



# Deliberative Planning Analysis: Study on Policy-Making Inhibiting Factors in Musrenbangdes

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## A B S T R A C T

The success of the Musrenbangdes policy implementation will always be determined by various factors. Inhibiting factors are often the cause of the ineffective implementation of a policy. This research was conducted to look at the inhibiting factors in making Musrenbangdes policy which is seen in the scope of deliberative planning. This study uses a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. The data analysis techniques used by the researchers are interactive models from Miles and Huberman. Research conducted in Pulau Rimau District, Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra found that there were inhibiting factors in the implementation of Musrenbangdes that led to the decision-making process in deliberative planning. Some of these factors are the involvement of community interest groups that have not been fully involved or are still in the form of representatives. Determination of participant representatives in Musrenbangdes has not been seen based on age group which causes inclusiveness of public involvement to be not created. In addition, public involvement has not been seen based on socio-economic backgrounds such as education, employment, and the strategic location of activity locations. This has an impact on the deliberative planning process that has not been able to run effectively and inclusively. The involvement of interest groups, age groups, social and economic backgrounds of the community is important to consider in determining Musrenbangdes participants to create a deliberative planning process that accommodates all stakeholders.

## INTRODUCTION

Planning has a main function that plays an important role because going through a well-implemented planning process will ensure the implementation of a good policy or decision (Bihamdin, 2019). When viewed from the planning model, generally planning consists of two models, namely planning models that are Top Down and Bottom Up. According to Soetomo in Rahayu & Suroso(2020), Top Down planning is a planning model that tends to be technocratic, while Bottom Up planning is planning carried out with participatory elements. Another opinion was conveyed (Isbandi RA, 2018), which said that the participatory planning process is a plan that begins with the engagement (preparation), assessment, and planning stages. Participatory planning conceptually can be interpreted as planning that in its aim involves the interests of the community, and in the process involves the community (either directly or indirectly) and the goals and methods must be seen as a unit. Because one goal is for the benefit of the community, if in formulating it does not involve the community, the formulation will certainly favor the community. Conceptual participatory planning can be interpreted as planning that aims to promote community involvement and interests, through a process of active community involvement, both directly and indirectly as actors. All actors, objectives, and processes carried out in participatory planning must be seen as a unified system. If the objectives are carried out for the benefit of the community but do not involve community participation in formulating the policy, the policy formulation certainly carried out will tend to be impartial to the interests of the community (Abe, 2002).

As the lowest government structure that has legitimacy in the State that is in direct contact with the community, it is required to prepare development plans that involve the community's role in decision-making at the village level. As explained in

Government Regulation number 72 of 2005 concerning villages, article 63 paragraph 2 states that village development planning is prepared in a participatory manner by the village government following its authority. Therefore, in the process of formulating a policy plan or decision, the synergy between village development planning and development at a higher level is systematically and structured so that it can be right on target and follow the aspirations of the needs, interests, and needs of the village community.

The form or pattern of development that is currently being developed in the village is participatory development. Participatory development is a pattern of development that has been carried out in the village through village development planning deliberations. Community participation in village development can be a process of activities carried out individually or individually and can also be a process of activities that have been carried out collectively or jointly by all members of the community. Community participation is important in realizing good governance, because the process of governance that is carried out on the basis of community participation is one of the characteristics of good governance (Manghayu, 2018).

The inhibiting factor is caused by the gap between the implementation of the system and the expectations of the community through the proposals submitted, so that the policies taken by the government are not in accordance with community priorities (R Rafinzar & Kismartini, 2020).

Participatory planning believes that the success of a development plan depends on the commitment of all stakeholders or stakeholders and also depends on the level of participation of stakeholders in the planning process. The concept of participatory planning is not much different from the deliberative democracy model developed in the study of public administration science, where civil society is involved. as one of the important stakeholders in determining policy. Participation

given by the community becomes one of the main assessments in determining the policy to be chosen. In Indonesia, one policy that uses or is similar to the concept of participatory planning from deliberative democracy is the village development planning deliberation program (Rahmat Rafinzar et al., 2021).

Consortium deliberative democracy has one of the most practical versions. A deliberation is a decision-making approach in which citizens consider relevant facts from various points of view, communicate with each other to think critically about the choices before them and enlarge their perspectives, opinions, and understandings. In the implementation of the deliberative democratic process, it is necessary to create conditions for a sense of trust, and the formation of a deliberative system is greatly facilitated by determining the factors that are synergistically connected (Hartz-Karp, 2006). Referring to what was conveyed above, the implementation of the Musrenbangdes needs to carry out a deliberation process that considers the various points of view of community groups as the basis for making decisions based on the deliberations.

Conceptually, the democratic process is carried out exclusively in the form of a compromise between interests. Compromise formation rules are expected to ensure fairness of results through universal and equal suffrage, the composition of representatives of parliamentary bodies, ways of making decisions, rules of order, and so on (Hardiman, 2013). The deliberative planning paradigm with a collaborative approach is based on the premise of communication unhindered among various stakeholders Habermas in (Peric & Miljus, 2021). In practice, this approach uses the exchange of information and expert knowledge and experience and aligns various personal interests to achieve the so-called common interest through social learning Friedmann in (Peric & Miljus, 2021).

Efforts made in the context of developing the community are carried out to increase the welfare standard of community life in an area that is still categorized as an underdeveloped area and has not been able to overcome the social obstacles that occur in the context of developing the community. self-development to achieve community survival independently and sustainably (Achmad et al., 2019). The development and improvement of the social life of the community need to be carried out in various ways, one of the steps that can be taken is through village policy planning that provides space for the community. Planning with a participatory approach is carried out as a development strategy and public decision-making process at the village level, which is very focused on the level of public awareness to want to be directly involved in the development process (Akbar et al., 2018). According to Mardikanto & Soebianto (2017), community participation includes public interest and responsibility for development activities that improve people's quality of life. One of the components that need to provide participation in development activities is the participation of young people. Youth participation is very important in society, especially in nation-building. In the context of this participation, youth participation is a form of the active role of youth in influencing every outcome of development in an area (Pojo et al., 2020).

Hasibuan et al., (2017), mentions the forms of community participation, namely, the participation of ideas, participation of energy, participation of property, and participation of skills and skills. According to researchers, the participation of ideas is the most important thing for youth in providing ideas about village development, because information disclosure and easy access to technology should provide insight and open the minds of youth.

The findings in the field show that youth participation in the form of thought contributions is still low because the role of Karang Taruna is still not effective in carrying out its function as a youth organization. So far, the proposals put forward by youth have only focused on the needs and interests of youth activities or facilities to support youth activities.

According to Pradnyani (2016), the factors that influence youth participation in village development planning are the willingness, ability, and opportunity factors for youth to participate in village development activities.

Various kinds of obstacles or problems that arise in participatory planning are the active involvement of village communities in the planning and development process. As in his research Rafinzar et al., (2021), sees the purpose of participatory planning contained in Article 3 of the Regulation of the Minister of Villages PDTT of the Republic of Indonesia number 2 of 2015 which contains the rights of the community in village development planning deliberation. the rights of the community include:

- a. obtain complete and accurate information regarding strategic matters in deliberation discussions;
- b. has the right to supervise the implementation of village deliberations and follow up on the results of the Musrenbangdes agreement;
- c. obtain the right to be treated equally and fairly for every element of society who is a participant in the deliberation;
- d. have equal and fair opportunities during the village deliberations to provide written and oral opinions and responsibly convey aspirations and suggestions;
- e. has the right to be protected and protected from any disturbances, acts of threats, and pressure during the village deliberations.

However, the implementation of above regulations has not been fully implemented. The results of research conducted by Rafinzar et al., (2021), show that community participation is still not maximized when viewed from the productive age population (age category 19 years and over). Of the total population of each village. For Banjarsari Village, the total population involved in Musrenbangdes 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 Musrenbangdes is 5.5%. The data above shows that the percentage of community involvement in Musrenbangdes activities is still in the low category.

In fact, the determination of participants Musrenbang has not been implemented through random selection, discussion do not provide comprehensive problems, an escort proposal post-Musrenbang Kecamatan very hard to do, and participation residents who still be on a level apparent participation. Based on that situations, need to efforts starting from increases the budget funds, the provision of socialization and information on time, and hold many activities like "Rembug Warga" to create a Musrenbang as a regional development process that showed the deliberative values (Aprilia & Kismartini, 2016).

The results of another study conducted by Laily (2015), show the low level of community participation in development planning due to the condition of village development planning deliberation which until now is considered not to have had an impact on the community. The implementation of village development planning is influenced by factors that affect

community participation in village development. Such as internal factors, namely factors that come from within the community itself, for example, the level of community education, the most important level of work is the awareness of the community personally based on the religion they adhere to. The next factor is external, namely factors that come from the surrounding environment outside the community which includes government leadership (Village Head and his apparatus).

Another research Rafi et al., (2020), the results showed that the leadership factor had a percentage of around 36% in influencing community involvement, the sociocultural factor in the village had a percentage of around 15% where each figure involved had a dominant view that was very thick with Javanese Culture, from the aspect of communication, had a percentage of around 13% in conveying the interests of village development, then, local political factors have a percentage of around 13%, where every participant involved in the village consultation forum has the same interest in development in his area. This study found that the leadership factor was very dominant in influencing the community to be actively involved in the village discussion forum and still found several weaknesses in the deliberation process in the village.

Another research conducted looked at the implementation of village development with the concept of participatory planning from the aspect of community empowerment. Community economic empowerment activities through village funds are policies that use a top-down approach (Nurhanifa et al., 2019). The results of this study indicate that the activities carried out were carried out by the local government of the Gampong Community Empowerment Service, West Aceh Regency. The success of the policy is achieved if the implementing agency has a good understanding and gets the full support and approval of the stakeholders involved in this case, the implementing agents. The understanding of implementing agents fully understands that community economic empowerment activities are policies in the field of economic empowerment.

The research from Ding et al., (2014), has been able to classify two obstacles or obstacles, namely limited human resources and high community ego in the participatory planning process. Human resource constraints require intensive training for village officials. The community's ego constraint requires a priority scale determination system in terms of ranking weighting, which is agreed upon by all components in society. It takes the commitment and consistency of the Regional Government and existing stakeholders to increase community participation in the development planning process in realizing community welfare.

Seeing the conditions of various regions that are trying to provide space for community participation, it turns out that they are still encountering various obstacles. Providing public space has an impact on aspects of community development, which is an intervention model that pays great attention to human aspects and community empowerment. Community participation in the community development intervention process is one of the keys to the realization of improving the socio-economic conditions of the community. As a method or approach that is quite effective, community development emphasizes the process of empowerment, participation, and the direct role of community members in the development process at the community and inter-community level (Achmad et al., 2019).

The economy is the cornerstone of a sustainable development process (Viola & Fitrianto, 2022). However, there are differences between urban and rural development. Urban residents are more

likely to be creative and innovative and have an important role in improving the quality of life towards prosperity. This is different from development in rural areas where people tend to be passive and the level of creativity is still low.

The discussion on development planning is an interesting thing to research, there have been many discussions that have looked at the phenomenon of community participation in village development planning, or research on the implementation and evaluation of policies on development planning. The researcher tries to look at the phenomenon of village development planning from different aspects, namely looking at the factors both driving and inhibiting the implementation of village development planning from the perspective of deliberative planning. The following is the data analysis carried out by the researcher:

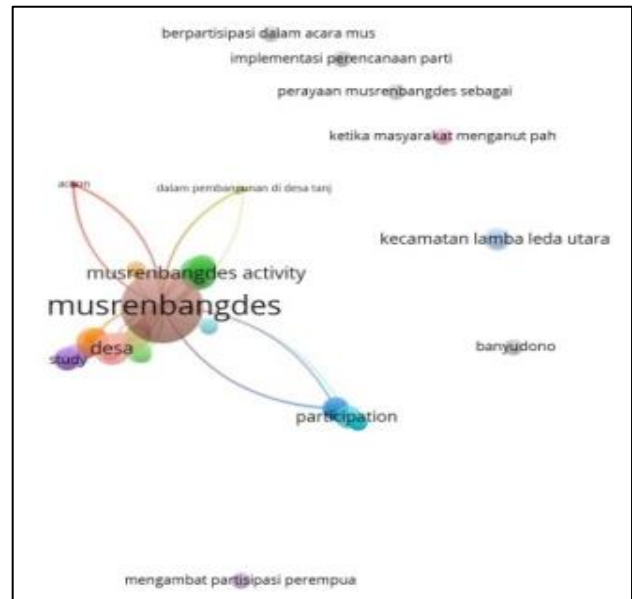


Figure 1. Mapping of Previous Research Based on Vosviewer

The results of the bibliometric analysis carried out also show that the discussion about the Musrenbangdes for the last 10 years is still very small from the data found, namely 168 scientific articles on Google Scholar. In addition, most of the research conducted focuses on policy implementation, women's participation, and the village development planning process. The following are the results of bibliometric analysis data:

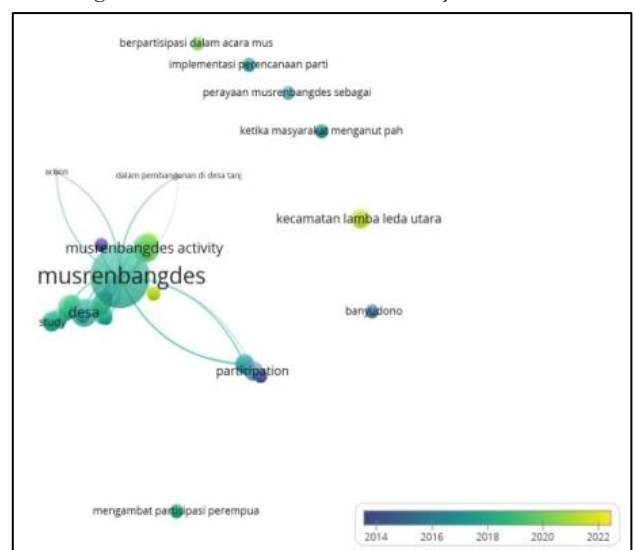


Figure 2. Mapping of previous research in the last 10 years Vosviewer

Based on the data above, as a form of expansion and novelty of the focus of the study in the Musrenbangdes, this research was conducted to analyze various factors that could encourage or hinder the process of implementing village development planning as seen in the deliberative democracy approach. This is important to research because to improve village development through village development planning deliberation, it is necessary to know in advance the various factors inhibiting the implementation of development planning which will have an impact on the ineffectiveness of the village development planning deliberation program.

This study analyzes the factors that can hinder the implementation of Musrenbangdes. To explore these factors, the researchers analyzed them based on the theoretical basis proposed by (Hartz-Karp, 2006). The use of this theory is tentative in research that can develop, increase, or change according to research needs and field findings. According to Hartz-Karp (2006), four things affect the deliberative process. The four indicators are as follows:

Ethnicity, public involvement in the deliberative process needs to be seen from the backgrounds of various community groups. The assessment of this indicator is seen from how many groups are involved and how far the groups in society can have an influence on policy.

Age, age is one of the factors that influence individual attitudes in community activities. Participants were determined based on age group and provided special opportunities or space for young people to be involved in deliberation.

Geographic location, indicator is interpreted as an action by the government to pay attention to and consider the strategic location of the area for the implementation of the deliberation discussion forum.

Socio-economic background, two factors determine this indicator. First, the level of education is said to be one of the conditions for the success of a quality deliberation process. Education is considered to be able to influence a person's life attitude towards his environment, an attitude that is needed to improve the welfare of the whole community. Second, work background and income. These cannot be separated from each other because a person's job will determine how much income he will earn. A good job and income that meets daily needs can encourage a person to participate in community activities.

## METHOD

The type of research used by the researcher is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. Pasolong (2008) & Suyono (2017), 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. The research was conducted in May-August 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.

The type of data collected in this study is qualitative data, namely data in the form of words, sentences, schemes, and pictures (Sugiyono, 2016). Sources of primary data were obtained through interviews and observations of informants, and 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, and 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 was collected, with which instrument the data was collected, and how the techniques were collected. 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, 2014; Sugiyono, 2016).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following is a discussion of the results of research on the factors that influence deliberative democracy in the Musrenbangdes. The discussion is carried out based on the results of observations, field findings, and literature studies in this study.

### *Ethnicity (Ethnicity)*

Ethnicity in this discussion is interpreted as interest groups contained in society which can be in the form of groups from the region or associations, groups based on work backgrounds, etc. In the deliberative democracy model, paying attention to all elements of society is an important assessment. The wider the community component involved, the wider the scope of the decision-making assessment carried out. One of the things that makes the deliberative quality applied is the participation of interest groups in the community who are affected by the policies to be taken and also groups that develop in the community.

The village Musrenbang has been regulated as a method of making decisions that actively involve the community. Although in practice it is still representative. At least with the legal basis, there is room for community involvement, it's just that we need to see how the implementation process of the regulation is at the implementation stage at the village level. In its implementation, Musrenbangdes in Pulau Rimau Sub-district still does not involve important groups in the community. Such as farmers' groups, artisan groups, and poor community groups are still not included in the representatives invited to represent these groups. The non-involvement of the community group elements mentioned above is due to the assumption that the area is not too wide so that the village government considers it to have known the problem because village officials are also residents, besides that the participation of community elements in the Musrenbangdes forum is represented by the Head of Dusun and the head of the RT. as well as several communities who are said to have represented the community, and the discussion of the proposal system carried out was only in the form of submitting proposals by the community.

According to the researcher, these things will be a barrier to the participation of community groups. The assumption raised by the village apparatus should not be carried out by the village apparatus because it will close the existing public space. As the organizer, the task of the village government is to carry out the village Musrenbang based on existing guidelines and rules. In this way, the village apparatus will continue to open up public space for every element of the group and society. If the community group deliberation forum is not present or does not send representatives, this is another problem that arises, the task of the village government is to organize the village Musrenbang as well as possible according to existing guidelines and rules.

Based on the discussion above, according to the researcher, the deliberative democratic process in making Musrenbangdes decisions must be carried out by involving the public through these interest groups. This concept is the formulation and decision-making in the most democratic public policy because it provides a wide space for the public to contribute ideas, aspirations, and proposals to the government in this case the village government before making a decision.

*Age Group (Age)*

The representation system of community elements in the village Musrenbang must of course be determined based on data and representative elements of community groups contained within the scope of the village. To determine the individual who represents the community, it must be seen from various social backgrounds of the community. The factors in determining participants in a deliberation forum is to determine which participants are involved based on categories or age groups. It was done to classify views and needs based on the needs of age groups. Of course, the age group in question is the age group that is considered mature and has mature thoughts in looking at regional or regional development. This age category grouping is adjusted to the conditions and needs in each region because the needs of each region are not always the same and have similar social conditions.

In the implementation of the Musrenbang at the village level in Pulau Rimau Subdistrict, in determining participants, the age category has not been considered. The manual as well as the regulations governing the implementation of village deliberations do not mention or regulate the determination of participants which must be determined by age category. The age factor with the level of activeness of the deliberation participants. This study looks more at the determination of the participants of the deliberation which is carried out by considering the age group.

According to the researcher, the Musrenbangdes participants in Pulau Rimau Sub-district were not determined by age category because the number of participants who attended represented the community was not too many, so there was no need to determine the age category. Decision-making in Musrenbangdes is also not intended based on age groups but based on community needs, therefore the village government in determining invitations does not look at certain age categories. So far, the determination of the age category in the Musrenbangdes has been carried out only for elements of the youth group, not entirely from the community age group. Youth involvement in the village musrenbangdes forum is represented through the Karang Taruna community empowerment organization or institution (LPM) which is engaged in village youth.

The age category aims to see the tendencies or views of each age group. So far, the village Musrenbang has not been implemented because the determination of Musrenbangdes participants is still carried out by appointment or invitation by the head of the RT to people who are considered community leaders in the neighborhood. At the Musrenbangdes forum, at least three groups should be involved based on age categories, namely the young/youth age group, the adult group, and the elderly group. Based on these groupings, it will be possible to see the needs of the community according to the needs of the age group.

The involvement of youth in village Musrenbang participation when viewed based on existing regulations is not specifically regulated to involve youth elements. Youth is said to

be part of the community so they need to be involved in deliberation activities. In addition, the legal basis for youth involvement in Musrenbangdes is also motivated by the existence of rules to involve Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM) in Musrenbangdes activities. One of the LPM institutions in the village that oversees activities or as a youth forum is the Karang Taruna organization. Based on this, indirectly the involvement of youth in the Musrenbangdes forum is regulated through the participation of Karang Taruna as an LPM organization engaged in youth. The following is data on village youth at the research location:

Table 1. Data Comparison of Number of Youth and Youth Participation

No	Village	Number of Youth (Soul)	Youth Participation (Soul)	Percentage
1	Banjarsari	96	2	2 %
2	Tirta Mulya	207	1	1%
3	Tabuan Asri	224	2	1%

*Source: Processed by Researchers from Musrenbangdes Documents*

Condition Youth in Pulau Rimau Subdistrict in development can be classified as static and passive. Youth participation in non-physical activities in the village is still lacking. For example, the lack of participation in discussions in Musrenbangdes development planning. Youth should have greater opportunities to participate in village development. As a generation of the nation who can provide creative and innovative ideas to be able to advance village development in physical or non-physical form. But the fact is that youth participation is still relatively limited.

The factors that influence youth participation in village development planning are the willingness, ability, and opportunity factors for youth to participate in village development activities. First, in development activities, the willingness to participate does not arise just like that, but because of the urge to participate from the awareness of the youth themselves. If youth are aware of their role in village development and are potential successors to village leaders, they will naturally be more involved in village activities. The goal is that the goals and objectives of development can be achieved, as well the villagers in the Pulau Rimau sub-district which is the location of this research.

The second is the ability factor. Youth participation if it is associated with the level of ability in village development still has minimal influence on the development activities carried out. When viewed from the condition of village youth in Pulau Rimau Sub-district above, the passive role of this youth is influenced by the lack of public space available for youth to know the condition of the village, in addition to the lack of ability to speak in public because the youth are not accustomed to being in large forums. especially with a relatively serious discussion, then the level of education of village youth.

Third, is the opportunity factor. In general, the opportunity for youth to express their opinions has been accommodated by the village government through the involvement of Karang Taruna. Although it is still limited to the form of Karang Taruna representatives, at least the village youth have the space and opportunity. The village government needs to pay more attention to the development and capacity building of village youth by creating special activity programs that can increase the youth

development index at the village level as a step to prepare the next generation of village leadership.

**Geographic location (Geographic location)**

As stated [Anggara & Sumantri \(2016\)](#), in the village development planning process, many things need to be considered, in general, development planning must have, know, and take into account such as the desired policy objectives, goals, and objectives. and priorities, timeframe for achieving the targets, problems encountered, capital or resources to be used, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and supervision mechanisms. The following is data on area and village population:

**Table 2.** Data on Area and Number of Population

No	Village	Area (Km)	Total Population (Soul)
1	Banjar Sari	1.828	878
2	Tirta Mulya	1.219	680
3	Tabuan Asri	1.025	827

Source: Village Profile Book 2020

Based on the area of the village, the determination of the purpose of the strategic location of the venue for the implementation Musrenbangdes is an important and inseparable part of efforts to achieve targeted results. The village government needs to work harder to implement Musrenbangdes to increase interest in active community participation. Of course, the Musrenbangdes cannot be held properly if it is just a formality. In holding the Musrenbangdes, as an effort to achieve the current goals of rural development, we are generally faced with many challenges that are very different than in the past.

The challenges of village development are related to changes in domestic macro and micro conditions, spatial and sectoral migration problems, food security, agricultural land availability problems, investment and capital problems, science and technology problems, human resources, the environment, and many more. To overcome the various problems that arise, strategic decision-making for village development is carried out by the village government by involving the village community. One thing that needs to be an important concern for the village government to organize Musrenbangdes to create an active atmosphere and a high level of participation inclusivity is to see and identify the policy objectives. the strategic location that is easily accessible by the community to attend the Musrenbangdes forum so that the resulting decisions can be obtained through an active discussion of a representative and broad community who consciously and feels it is easier to attend the Musrenbangdes discussion forum.

**Socio-Economic Background**

Gibson in [Nasution, \(2003\)](#), suggests several factors that relate to or influence community participation. These factors are grouped as follows:

- (1) population factors, including: (a) age, (b) number of families, and (c) area of origin or place of birth;
- (2) socio-economic factors, including: (a) education level, (b) occupation, (c) group experience, (d) status;
- (3) Cultural factors, which are attachments to cultural norms that apply in society, are also the cause of participating in the implementation of development.

In discussing the results of this study, the researcher focuses on the socio-economic factors proposed by Gibson. From the sub-indicators of socio-economic factors, the researcher discusses two indicators seen in this study, namely:

- (1) community education background;
- (2) community work background.

**a. Background of Community Education**

Based on the theory presented by Gibson in ([Nasution, 2003](#)), if it is associated with the results obtained from the field, that high community education will determine how the community conveys arguments in the village Musrenbang. The level of community education can influence the dynamics and discussions in village deliberation forums that are carried out. Communities that have a higher education background have a role to be more active and involved in village deliberation forums because they should have broad insight into seeing village development.

The influence of public education on higher education is one of the factors driving community participation to take part in an activity. Communities with a higher education background should be more concerned with efforts to build and improve the welfare of rural communities because high education will able to influence a person's mindset and education can improve a person's quality in carrying out their rights and responsibilities and contribute to village development.

In their research [Suroso et al., \(2014\)](#), explained the education level factors that influenced the Musrenbangdes process. According to the results of his research, the majority of people classified as having a high level of participation are people with a high school education level and above. This shows that the higher the level of community education is in line with the high level of active community participation in the Musrenbangdes. These conditions indicate that the level of community knowledge influences the participation given by the community in development planning. The main factors that affect the level of knowledge of the community are the level and educational background.

**Table 3.** Data on Quality of Village Workforce

No	Quality of Work Force	Banjar Sari	Tirta Mulya	Tabuan Asri
1	Population aged 18-56 years who are illiterate and illiterate	-	3	-
2	Population aged 18-56 years who graduated from elementary school	284	14	134
3	Population aged 18-56 years who graduated from junior high school	46	37	81
4	Population aged 18-56 years who graduated from high school	59	570	98
5	Population aged 18-56 years who graduated from university	12	15	16
Total		401	639	329

Source: Village Profile 2020

If you look at the research results show that the level of activeness of participants in the Musrenbangdes forum is directly

proportional to the higher level of community education. However, this is different from what happened at the location of this study. The level of community education has not yet become the basis for determining Musrenbangdes participants. The condition that is considered for the determination is that the community is considered capable of speaking in the forum so that it does not just come and listen, then those involved in the Musrenbangdes forum are parties who are considered to represent certain institutions. If the individual is not involved in a particular institution, then he is not involved even though he has a high level of education. In addition, experience and knowledge of the village are one of the considerations in determining the participants of the Musrenbangdes. According to the researcher, it is necessary to involve people who have a high level of education. This does not mean that in determining all participants, they must look at their educational background. This is to maximize community participation and take advantage of the advantages of human resources in the village.

The village government as the organizer needs to make a policy to involve all people who have a high level of education, this is done not to offend or cause social jealousy but to determine participants although it is not done by taking into account the level of education every community with higher education must be involved to participate and take an active role in Musrenbangdes. These scholars or people with higher education need to be given a lot of space to talk and argue in the Musrenbangdes discussion forum to provide insight and provide different views, not just looking at village development only focusing on infrastructure but many areas that need attention such as improving the quality of human resources, community empowerment. and development of village potential sectors.

**b. Background of Community Work**

Field findings indicate that the determination of participants in the Musrenbangdes has not been determined by looking at the background of work but still focuses on representing existing institutions in the village. The determination of participants does not look at the work of the community or representatives of every type of work that exists. However, the researcher saw that based on the Musrenbangdes archive data several community representatives came from certain types of work communities. Like teachers who are representatives of educational institutions, both early childhood, and elementary school teachers, some midwives represent the health sector. Although in general, the village government has not paid attention to representation from work backgrounds.

The principle of deliberative democracy is to involve the widest possible number of people and each participant who attends must represent the population or represent every group in society, including seeing participants based on occupational groups or types of work. Especially the dominant work group or the majority of community work. As in the village administration in Pulau Rimau Subdistrict, the majority of people work or work as farmers/planters. The following is the employment data of the community:

**Table 4.** Village Community Employment Data

No	Job Type	Banjarsari (Soul)	Tirta Mulya (Soul)	Tabuan Asri (Soul)
1	Civil Servant	2	10	11
2	Police/Army	1	-	-

3	Entrepreneur	2	1	79
4	Student	208	65	202
5	Paramedic	-	3	3
6	Farmer/Grower	290	506	248
7	Retirees	-	-	-
8	Laborers	81	20	32
9	Fishermen	5	-	-
10	Traders	7	8	27
11	Private Employees	12	2	56
12	Not Working	248	50	159
13	Village Apparatus	18	15	10
Total		878	680	827

Sources: Village Profile Book 2020

Involving various work backgrounds directly, the government can find out the complaints experienced by farmers/planters and other areas of work groups in carrying out their work. Community participation based on work background can be considered by the village government in taking actions and policies that can prosper the community and on the other hand improve village development towards a better and more advanced direction.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the discussion above, conclusions can be drawn based on the research focus as follows: Ethnicity, the participants involved in the Musrenbangdes are still representatives appointed by the head of the RT to assist in representing the local RT community. In addition, the participants who attended were representatives of institutions in the village. The appointment of participants has not been made based on existing community interest groups. Age Group, the determination of the participants of the village development planning meeting has not been determined based on age group or age group representatives. The involvement of youth groups is carried out through a community empowerment institution, namely Karang Taruna which is presented in the form of representatives. Geographical Location, sourced from research results indicates that the location of the Musrenbangdes implementation so far has been held at the village office. There has been no implementation of the Musrenbangdes conducted outside the village office so ar, the determination of the location for the implementation of the Musrenbangdes has not been carried out based on a strategic location that allows increasing community presence. The results showed that the location of the village office at the research location was at the end of the village and on the border with other villages. This is exacerbated by access to the village office via a difficult road. Socio-economic background, to create conditions for inclusiveness, it is necessary to encourage the involvement of various backgrounds in community conditions, including education and employment. The process of determining participants or participants in the implementation of village deliberations in Pulau Rimau Subdistrict has not been carried out taking into account the educational background and type of community work.

The limitation in this research is the application of the research results which cannot be fully realized because the currently applied Musrenbangdes concept has not accommodated the principles of deliberative democracy. In addition, data collection is relatively limited in its sources, both

primary and secondary data, because there are still very few studies that discuss the village development planning meetings that are studied in the concept of deliberative democracy. The study of deliberative democracy in the village development planning meeting needs further research, either by the researchers themselves or by other researchers who are interested in discussing it. Given the importance of development planning in the context of the village, various models of policy-making need to be developed.

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