

DELIBERATIVE PLANNING ON VILLAGE POLICY MAKING IN PULAU RIMAU DISTRICT

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Abstract

This study examines the implementation of sub-district village development plans with the principle of deliberative democracy. This study uses research methods descriptive qualitative. The data analysis technique used is an interactive model from Miles and Huberman. The results of the analysis show that the application of the principles of deliberative democracy is still weak because there are still problems in reporting and realizing the results of proposals and the involvement of the community is not comprehensive in the process of implementing village development planning, this is contrary to the principles of deliberative democracy which prioritizes optimizing the role of the community in the process. However, deliberation is applied in representative democracy in the policy-making process by representatives of village communities with the involvement of the people through a deliberative process. For this reason, special assistance from the government is needed to form competent community representatives in village development planning.

Keywords: *Deliberative, Village Development Planning, Public Participation.*



INTRODUCTION

The implementation of development in Indonesia during the New Order government (1966-1998) ranging from the central government to the provincial, district/city levels, to the village level is carried out through a centralized planning system. Central government intervention in regional development and community life in the region is strongly influenced by the decision of the central government. According to Nugroho (2004: 165) in Indonesia, the policy system and also planning still adhere to the top-down policy system, which means that the development policy program implemented is controlled through decisions taken by the central government while the community's contribution is still minimal only to accept the policies taken. Abe (2005: 75) expressed the opinion that public participation is never really noticed by policymakers because every stage of the development process is determined by the state.

In the end, the community is considered only as a complement to the development scheme. Centralized planning has resulted in the emergence of various problems that must be faced by the community, including development that does not meet the needs of the community so that people's standard of living does not increase or better. Another view conveyed by Midgeley in Puspitasari (2016:61) thought that participation was not only one of the goals of social development but also an integral part of the social development process. Indonesia faces great challenges to the concept of community participation in development. So far, the development

model has not provided opportunities for direct community participation. Therefore, hard work is needed to encourage the creation of community participation. The alternative that can be taken is to empower the community to actively participate directly in the development process.

According to Wibiksana (2019: 92) after the 1998 reformation, the paradigm that developed in the Indonesian government was the demand for better services than before and the existence of space for the community to participate in state life. To reduce the system that leads to a centralized policy planning model, Law No. 23 of 2014 on Local Government is also regulated. As a step taken by the post-reform government to reduce the centralism of the central government. The policy is one of the legal foundations that has a positive impact to develop autonomy and decentralization of policies by the central government to the government at the local level. The principle of policy decentralization in the discussion of regional autonomy is very important. It is because the law places the local government in charge of government management policies that are under the authority given by remaining within the scope of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The implementation of the principle of decentralization and regional autonomy is expected to provide the most opportunities for the community to be able to participate in the region's development.

Arif in Ding (2017:49) said that the impact of the government's policy on decentralization gives a positive impact on the spirit of democracy in people's lives. The



purpose of policy decentralization is to increase community participation in the implementation of development and governance. The concept of participation contained in autonomy and decentralization is an effort to achieve development involving the community to determine the policies to be taken to change the condition of the community from a condition to a better condition.

The participation provided by the community becomes one of the main assessments in determining the policy to be chosen. In Indonesia, one of the policies that use or are similar to the concept of participatory planning of deliberative democracy is the musyawarah perencanaan pembangunan desa (musrenbangdes). It is based on article 3 permendes the PDPTT Republic of Indonesia number 2 the year 2015 on the guidelines of discipline and mechanism of decision making of village deliberation, the purpose of participatory planning objectives of participatory planning based on this regulation, namely; the implementation of village deliberations is carried out based on the rights and obligations of the community by looking at participatory, democratic, transparency, and accountability values; rights of the community in musrenbangdes.

According to Hadirman (2009:128) as a concept, deliberative democracy is referred to as practical discourse, the formation of political opinions and aspirations, proceduralism, or popular sovereignty as a procedure. The theory of deliberative democracy does not focus on compiling a list of certain rules that indicate what people should do but on the procedures for producing policies that stem from community involvement. On the concept of deliberative democracy. The

community plays an active role in the policy process.

Deliberations on village development planning as a policy intended for policymaking that originate from active community participation need to look at the principles contained in the concept of deliberative democracy. Community participation in the concept of deliberative democracy is the most important part in policymaking as well as village development planning meetings as an alternative where people express their aspirations and participation needs to see community involvement directly. Arif (2006: 149-150) says that community participation is the key to the success of a development carried out. Without community involvement, development by the government will not achieve optimal results and only produce new products, but the impact is not optimal and often contradicts the needs of the community.

In principle, village deliberations offer various opportunities for residents to be involved in discussing the problems they are experiencing as well as possible development approaches at the village level to be brought to the sub-district level and then to the district and provincial levels. However, in practice, the current deliberation is only influenced by the annual formality agenda which has no impact on public policy in the village (Rafi et al., 2017). Muzaqqi (2013:97) said that the village development planning deliberations still have a top-down so they are not worthy of being equated with the theory and practice of deliberative democracy. Furthermore, Mustanir and Abadi (2017:250) say that village development planning deliberation as a form of deliberative democracy in the





village fails to produce policies oriented to community needs due to lack of community participation, lack of policy coherence, and low competence of human resources. Therefore, to produce deliberative policy products, what needs to be done is to create public debate because policies and laws are formed through discussion and consultation spaces (Haliim, 2016:22).

The purpose of this study was to analyze the application of the principles of deliberative democracy in village development planning. Academically, this research is expected to make a scientific contribution to the study of deliberative democracy in village development planning deliberations. The contribution is in the form of a contribution to the theory of Carson and Jannet Hartz Karp (2005:2). Practically, the results of this study are expected to be useful for stakeholders involved in village development planning deliberation. Deliberative democracy can be used as a reference model in carrying out development planning by the village government.

Habermas (1996:287) argues that public discussion and debate can make people express their views on a policy. Habermas calls it deliberation as another form of the process of providing views on public discussion and debate. Suhr in Gastil (2005:122) describes deliberative democracy as fair and open public deliberation about the benefits of competing for political arguments. Hartz Karp (2005:9) is of the view that it is necessary to restore democracy to build a system in which community involvement is truly encouraged in decision-making.

Cyril Velikanov's research entitled *Direct Deliberative Democracy: a Mixed Model (Deliberative for Active Citizens, Just Aggregative for Lazy Ones)* discusses a model in which the epistemic qualities of open deliberation that are intrinsically elitist are combined with the normative qualities of aggregate democracy based on universal suffrage. The "collaborative housekeeping" is expected to be able to make the basic deliberation model practically applicable while still keeping it intrinsically elitist. Practical implementation of this model is made possible through the combined use of mass online deliberation (MOD), argumentative facilitation (AF), and implicit vote (IV) frameworks. Through this inclusive government model, it can be practically applied that meets the requirements of normative truth (Cyril Velikanov, 2018).

Furthermore, there is research from Hanna Kaisa Perna in her research entitled *Deliberative Future Visioning: Utilizing The Deliberative Democracy Theory And Practice In Futures Research* which explores the problem of deliberative democracy that wants legitimacy of decision making by considering equal citizens. This research was conducted with a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Data analysis in this study was carried out using participatory methods. The study found that the reasons individuals didn't participate were because they couldn't, because they didn't want to, or because no one asked. The lack of participation is not only the result of the reluctance of the citizens, but the reluctance of the elitist system to take



advantage of or empower them. Meanwhile, the participatory development of democracy covers a broad spectrum of perspectives in decision-making (Hanna Kaisa Perna, 2017).

In line with the research of Legacy et al. entitled Adapting the deliberative democracy 'template' for planning practice focuses on the discussion of power and politics in the making of metropolitan plans. This article then turns to a case study of Perth planning followed by a discussion of the deliberative engagement process that has been carried out and analyzing where power and politics affect the quality of judgment of the planning process. The research method used is descriptive with a qualitative approach. This study refers to three primary data sources through surveys and interviews. Put simply, this new direction will require a redesign of governance structures and supporting processes, which will require establishing broad directions (top-down approach) while accepting collective wisdom through participation with the wider community (bottom-up approach) (Legacy et al., 2014).

Another research written by Beibei Tang is entitled Development and Prospects of Deliberative Democracy in China: The Dimensions of Deliberative Capacity Building. This article sees the increasing volume of discussion on deliberative democracy in China so that more and more theoretical and empirical studies in the Chinese context have advanced knowledge about deliberative democracy. This study uses an ethnographic qualitative approach that uses the flexibility and open framework of the research design. Data analysis was carried out using a deliberative scale system. Recent developments and prospects for deliberative democracy in China with a

particular focus on the deliberative systems approach that has not been adequately addressed in the Chinese context. The multidimensional analysis in this study shows that increasing deliberative capacity is very important for democratization in China because it results in a stronger public sphere, more effective government responsiveness, and increased participatory competence (Beibei Tang, 2014).

From several studies related to deliberative democracy that is presented, this leads to the same principles of deliberative democracy, only that there are different cases in each research study. Literature studies related to deliberative democracy emphasize the process of community involvement in development and planning deliberations. This principle provides a wide space so that the results of development planning or policies can accommodate all forms of community needs and interests.

METHODS

Type of Research

Type of research used by the researcher is a qualitative research with a descriptive approach. Pasolong (2016:60) suggests that qualitative research is a process of describing and analyzing individuals and groups based on phenomena, events, attitudes, thoughts, and social activities that occur in a particular environment.

Time and Location of Research

Research was conducted in May-November 2021 with the research locus in three villages that became the case studies in this research, namely the villages of Banjarsari, Tirta Mulya, and Tabuan Asri



located in Pulau Rimau District, Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra Province. These 3 villages are Banjarsari, Tirta Mulya, and Tabuan Asri is a village with good governance, and this research also pays attention to population size as the basis for selecting research locations.

Research Subjects

Purposive sampling technique was used to select the initial informants, the informants were selected through certain considerations. Consideration of selecting informants by choosing people who are considered to be sources of accurate data, have insight into what is being studied, broadly understand the conditions of the research place (Nasution, 2003:95). The research informants who were interviewed were the head of the government section and Village Community Empowerment (PMD) as the party representing Pulau Rimau District. Elements of the village government, namely the village head, the head of the BPD, and the hamlet heads from the villages of Banjarsari, Tirta Mulya, and Tabuan Asri.

Procedure

Interprets and describes data related to situations that occur, attitudes, and views that occur in a society, conflicts between two or more circumstances, relationships between variables that arise, differences between existing facts and their effects on a condition. To answer the problems studied and to find out the reality that occurred, the researchers conducted interviews and observations and collected documents related to village development planning

directly to the informants studied, asking about the activities carried out and being the responsibility of the informants. Before going to the field, the researcher was provided with an interview guide which became a guide in the interview.

Data, Instruments, Data Collection Techniques

Type of data collected in this study is qualitative data, namely data in the form of words, sentences, schemes and pictures (Sugiyono, 2016: 213). Sources of primary data obtained through interviews and observations of informants, the data from the interviews were processed into information written in this study. Secondary data was obtained through a study of literature, laws, books, journals, reports, mass media news related to the implementation of village development planning. The key instrument of this research is the researcher himself. Then, data collection through interviews, observation, documentation, and analysis was carried out using words arranged into the text. It contained the types of data, how the.

Data Analysis Techniques

In this study, data were analyzed in three stages, namely: data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing/verification. This model is known as the interactive model, which means that the analysis is carried out interactively on the three components (Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono, 2016: 20). In this study, a lot of data will be found in the field. So first, it must be sorted and adjusted



according to the deliberative planning from 3 villages that we choose before. Then, some of information will be shown through the results of the interview with research subject that we mentioned earlier on research subject as a data presentation. Then from the data that has been collected and selected, conclusions are finally obtained about Deliberative planning at Pulau Rimau District, Banyuasin Regency.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Based on the data presented above, we can see that the percentage of community participation is still not maximized when viewed from the number of productive age population (age category 19 years and over). Of the total population of each village. For Banjarsari Village, the total population involved in village development planning activities is around 7.6%. For Tirta Mulya Village the total community participation in percent is around 6.9%. Meanwhile, the participation of the Tabuan Asri Village community in village development planning deliberation activities or village development planning is 5.5%. The data above shows that the percentage of community involvement in village development planning activities is still in the low category and the data contained in the archives of each village does not include the work background of each participant attending. So it cannot be said that the people who attended represented their respective working groups. These are as follows:

Table 1. Comparison of Population by Age Category with Number of Musrenbangdes Participants

Age Category (Years)	Banjar Sari (People)	TirtaMulya (People)	TabuanAsri (People)
0-6	97	59	70
7-12	152	77	82
13-18	76	54	97
19-25	59	114	118
26-40	171	156	186
41-55	243	153	181
56-65	65	45	64
66-75	10	19	18
≥ 75	5	3	11

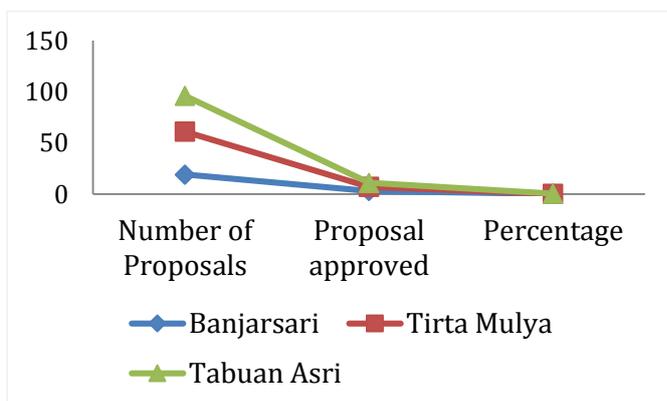
Source: Village Profile and Archives of 2020 Musrenbangdes

Suwarlan (2021:151) says that rural development has undergone significant changes in both the concept and process. One of the government's efforts to provide opportunities for the community to participate in the policy-making process is to involve the community directly in the village development planning process. However, findings in the field show that only a small part of the aspirations expressed by the community are accommodated by the government. The following is data on the number of proposals submitted by the community and the proposals approved for implementation.





Diagram 1. Data on the Recapitulation of Proposed Village Development Planning



Source: Archives of Musrenbangdes 2020

The data above shows that the percentage of the number of proposals submitted with those approved is still not optimal. Of all the proposals submitted in village development planning in Banjarsari Village, 19 proposals were approved and 3 proposals were approved or about 19% of the total proposals. Data obtained from Tirta Mulya Village shows that the percentage of proposals approved is 4 out of a total of 42 proposals or 11%. From these data, it can be seen that between the proposals submitted and approved are still in the category of a fairly small percentage, so it is necessary to look at the causes for this to occur. Village development planning as a community forum conveying hopes and aspirations, of course, hopes that through the proposed proposals more can be accommodated because it is a supporter of activities in the social life of the community.

Table 2. Education Level of Village Community Education

No.	Level of Education	Banjar Sari	Tirta Mulya	Tabuan Asri
1.	3-6 yearskids without school	25	18	24
2.	3-6 years getTK/ Play Group school	37	13	41
3.	7-18 years oldwithout school	21	12	-
4.	7-18 years old get school	56	40	179
5.	18-56 years oldwithout school.	19	11	53
6.	18-56 years old didn't finish elementary school	7	-	104
7.	Population Graduated from elementary school.	284	14	134
8.	12-56 years old didn't finish junior high school	12	-	97
9.	18-56 years old never get junior high school	-	-	-
10.	Population Graduated from junior high school.	246	37	81
11.	Population Graduated from senior high school.	159	520	98
12.	Population Graduated from D1.	-	-	-
13.	Population Graduated from D2.	1	-	-
14.	Population Graduated from D3.	3	-	5
15.	Population Graduated from S1.	8	14	11
16.	Population Graduated from S2.	-	1	-

Source: Village Profile Book

If we look at the data from the 3 villages in Pulau Rimau Subdistrict above, it shows that the education level is dominated by the majority of the village community who have a junior high school education level or below. The village of Banjarsari with a population of SLPT/equivalent and below is 60% of the total population.



Meanwhile, Tirta Mulya Village is dominated by high school graduates/equivalent with a percentage of 76% and Tabuan Asri village with a percentage of 46% of the population with a junior high school education level or below. The data shows that the level of public education is still low.

The following is data on the types of community work in 3 villages in the Pulau Rimau sub-district:

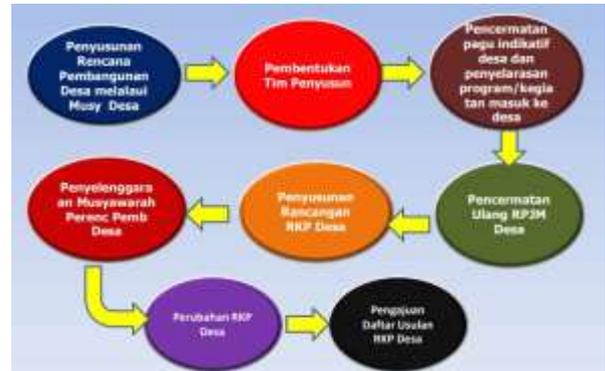
Table 4. Types of Work at 3 Sample Villages, Pulau Rimau Subdistrict

Types of Work	Banjar Sari	Tirta Mulya	Tabuan Asri
Farmer	188	503	248
Farm worker	23	15	154
Migrant worker	2	-	-
Civil Servant	2	10	11
Mechanic	-s	-	3
Private sector	-	-	2
Village Apparatus	18	15	10
Tailor	-	-	3
Make up artist	-	-	2
Private sector employee	-	2	-

Source: Document Profile and Level of Village Development

Nugroho (2020:131) said that an organization must be able to continue to make changes or innovations so that the development of the organization is long-term sustainability. In the current era of policy decentralization. To follow this method, the village development planning socialization stage is needed by the village government so that the community can maximize its role in the village development planning process. The following is a picture of the flow of the village development planning process, as follows:

Figure 1. The flow of the Village Development Deliberation Process



Source: Village Development Guidebook

Based on the flow of the village development consultation process above which aims to prepare a village work plan (RKP), there is no socialization stage to the community about the mechanism, objectives, and implementation of the village development planning activities. The socialization stage is an important part of the process to be carried out if the condition of the village community does not allow it to be able to understand the policy by itself without being supported by the socialization stage.

Based on the survey results Index of Public Integrity (2019) It was found that our problem is not the low quality and quantity of public participation, but the closedness of political mechanisms that require accountability and openness.





Table 5. Table of RKPDes Sector and Community Participation Involvement at 3 villages of Pulau Rimau Subdistrict

Sector of RKPDes	Village Community Participation		
	*BS	*TM	*TA
A. Government Administration			
Village Sub Sector:			
Fixed income spending, allowance, and Village Government Operations	-	-	-
Village Government Facilities and Infrastructure	-	-	-
Government Administration, Planning, Finance, and Reporting	-	-	-
B. Implementation of Development			
Village Sub Sector:			
Education	√	√	√
Health	√	-	√
Public Works and Spatial Planning	√	√	√
Residential Area	√	√	-
Forestry and Environment	-	-	-
Transportation, Communication, and Informatics	-	-	-
C. Community Development Sector			
Sub Sector:			
Security and Safety	-	-	-
Culture and Religion	-	-	-
Youth and Sports	-	-	-
Community Institutions	-	-	-
D. Community Empowerment			
Sub Sector:			
Capacity Building for Village Apparatus	-	-	-
Cooperative, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-	-
Investment Support Sector	-	-	-

*BS :Banjarsari, TM :TirtaMulya, TA :TabuanAsri

Source: Processed by the Author from the 2020 RKPDes Document.

Referring to Saputra (2021:142) that openness to all actions and policies taken by the government creates mutual trust between the government and the community through the provision of information and ensures the ease of obtaining accurate and adequate information. If the description of the problem above is related to the understanding of deliberative democracy, it is found that the village development

planning process has not gone through a deliberative process.

The percentage of community participation in the village development planning process, as well as the involvement of the village community in providing proposals, shows that community involvement is still low in the implementation of village development planning so that the implementation of this pattern can be criticized because the process carried out has not been effective in involving community participation.

Influence

The findings of the research conducted indicate that the role of the community in the development planning deliberation process is still limited in providing proposals for priority development programs. The community's role is limited to proposing development priorities that are still focused on infrastructure development. The capacity of the village community in determining policies and making decisions as described above shows that the proposals submitted are still limited in the form of infrastructure development.

According to Cohen (1997:344) one of the conditions for deliberative decision making must be based on political considerations, that is, it must cover any issues that can be regulated for the same interest of the public. These considerations also include the interpretation of the needs and desires of the public. It must be generated from discussion arguments to produce the same consensus. Cohen (1997:344) in his deliberative democracy



model also says two important things, namely that anyone can propose, criticize, and support actions that have no substantive hierarchical boundaries, and participants are not limited or bound by the distribution of power, resources, or certain norms that been there before.

The implementation of village development planning deliberation is still not optimal. This is because the levels implemented are not fully bottom-up. The higher the level of village development planning deliberation, the smaller the opportunity for community involvement in it. In addition, the intensity that occurs does not show the policy discussion process in the format of deliberation that is carried out in-depth. So that the deliberation forum that should have been carried out turned into a coordination forum. According to the researcher, the quality of the deliberation or discussion conducted in the village development planning deliberation process is strongly influenced by the quantity of time provided or the length of time allocated in the village development planning deliberation. The longer the time available, of course, there will be a more and more in-depth discussion of policies discussed in the Musrenbangdes forum. On the other hand, if the available time is limited, it will certainly affect the quality of the deliberations and the resulting decisions.

Inclusion

Carson and Jannet Hartz Karpin a deliberative deliberation process, must pay attention to the inclusiveness of broad interest groups. The process is inclusive and must be representative of the existing population. One of the series of village development planning deliberation

activities is hamlet or musdus deliberations. The implementation of hamlet deliberations is not regulated in laws or regulations regarding the implementation of village deliberations. However, the musdus is carried out as a realization or implementation of a series of pre-deliberations on village development planning, namely participatory village studies. The participatory study was carried out by involving hamlet residents and groups that specifically needed to be facilitated, such as the poor, women's groups, minority groups, and youth groups. In practice, the people involved are still in general, namely the hamlet community without seeing the community group and carried out in informal discussion forums such as weekly yasinan events.

If referring to the conception of deliberative democracy from experts, the implementation of village development planning deliberations seen from the application of the principles of deliberative democracy has not been implemented properly. The main requirement for deliberative policymaking is to involve the widest possible number of people/public and representatives of existing groups or groups of people. Like Habermas's (1996:303) deliberative democracy procedure, minimum public involvement must refer to indicators, namely Political participation as much as possible of interested citizens with no restrictions on certain groups or certain groups who can be involved in policy formulation or decision making. Similar to the basic principles of deliberative democracy theory, Cohen (1997:343) in his writing entitled "Deliberation and Democratic Legitimacy. In Deliberative Democracy", gives the view that deliberation must be inclusive and





public, that in principle no one is excluded, everyone who affected by the decision have an equal opportunity to enter and take part in the decision making. Gutmann and Thompson (2009:21) also provide an overview of the best form of deliberative democracy that should be more pluralist than consensual and more representative than participatory.

Deliberation

Djohahi's statement (2008:39) about the concept of deliberation in village development planning deliberation, says that the forum is participatory and dialogical. Deliberation is a term that already has the meaning of a forum to discuss various matters which end in joint decision making, village development planning deliberation is not only a forum for seminars or information dissemination. Village development planning deliberations are not only structured as a ceremonial event which all or most of the time is filled with welcoming remarks or speeches. This view is interesting to study that currently, the implementation of village development planning deliberations tends to be carried out as a ceremonial event. The village development planning deliberation should be a forum for discussion between the village government and stakeholders to discuss and agree on a development plan program that can advance village conditions.

Based on the description above, the effectiveness of the implementation of village development planning deliberation can be seen from the active involvement of the community individually and in groups.

This can be influenced by the presence or absence of space for the community to channel ideas and ideas or views regarding village development. The open discussion space available at the village development planning deliberation forum should be a special concern for the government to create an effective deliberative policy ecosystem. The community needs to be given a wide space as a way to express their aspirations and views in seeing problems and village development. The availability of various community group discussion rooms can be an effort to involve the community in every field of development or areas that are the focus of improving the quality of development in the village.

Adisasmita (2006:38) said that in the context of development, community participation is an effort to involve community elements in development, which includes activities in planning and implementing development programs carried out in local communities. The active role of the community in the development process is the realization of the willingness and willingness of community elements to contribute. The principle of participation requires that the community must be empowered, given the opportunity, and participate to provide an active role in the bureaucratic process starting from the planning, implementing, and monitoring stages of public policy. Community participation as control or supervisor of excess power to be more effective and aim at the maximum for the welfare of the community in the concept of good governance. The existence of space for an



active role will also encourage development and equitable development.

The deliberation process that took place in the village of Pulau Rimau Sub-district was carried out to reach a mutual agreement as a result of the village development planning deliberation forum to reach a design program of activities carried out over the next one year period. According to the researcher, the process carried out is based on the procedure for submitting proposals from the community and the formulation of problems based on the RPJMDes document. The proposals submitted must be adjusted to the document so that the selection of alternative proposals must be based on the RPJMDes and cannot come out of the document, while the determination of the preferred priority proposals is determined based on a list of community proposals that have been adapted to the RPJMDes. Then the process of narrowing is carried out with a ranking system. However, the role of the community is still limited to submitting proposals and ranking proposals for the final decision to be determined by the village government.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

Based on the analysis of the research results, it can be concluded that the deliberative process has not had much capacity to influence policy and decision-making. The higher the level of the village development planning deliberation, the smaller the chances of community involvement in it. Participation of participants is not representative of the population from various points of view and values, and opportunities are given equally to all participants. The community and the

policymakers involved also did not conduct a thorough assessment of the problems and needs of the village before the village development planning deliberation forum was held. The implementation of village development planning deliberations has not provided an open dialogue for the community, and also limited access or disclosure of information, resulting in a collection of data resulting from discussions that are less representative. Citizen involvement is the essence of deliberative democracy, in contrast to the basic idea of representative democracy which emphasizes representation. If deliberative democracy prioritizes cooperation between ideas and between parties, then representative democracy is a competition between ideas and between parties. However, the notion of “deliberation” may be applied in representative democracy, in other words, the process of forming or making policies by the people's representatives is colored by the involvement of the people/constituents through a deliberative process. Moving on from this, several important elements can be drawn from the notion of deliberative democracy, namely: citizen participation, availability of space to be involved in the process (public space), and communication between citizens as well as between citizens and policymakers.

Suggestions

In order to realize the implementation of village development planning deliberation based on the principles of deliberative democracy, efforts need to be made, namely first, village facilitators as facilitators form and conduct regeneration training to representatives of community elements from each community



group and village institutions to become village assistants in increasing community understanding and in community discussion forums. Second, the government and village assistants hold various regular and scheduled community discussion forums in each RT/Dusun and village institutions as a community discussion space.

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