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**EVALUATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
(RPJMDES AND RKPDES)**

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to determine the effectiveness of the village midterm development planning process / RPJMDes and the village government work plan / RKPDes implemented by Sidomukti Village Government, Muara Kaman District, Kutai Kartanegara District, which was evaluated based on Permendagri No 114/2014 on village development guidelines. The study uses an evaluation method with a qualitative descriptive approach, data collection through documentation and interview studies, data analysis using reduction, data presentation, and concluding. The results of the study found that in the preparation of the RPJMDes and RKPDes, the village government had not yet fully implemented the stages as stipulated in Permendagri No 114/2014, in the preparation of the RPJMDes there were 3 stages not carried out namely aligning the direction of district policy, assessment of village conditions, and village deliberations, while in the preparation of the RKPDes there were no indicative ceilings, this was due to the lack of competence of the Village Government officials in preparing the RPJMDes and RKPDes, weak administrative management, and lack of community participation.

Keywords: *evaluation, RPJMDes, RKPDes*

INTRODUCTION

Development is something that absolutely must be done by every country in an effort to maintain its survival. The initial period of President Joko Widodo's administration was strongly committed to the development program in NAWACITA, namely: developing Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state (Bappenas 2017: 2). The program provides strategic opportunities, especially for the sustainability of the village, and minimizes the rate of population movement from villages to cities due to the gap between villages and cities, as argued. Andari and Ella (2019: 41) that the gap in rural and urban development in Indonesia is a serious problem that must be addressed in order to prevent urbanization. NAWACITA's commitment is of course also trying to grow the village to be independent. The independence of the village will become the basis and the strength of the Indonesian State, therefore if the village is always backward and dependent, it will burden the government and weaken the foundation of the State. (Marsono 2017: 2). In order to strengthen the village, Law No. 6/2014 on Villages has also been issued

which is the main basis for village development. The development was carried out aimed at improving the welfare of the community, as explained Afifuddin (2012: 42) development in essence is building a society or nation as a whole for the sake of achieving people's welfare. Then, (Sondang 2014: 4) defines development as a planned and conscious business process by a State in realizing growth and change towards modernity in the framework of nation building. Furthermore, (Theresia et al. 2014: 3) defines development as a series of activities that continually create changes in the lives of citizens to achieve an increase in the quality of life. As with these definitions, village development is of course also intended to improve the welfare of village communities, as Article 1 of Law No. 6/2014 states that village development is an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the maximum welfare of the village community.

So that the results of development in the village are in accordance with what is expected, it is very important to have a plan as a reference. According to Permata Sari, Kusumaningrum, and Rosliana (2016: 282) that an accurate planning is certainly needed in order to achieve development goals. Development planning should be a deliberate effort by the Government to include control and economic arrangements for achieve a specific target and objective at within a certain period of time (Yunisa, Nastis, and Rahim 2019: 3). Village development planning is needed so that the development that will be carried out in the village has a clear direction, and is in accordance with the needs of the village community. In the implementation of village development, institutional roles in the village are also needed, namely the village government, village consultative bodies (BPD), village community organizations (LKD) such as neighborhood associations / RTs, coral reefs, posyandu, and community elements consisting of community figures and groups in the village such as farmer groups, and so on. This institutional role is mainly needed to participate in the planning stage, with the hope that the formulation of development planning can be in accordance with the needs of the community in the village, therefore it is necessary to have a participatory role from the community. other than that in the effort of good governance, participation society is one of the main factors (Andhika et al. 2019: 161) On the other hand, less participatory development planning will result in the less positive impact of the development that has been implemented by all village communities (Susetiawan, Mulyono, and Roniardian 2018: 109). The level of community participation is also influenced by several factors, namely the leadership of the village head, communication related to development both carried out by the village government and village consultative bodies, and the level of community education influencing the level of community participation in the process of formulating development planning in the village. (Akbar, Suprpto, and Surati. 2018: 141). In addition, the effectiveness of village development planning is also influenced by factors of qualified human resources, budget support, and information systems in the form of data and information availability. (Libuang, Kolengan, and Walewangko 2013: 13). Thus we can understand that the quality of a village development plan can be influenced by the level of community participation which must be supported by adequate quality human resources, as well as the availability of data and information needed in the formulation of a village development plan.

The technical preparation of development planning in the village is guided by Permendagri No 114/2014 concerning Village Development Guidelines, however, in terms of its implementation there are still many problems such as delays in the process of determining planning documents, both medium and annual, this causes delays in

submitting financial disbursements by the Government, and an impact on the slow pace of development implementation, such as the problems that occurred in Sidomukti Village, Muara Kaman District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Based on the identification results of the elements of the Sidomukti Village government, information has been obtained, namely that every year the Village of Sidomukti always experiences delays in the process of determining the Village Government Work Plan / RKPDes and the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget / APBDes. which should have been determined at least in September 2017 the 2018 RKPDes and in December 2017 the 2018 APBDes had also been determined, but the stipulation could only be made in May 2018, causing delays in proposing the distribution of Village Funds and Village Fund Allocation, namely in In 2018, the Village Fund for the first phase has only applied for the fourth week of June, and for the second phase of distribution, it was only implemented in July 2018, this problem has an impact on the slow development process in the village. Responding to this problem, if referring to the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 225/2017, the application for the first phase of 2018 Village Fund distribution should be done starting in January and no later than the third week of June. then the second stage of Village Fund distribution can be made starting in March and no later than the fourth week of June, but in reality, the distribution of Village Funds in Desa Sidomukti for the first phase will only take place around the fourth week of June, and for the second stage of Village Fund distribution. done in July. Thus for the progress of Village Fund disbursement to Sidomukti Village, there is indeed a delay in both the first and second phase of Village Fund distribution, and the delay in the distribution of village funds has also caused delays in the implementation of village development. However, in reality, the distribution of Village Funds in Desa Sidomukti for the first phase was only carried out around the fourth week of June, and for the distribution of Village Funds for the second phase it was carried out in July. Thus for the progress of Village Fund disbursement to Sidomukti Village, there is indeed a delay in both the first and second phase of Village Fund distribution, and the delay in the distribution of village funds has also caused delays in the implementation of village development. However, in reality, the distribution of Village Funds in Desa Sidomukti for the first phase was only carried out around the fourth week of June, and for the distribution of Village Funds for the second phase it was carried out in July. Thus for the progress of Village Fund disbursement to Sidomukti Village, there is indeed a delay in both the first and second phase of Village Fund distribution, and the delay in the distribution of village funds has also caused delays in the implementation of village development.

Delays in planning can be caused by various factors, such as in the results of research conducted by (Regar, Lengkong, and Ruru 2018: 49–50) states that the problem in the development planning stage lies in the aspect of analysis and identification of programs and activities that have not been maximized in the sense that they have not touched the real needs of the community, do not pay attention to environmental aspects, do not pay attention to representative aspirations of the community, and limited public space to participate in the planning process Next Some of the obstacles in the preparation of village development planning are due to the skill factor of village officials, for example in operating computers (Maisyuri 2017: 36), budget constraints, attraction of interest in decision making, limited human resources (Wulandari 2017: 65), still low community participation (Alfiaturrahman 2016: 251), the lack of role of the Village Consultative Body due to the lack of allowances and inadequate work facilities and infrastructure (Dauwole, Kaawoan, and Sendow 2017: 9), there is still a lack of the role of

the Village Head in involving community participation in capturing community aspirations (Paat, Singkoh, and Sendow 2017: 8).

Of the various studies that have been produced, none has specifically focused on the process of the stages of village development planning in accordance with the stages regulated by the Government which are technically regulated in Permendagri No 114/2014 concerning Guidelines for Village Development, so this research will conduct evaluation of the village development planning process that has been carried out both in the RPJMDes (medium term) and RKPDes (annual planning), with the formulation of the problem, namely how is the effectiveness of the village development planning process in RPJMDes and RKPDes that have been implemented by the Village Government which is evaluated based on Permendagri No 114 / 2014 Concerning Guidelines for Village Development.

METHODS

This study uses an evaluation research method with a qualitative descriptive approach to evaluate the process of stages in village development planning (RPJMDes-RKPDes) based on Permendagri No 114/2014 concerning Guidelines for Village Development, with the aim of comparing an activity process that has been carried out with predetermined standards.(Sugiyono 2017: 9). The qualitative descriptive approach is to describe the problems at each stage of the village development planning (RPJMDes-RKPDes) based on information obtained from the results of activities in the field.

The data was collected by using documentation study and semi-structured interviews. The documentation study was used to examine the RPJMDes and RKPDes documents in order to find out the extent to which they were compiled with those stipulated in Permendagri No 114/2014. The semi-structured interviews in this study were used to gather information from informants regarding the process of the stages of the preparation of the RPJMDes and RKPDes, as well as to obtain information about problems in the preparation process. Determination of informants using purposive sampling technique which directly refers to informants who are considered related to the research problem, or determine the subject / object according to the objectives(Satori and Komariah 2011: 103). Data sources were determined by selecting people who did participate in the development planning process as well as representatives from the community, namely from the Village Government as many as 6 people consisting of the Village Head and Village Officials and Staff, 2 people from the Village Consultative Body (BPD), from the Community Empowerment Institute (LPM) as many as 1 person, the head of the RT as community leaders as many as 3 people, and from the youth organization as many as 4 people, so that the informants in this study were 16 people.

Data analysis used an interactive model of data analysis which consisted of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction is carried out to filter data and information obtained from the results of reviewing the RPJMDes and RKPDes documents as well as from the results of interviews with informants to be presented in the discussion and research results, while Data Display is used to present data in table form that contains evaluation results from each stage in the process of drafting the RPJMDes and RKPDes. Furthermore, draw conclusions regarding the process of the stages of activities that have been carried out or that have not been implemented by the Village Government in the preparation of RPJMDes and RKPDes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Evaluation of Medium Term Planning / RPJMDes

Evaluation of medium-term planning is carried out by examining the completeness of the RPJMDes document (2017-2022) based on the provisions of Permendagri No 114/2014 starting from article 8 to article 28 and through interview activities related to the preparation stages which consist of:

Formation of the RPJMDes Preparation Team

In starting the preparation of the RPJMDes document, the Village Head has formed a Compilation Team in 2016 with 11 personnel. The results of the evaluation at the team formation stage show that the structure and number of team memberships are in accordance with the provisions, but the composition of the members is entirely held by elements of the Village government, this is not in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 paragraph (2) letter a which regulates that team members consist of apparatuses. Villages, community empowerment institutions, Village community empowerment cadres, and other elements of society. The Village Head thought that he was already represented by the Chairperson of the LPM, and the Head of the Hamlet.

(In the formation of the compilation team, I did make more use of the human resources of the village apparatus, and for community representation I consider it represented by the LPM and the Head of the Hamlet. Interview with Mr. Lekta as the Village Head, July 2019)

In this case the Village Government should optimize the social process by empowering the institutional role in the village to be involved in the planning process, because managing social processes in the village community is a significant role of the Village Government. (Sidik 2015: 117). So that in the future the Researcher recommends the Village Head to involve the role of village institutions in a representative manner in the RPJMDes formulation team, such as representatives of farmer groups, and community leaders who do exist in the village.

Alignment of District Development Planning Policy Directions

Based on the results of the evaluation at this stage the Village Government did not carry out alignment of district development planning policy directions.

(We have yet to carry out activities to align district policies because we do not know the direction of regional policies and do not have access to information about development planning policies that have been prepared by the district, and there has been no socialization activity or official delivery of information related to development planning policies from the government. districts. Interview with Mrs. Sandra Krisnawati as Village Secretary and Chair of the RPJMDes Preparation Team, July 2019)

In this case, the researcher suggests that the village government and the drafting team should not be passive in obtaining information, so it is hoped that the village head will actively seek information about regional planning policies, so that the RPJMDes is compiled in line with the policies contained in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan. (RPJMD) district.

Village Condition Assessment

From the results of the evaluation it was found that the Village Government did not carry out the assessment of the village condition. Based on information from the Compilation Team that:

(We did not carry out the village state assessment activity during the 2016 drafting process, this is because when we carried out the drafting process we did not know about the stages related to the assessment of village conditions as stipulated in the

regulation. Interview with Mr. Rimbayanto as Chair of the LPM and Secretary of the RPJMDes Preparation Team, August 2019)

At this stage it is suggested to the RPJMDes Preparation Team to carry out a situation assessment in the future through participatory exploration of ideas involving all elements of society through hamlet deliberation forums and / or RT deliberations or special deliberations for community elements, as well as using village sketches, seasonal calendars, and institutional charts as working tools to explore community ideas. The seasonal calendar is a tool for studying in order to find out activities in people's lives related to changing times and occurring repeatedly (Widyartati and Indriastuti 2019: 88). The assessment stage of the condition of the village should be a very important agenda, at this stage it will involve community participation in channeling ideas to jointly identify potentials and problems and convey the needs that exist in the village, because the form of community participation can be in the form of thought contributions carried out through meeting activities by community groups in the village (Zuchainah and Apriliani 2010: 12).

Preparation of Village Development Plans through Village Deliberations / Musdes

The results of the musdes are in the form of a memorandum of understanding which will be used as a guideline by the Village Government in preparing the RPJMDes. Village Deliberations are carried out by the Village Consultative Body (BPD) based on a report on the results of an assessment of the condition of the Village (Sumarauw, Manossoh, and Warongan 2019: 3203). The results of the evaluation at this stage show that the preparation of development plans through village deliberations has not been implemented, from the BPD statement that:

(We did not hold village meetings because we did not know about the stages of village deliberation activities in the context of drafting a village medium-term development plan, because so far what we know in the development planning process in the village is musrenbangdes only. Interview with Basuki Rahmad as Chairman of the BPD, August 2019)

Furthermore, the Village Head stated that:

(In the process of drafting the village medium term development plan, we had carried out a hamlet meeting which was then continued to the village development planning meeting, and even then there were still many people who were invited but did not attend to participate, and some people who attended did not give much opinion, and tended to be passive. Mr. Lekta as Village Head, August 2019)

Village deliberations are a picture of democratization in the village, where through the forum it is hoped that participatory community involvement, for example in planning development directions. Obstacles in implementing the Musdes are also influenced by the behavior of the community which tends to be passive or reluctant to participate in formulating plans, because based on the results of interviews with several community representatives there are still those who think that development matters are the business of the Village Government.

(As a community we consider that the development planning process is the responsibility of the Village Head who has been elected by the community, so we think that as a community there is no need for much involvement in the planning process. Interviews with several officials of the Karang Teruna organization; Fauzi brothers, Dede Rahmat, Ahmad Mutaqi, and Masruri, in August 2019)

(We are not aware of any RPJMDes formulation activities, nor have there been any notification from the village government to us regarding this agenda. Interview with RT

heads during a meeting; Mr. Riswanto / Head of RT.14, Mr. Wahyudin / Head of RT.20, and Mr. Achmad Farhan / Head of RT.25, August 2019)

Thus the level of community participation in participation is also influenced by the social and economic conditions of the community in the village, therefore the prospects for democracy in the village also depend on the socio-economic development of the village community. (Latief 2015: 42–43). Responding to this problem, the researcher suggested to the Village Head that it was necessary to conduct outreach to the community in order to increase understanding to the community about the importance of being involved in more active development planning. The socialization process will involve all forms of activities related to the creation of awareness and opinion of the public and social institutions (Rahardian, Haryanti, and S Kurnia 2018: 18–19).

Preparation of the draft RPJMDes

The results of the evaluation at this stage show that the RPJMDes Preparation Team has compiled a list of draft RPJMDes but no minutes have been made regarding the results of the draft RPJMDes draft. Based on the information from the Compilation Team that: *(The list of draft RPJMDes has been compiled and was discussed at the time the musrenbangdes was held, but when it was drafted we did not make an official report, because in our opinion the report only consisted of a list / table of activity plans.* Interview with Mr. Pariyono as a Village Apparatus as well as a member of the RPJMDes drafting team, August 2019)

In this case, there is a mismatch between the implementation and the provisions of Article 23-24 Permendagri No 114/2014 which requires the Preparation Team to make an official report on the results of the drafting of the RPJMDes and submit it to the Village Head to continue to the stage of implementing the Musrenbangdes. In this case, the researcher suggested to the Village Head that in the future he could provide provision for the RPJMDes drafting team related to the administrative process in the preparation of the RPJMDes.

Preparation of a Village Development Plan through deliberations on Village development planning / Musrenbangdes

The results of the evaluation at this stage show that the Musrenbangdes has been carried out as evidenced by the existence of an official report on the results of the Musrenbangdes, but there is a discrepancy in the case of the organizers, namely the implementation of the Musrenbang activity is led by the Community Empowerment Institution (LPM), while based on the provisions of Article 25 Permendagri No. 114/2014 the musrenbangdes should be led by the Village Head. In this regard, the Village Head clarified that:

(For the implementation of the Musrenbangdes, I indeed entrust the LPM to lead the deliberations, because I rely on them to be able to accommodate the aspirations of the community regarding activity proposals to be included in the RPJMDes. Interview with Mr. Lekta as the Village Head, August 2019)

Based on the results of the interview, it can be seen that there has been a misunderstanding by the Village Head regarding the Musrenbangdes stages with the understanding that in the implementation of the Musrenbangdes, community aspirations are carried out, so LPM is assigned to lead the Musrenbangdes event, because the Village Head thinks LPM has the function of empowering the community to participate in planning through submitting aspirations at the musrenbangdes. At the musrenbangdes stage, only discussion and agreement on the draft RPJMDes should be carried out, while aspiration screening should be carried out on the previous agenda,

namely at the village state assessment stage, and the planning formulation stage through the musdes. So addressing this problem,

Determination of the RPJMDes

The results of the evaluation at the RPJMDes determination stage show that the draft RPJMDes already has a mutual agreement between the Village Head and the Village Consultative Body as evidenced by the enactment of a Village Regulation concerning RPJMDes.

From the results of the evaluation of the stages of preparation of the mid-term development plan / RPJMDes Sidomukti (2017-2022) it can be described that the stage process mechanism has been carried out by the village in table 1 below:

Table 1. The stages of preparing the village medium term development plan

Based on Permendagri No 114/2014	The Reality of Implementation in the Village
Stage 1: Formation of the RPJMDes drafting team;	Stage 1: Formation of the RPJMDes drafting team;
Stage 2: Alignment of district development planning policy directions;	Stage 3: Preparation of the draft RPJMDes;
Stage 3: Assessment of the condition of the village;	Stage 4: Formulation of a village development plan through musrenbangdes; and
Stage 4: Formulation of a village development plan through musdes;	Stage 5: Determination of the RPJMDes.
Stage 5: Preparation of the draft RPJMDes;	
Stage 6: Formulation of a village development plan through musrenbangdes; and	
Stage 7: Determination of the RPJMDes.	

Source / Source: *Results of evaluation of the RPJMDes document, 2019*

Annual Planning Evaluation / RKPDes

The annual planning evaluation is carried out by checking the completeness of the Sidomukti RKPDes (2019) document based on the provisions of Permendagri No 114/2014 starting from article 29 to article 51, as well as based on the results of interviews related to the preparation stage process which includes:

Preparation of Development Planning through Village Deliberations (Musdes)

Village development planning must involve community participation beginning with the implementation of the Village Deliberation (Suseno and Sunarto 2016: 133). The results of the evaluation of the RKPDes document at this stage show that the Village Government has carried out the preparation of development planning through the village meeting as evidenced by the minutes of the village meeting in the framework of the RKPDes discussion held in July (2018) by the Village Consultative Body (BPD), attended by the Village Government. , and community elements (community leaders, youth organizations, women's organizations), and an examination of the RPJMDes document has been carried out regarding the list of proposed activities. From the interview results obtained information that:

(The process of preparing the RKPDes begins with a hamlet meeting held by each Hamlet Head which is an early stage activity to accommodate all proposed development

activities from the community, and a screening of activities or selection of priority / important activities is carried out by adjusting the estimated financial capacity referring to current year's budget ceiling. Interview with Mr. Suparno as Secretary of the BPD, August 2019)

Furthermore, based on information from village officials and staff:

(After the Hamlet Deliberation is completed, the Village Consultative Body, facilitated by the Village Government, shall hold a Village Deliberation in the framework of preparing a Village development plan aimed at agreeing on priority activities to be funded based on the results of the Hamlet deliberations.. Interview with Mr. Nurul Sukron as Head of General Affairs and Planning)

(During the ongoing village deliberations, discussion and agreement on the list of proposed activities was carried out based on the fields: government administration, development implementation, community development, and community empowerment which have been contained in the RPJMDes document. Interview with Mr. Haryanto, General Staff and Planning, August 2019)

Based on the data and information from the results of the evaluation and interviews above, at the stage of implementation of the musdes basically it has been carried out well, but there is also a mismatch in terms of the implementation time which in terms should have been carried out later than June but in reality it was carried out in July, and the verification team has not been formed. This discrepancy has received clarification from the BPD and the Village Government, namely:

(There was a delay in implementing the musdes because the budget to finance the musdes activities was only available in July 2018, so the implementation of the musdes that should have been carried out in June was delayed. Interview with Mr. Basuki as Chairman of the BPD, August 2019)

(Related to the absence of a verification team due to efficiency reasons, because the RKPDes document will also be verified by the Evaluation Team in the District, namely an evaluation of all activity plans along with details of budget costs contained in the RKPDes document. Interview with Sandra Krisnawati as Village Secretary, August 2019)

Thus, the mismatch in the planning formulation stage through the musdes is not an obstacle in the preparation of the RKPDes, because it has been substantially carried out even though there has been a delay of approximately 1 month, and the absence of a verification team at the musdes is also not an obstacle for the Village Government in compiling RKPDes because the role of verification has been carried out by the District Government.

Establishment of the RKPDes Preparation Team

In the framework of drafting the RKPDes the Village Head has formed a RKPDes Preparation Team with a total number of personnel of 8 people, from the results of the evaluation it can be seen that the composition and number of personnel are in accordance with the provisions, however in terms of determining the members all come from elements of the village government, whereas in the provisions it should be members also consists of elements of society. From the results of the interview with the Village Head, he provided information:

(In forming the RKPDes drafting team, I chose elements from the village government for all members, with the aim of making it easier for communication and cooperation between drafting team personnel. Interview with Mr. Lekta as the Village Head, August 2019)

Observe indicative ceilings and alignment of activities that enter the village

The results of the evaluation at this stage show that the RKPDes Preparation Team has not carried out the stages of checking the indicative ceiling and aligning programs / activities that will enter the village. From the results of the interview, it was found that: *(At the time of the compilation process we had not yet received data and information from the district government regarding indicative ceilings, and program / activity plans of the government, provincial government, and district governments that would enter the village in the year the RKPDes was implemented, therefore we only used the definitive village ceiling previous year in the preparation of the RKPDes.* Interview with Sandra Krisnawati as Village Secretary and Chair of the RKPDes Compilation Team, August 2019)

In connection with this stage, the researcher suggests the RKPDes Compilation Team in the future to be more active in coordinating with the district government in order to obtain data on whether or not there are plans for government programs / activities (central, provincial and district) that will enter the village.

Review of RPJMDes Documents

The results of this stage evaluation show that the Village Government has conducted a review of the RPJMDes document at the time the Musdes was held, so that at this stage the RKPDes drafting Team simply makes adjustments to the indicative ceiling. *(A review of the RPJMDes has been carried out at the time of the musdes, namely the discussion of activity plans based on what has been included in the RPJMDes, so that the RKPDes Preparation Team at this stage only needs to make adjustments to the available indicative ceiling.* Interview with Mr. Pariyono as a member of the RPJMDes drafting team, August 2019)

Preparation of the draft RKPDes

The results of the evaluation at this stage show that the RKPDes drafting team has carried out the preparation of the RKPDes draft which results are in the form of a draft list of activities, but there are some deficiencies in this stage, namely the absence of a list of proposals for implementing activities, and no official report on the results of the drafting of the RKPDes draft. The results of interviews with the Compilation Team that: *(In the drafting stage of the RKPDes design, we have not made any suggestions regarding who will implement the activity, because we usually propose them when the RKPDes has been determined.* Interview with Mrs. Tri Hidayati as Head of Government and member of the RKPDes drafting team, August 2019) *(We do not yet know that the results of the drafting of the RKPDes design should also be made into an official report, and we think it is sufficient to just list the RKPDes activity plan.* Interview with Mr. Rimbayanto as Chairman of the LPM and Secretary of the RKPDes drafting team, August 2019)

Preparation of RKPDes through Village development planning deliberations (Musrenbangdes)

The implementation of the Musrenbangdes aims to determine program and activity priorities, as well as village development needs to be funded by the APBDes, District APBD, village community self-help, based on an assessment of the priority needs of the village community. (Eko Putri, Anam, and Fattah 2015: 2). The results of the evaluation at this stage show that the Village Head has implemented the Musrenbangdes with documentary evidence in the form of a list of attendance at the Musrenbangdes (12 July 2018) in the framework of the preparation of the 2019 RKPDes, but it is not included in the minutes of the deliberation results Based on information from the Village Head that:

(We have already carried out the Musrenbangdes, but we just realized that the results of the agreement at the time of the Musrenbangdes had not yet been made a report, because at the time the activity was not properly documented, and there was no officer specifically tasked with recording the results of the deliberations. Interview with Mr. Lekta as the Village Head, August 2019)

Even though the Musrenbangdes has been implemented, this stage must be an important concern for evaluation, namely that it must be ensured that the implementation of the Musrenbangdes in a substantive manner must be able to provide maximum results in accordance with the provisions, because research results in other regions have also proven that the Musrenbangdes is carried out only as a formality agenda and routine in the preparation of annual development plans in the village (Manar 2014: 51).

Determination of RKPDes

The results of the evaluation at this stage are valid evidence that the village has carried out the process of determining the RKPDes in the form of: 1) Minutes of discussion by BPD on the 2019 RKPDes (16 July 2019) with participants consisting of the Village Government, Village Community Empowerment Institutions / LPMD, Family Welfare Movers / PKK, Karang Teruna, Chairman of the Customs; 2) Minutes of joint agreement with the Village Head and BPD regarding mutual agreement on the draft Village Regulation concerning RKPDes; 3) BPD decision regarding the agreement on the draft Village Regulation RKPDes; 4) Minutes of RKPDes Determination led by the Village Community Empowerment Institution / LPMD, Secretary / Notary by the Head of Government, and acknowledged by the Village Head; and 5) Village Regulations regarding RKPDes.

From the Determination stage the RKPDes that has been implemented by the Village Government has been in accordance with the provisions.

Changes to the RKPDes

Based on the results of the evaluation, there were no changes to the RKPDes, and based on information from informants that for the implementation of the 2019 RKPDes, there were no factors that caused the changes to the RKPDes as stipulated in the provisions of articles 49-50 Permendagri 114/2014.

Submission of a list of proposed Village Government Work Plans / DU-RKPDes

Based on the results of the evaluation, valid evidence has been obtained in the form of a list of RKPDes proposals that have been submitted to the District Government. Based on the results of the interview, it was found that:

(Each year the Village Government always makes a list of RKPDes proposals submitted to the District Government prior to the implementation of the Development Planning Consultation (Musrenbang) at the District level, and will be part of the discussion at the time of the District Musrenbang. Interview with Mr. Lekta as the Village Head, August 2019)

The DU-RKPDes is subsequently accommodated by the District Government and then submitted to the Regency Government through the Regional Development Planning Agency which is present at the District Musrenbang. Some of the activities carried out by the Kutai Kartanegara Regency Government through the Technical Regional Apparatus Organization as a result of the follow-up to the RKPDes Proposal List submitted by the Village can be seen in table 2 below.

Table 2. List of activities implementation by district governments based on DU-RKPDes

Activities	Proposed Year	Realization Year
Village Road Semenization	2014	2018
Village Office Development	2014	2018
Medin Cut Rice	2017	2018
Farmers road 2 km	2018	2019

Source / Source: *Village Government Archives (data processed)*

Submission of DU-RKPDes is a list of proposed activities submitted by the Village Government to the Regent through the District Head, with the aim that the proposed activities can be accommodated by the Regency Government or submitted to the Provincial Government and even to the Central Government, namely in accordance with the scope of authority in carrying out the proposed activities. by the Village. The RKPDes becomes the material for discussion in the District Musrenbang and Regency Musrenbang. Then the Regent through the Special Task Force informs the Village Government about the results of the DU-RKPDes discussion.

Based on the results of the evaluation of the stages of the preparation of the Sidomukti RKPDes (2018), the drafting mechanism that has been implemented by the village can be described as in table 3 below:

Table 3. Stages of Preparation of RKPDes

Based on Permendagri No 114/2014	The Reality of Implementation in the Village
Phase 1: Formulation of a village development plan through the musdes; Stage 2: Formation of the RKPDes drafting team; Stage 3: Examination of indicative ceilings and alignment of policies that enter the village; Stage 4: Review of RPJMDes documents; Stage 5: Compilation of the draft RKPDes for the following year; Stage 6: Formulation of the RKPDes through musrenbangdes; Stage 7: Determination of the RKPDes; Stage 8: Changes to the RKPDes; and Stage 9: Submission of a list of proposed RKPDes / DU-RKPDes.	Phase 1: Formulation of a village development plan through the musdes; Stage 2: Formation of the RKPDes drafting team; Stage 4: Review of RPJMDes documents; Stage 5: The draft RKPDes; Stage 6: Formulation of the RKPDes through musrenbangdes; Stage 7: Determination of the RKPDes; Stage 8: Change in RKPDes (not required); and Stage 9: Submission of a list of proposed RKPDes / DU-RKPDes.

Source / Source: *Results of evaluation of the RKPDes document, 2018*

CONCLUSION

The results of the evaluation of village development planning, both RPJMDes and RKPDes, have several deficiencies. In the RPJMDes evaluation of 7 (seven) activity stages, only 4 (four) stages were carried out, the 3 (three) stages that have not been carried out are alignment with the direction of district planning policies, assessment of village conditions, and preparation of development plans through musdes, but at different stages.

There are still deficiencies and inconsistencies with the provisions in Permendagri No 114/2014, namely that the RPJMDes drafting team does not involve elements of the community, the administrative process for drafting the RPJMDes draft is not accompanied by an official report, and in the case that the Musrenbangdes organizer should be led by the Village Head but in practice it is led by the Chairman of the LPM. The obstacles in the process of preparing the RPJMDes and RKPDes in general are caused by the lack of competence in human resources possessed by the Village Government or the planning compilation team in understanding every process of the planning stages and weakness in terms of administrative management, and lack of community participation. As a result of deficiencies, mismatches and obstacles that occur in the village development planning process, the quality of planning documents is not good, so it is not surprising that sometimes the activities carried out are not appropriate or not in the established planning documents.

Efforts are needed to increase the capacity of Village Government Institutions, especially the Village Government and BPD in technical and administrative matters regarding the preparation of the RPJMDes, especially regarding the stages harmonizing the direction of district development planning policies, assessing village conditions, and village deliberations. It is also necessary to provide technical guidance for the preparation of the RKPDes, especially those related to the stages Village indicative ceiling scrutiny activity. The capacity of the Village Government is also one of the clusters of state administration issues (Nurjaman and Prasetyo 2018: 36), besides that, it is also necessary to carry out socialization to the community about the importance of participating in the village development planning process.

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