aenun Rijal Alwiah's study (2019) Participatory Governance in Village Development Planning Consultation. The results of this study show that the administrative dimensions, both internal and external, of the implementation of Musrenbangdes activities as a participation mechanism for stakeholders in the development planning process have not been effective.

Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research to find out how the Participatory Governance process in Village Development Planning (Musrenbangdes) of

Pao Pao Village, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency which includes Deliberation, Action, Monitoring, Centralized Coordination and Power, School of Democracy and Outcomes.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the authors used a descriptive qualitative approach with a case study design. This research was conducted in Barru District which includes two sub-districts, namely Barru District and Tante Rilau District. The data collection was carried out by observation and document study. Data were analyzed using several steps according to the theory of Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014), namely analyzing data in three steps: data condensation, presenting data, and drawing conclusions or verification. Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, narrowing, simplifying, summarizing, and transforming data.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The formulation of problem priorities based on the Village Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJM Desa) for Pao-Pao Village, Barru Regency for 2017-2023 is described based on four objective conditions for Pao-Pao Village :

3.1 Municipal Administration

As administrators of government, development, education and community empowerment, the Village Government has the duties and obligation to provide community service. The government must be able to change substandard programs into better ones so that they can meet people's demands for quality improvement and satisfaction. Poor service features, such as service uncertainty and the absence of clear and easy-to-understand service standards, weaken the community's negotiating position with service suppliers. In addition, lengthy procedures and long service processes are often a problem, then what is considered ineffective and inefficient is the service offered to the community. People have to come to the village office to get service; which, of course, makes the service time consuming and expensive. Because face-to-face meetings are still required for some services.

3.2 Village Development Sector

The challenge in the world of education, especially for early childhood, is the limited physical facilities, because the community does not yet have land to build building facilities.

3.3 Health

Health An addictive personality, lack of dietary skills, an unhygienic lifestyle, and unfavorable environmental conditions contribute to the recurrence of seasonal diseases. When the disease paradigm no longer considers socio-economic position, chronic and lifethreatening diseases often strike the poor. This is a social problem.

3.4 Area Development

The growth of basic infrastructure is closely related to regional development. Fundamental infrastructure improvements are likely to be endless, and major issues will emerge in new forms. Infrastructure development carried out by the village government so far has not been able to fulfill all the interests of the community. There are still unrepaired and dilapidated village roads, and the construction of new roads to reach people and goods crossings is another issue that must be addressed. Apart from that,

there are still production areas that do not have road access, as well as production units and cities that are not reached, causing regional development problems.

Barru Regency RKPD Regional Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbang) 2022 in the Regency which is also called the Kecamatan Musrenbang is a stakeholder Deliberation Forum to discuss and agree on steps for handling priority program activities listed in the list of proposed Village/Kelurahan development activity plans that are integrated with the regional development priorities of Barru Regency in district area.

Purpose of Musrenbang Barru Regency 2022 Musrenbang RKPD in the Regency will discuss and agree on the following matters: 1). Proposals for Village/Kelurahan development planning activities which are priority research activities in producing meaningful areas; 2). Prioritize development programs in sub-district areas that are not included in priority village development activities 3). Approve the priority grouping of development activities in sub-district areas based on the duties and responsibilities of the Barru Regency Regional Apparatus.

Participatory planning governance in development planning is the result of social inclusion to promote democracy as a regional development planning process. When deliberation decisions require a complex process, participatory government planning is needed which has principles for designing governance as a deliberative democratic practice and a source of concrete goals. . Matrix which is explained tentatively and abstractly by outlining the three basic general principles that become common objects in the quote Empowered Deliberative Democracy (Fung and Wright, 2001): 1). Focus on specific issues on public issues 2). Stakeholder participation based on shared roles and stakeholder roles to facilitate the decision-making process.

According to Fung & Wright (2001) Deliberation as an element in Participatory Governance is a Deliberative decision-making process carried out through a fair assessment, requiring stakeholders to agree on what is in the public interest and not pursuing maximum profit. Effectiveness requires individuals - and groups to be receptive to ideas and suggestions.

The stages of the deliberation aspect are expressed by the stages of decision-making and the ideas of stakeholders as the main ideas in the decision-making process. This process must properly be tested as a fair assessment, based on public issues that need to be resolved in the sense that decisions are really important to the public. society is not something that benefits a handful of parties, and is formulated from ideas at the individual and group levels. These stages consist of: (1) actually starting from the beginning starting from the neighborhood level, (2) actually starting from the RT level first, (3). then you again enter at the environmental level, (4). then enter at the kelurahan level Which influences the musrengbang proposal 1. Regarding the proposal 2. Does it meet the rules of a proposal.

4. CONCLUSION

RKP-Desa planning process that is truly participatory and focused on the real needs of the community are expected to support accelerated growth village scale towards village independence. In addition, it is hoped that with the accuracy of the activity easily accessible by the public, all of which can be properly budgeted during the process of making the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDesa). The success of participatory development, starting from planning to implementation to monitoring and evaluation, will guarantee village growth in the long term.

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