

ROLE INSTITUTION EMPOWERMENT VILLAGE COMMUNITIES (LPMD) IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT IN PURBALINGGA DISTRICT

Rukmawan Suci Laswono

Corresponding author. Email: rukmawan.sl@gmail.com

Sharia Economics Master's Study Program

UIN Professor Kyai Haji Saifudin Zuhri Purwokerto

Abstract

According to Article 94 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Villages utilize existing Village community institutions to assist in implementing the functions of Village Government administration, Village development, Village community development, and Village community empowerment. The aim of this research is to explain and analyze the role of community empowerment institutions (LPM) in planning and implementing development in Karangklesem Village, Kutasari District, Purbalingga Regency. Researchers used descriptive qualitative research methods and had a total of 8 informants. Data collection techniques consist of literature study, interviews, and observation. The data analysis techniques used include data collection, data reduction, data presentation and verification stages. The results of the research concluded that: 1). The role of Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM) in Community Empowerment in Karangklesem Village, Kutasari District, Purbalingga Regency has been carried out well; 2). The obstacles faced by Community Empowerment Institutions in empowering communities in Karangklesem Village, Kutasari District, Purbalingga Regency include: a). LPM in participatory development planning in Buniseuri Village does not yet have a platform to accommodate community aspirations, thoughts/ideas/ideas that can make it easier to plan and prioritize development needs in Karangklesem Village, Kutasari District, Purbalingga Regency. 3). To overcome these various obstacles, the following efforts were made: a). LPM's efforts to plan development in a participatory manner in Karangklesem Village, Kutasari District, Purbalingga Regency are by holding various meetings with residents using various existing special facilities.

Keywords : LPM (Institution Empowerment Public), Development Village, Village Development Planning

1. Introduction

Based on Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Article 94 states that 1) The Village utilizes existing Village community institutions in assisting the implementation of Village Government administration functions, implementation of Village development, Village community development, and Village community empowerment. 2) Village community institutions as referred to in paragraph (1) are a forum for Village community participation as partners. Village Government. 3) Village community institutions are tasked with empowering Village communities, participating in planning and implementing development, and improving Village community services. 4) Implementing programs and activities sourced from the Government, Provincial Government, Regency/City Regional Government, and institutions Non-Government is obliged to empower and utilize existing community institutions in the Village

Every development planning, implementation and evaluation program must involve the community to achieve successful village community development. It is the community who know the problems and needs in developing their region, and they are the ones who will later utilize and assess the success of their village development. To change the face of the village gradually, development is a continuous process. In fact, many development programs do not meet community needs because the government has not optimized the community's role in the planning, implementation and evaluation processes.

Within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) which is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM) are social institutions that grow from, by and for the community. LPM is a means of involving community participation and aspirations in planning, implementing and controlling development that relies on the community. The aim of LPM is to increase public awareness about national and state life.

Increasing community participation in planning, implementing and controlling development means efforts to increase community capacity as human resources to process and utilize the potential of natural resources (SDA) in villages in order to improve the people's economy is a necessity as part of efforts to end backwardness and poverty. .

Suyatno (2009) explains about Community Institutions, namely: 1) social institutions, social buildings, community institutions; 2) refers to a form and at the same time contains an abstract meaning regarding the existence of certain norms and regulations that characterize the institution in formulating development plan.

Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2018 Article 1 explains that Village Community Institutions, hereinafter abbreviated to LKD, are a forum for community participation, as partners of the Village Government, participating in planning, implementing and supervising development, as well as improving Village community services, then in Article 6 It is stated that Community Empowerment Institutions are Village Community Institutions (LKD). Furthermore, Article 7 (5) states that the Community Empowerment Institution is tasked with assisting the Village Head in absorbing community aspirations regarding village development planning and mobilizing the community in implementing village development through mutual cooperation. Village Community Institutions (LKD) have a partnership working relationship with the Village Government, consultative with the Village Consultative Body (BPD) and coordinative with other LKD.

Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM) as one of the community institutions that collaborate with village governments, are expected to be able to manage, plan and implement village development by utilizing the participation and mutual cooperation of village communities.

Article 80 of the Law on Villages states that 1) Village Development Planning is carried

out by involving the Village community. 2) In preparing Village Development planning as intended in paragraph (1), the Village Government is obliged to hold a Village Development planning meeting. 3) Village Development planning meetings determine Village Development priorities, programs, activities and needs funded by the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget, Village community self-help, and/or Regency/City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

According to Soekanto (2002), role is a dynamic aspect of position (status), if someone carries out their rights and obligations in accordance with, then they are carrying out a role. In an organization, each person has various characteristics in carrying out the tasks, obligations or responsibilities that have been given by each organization or institution. Meanwhile, according to Gibson and Donnelly (2002), a role is someone who must relate to 2 different systems, usually organizations.

According to Riyadi (2012), role can be interpreted as the orientation and concept of the part played by a party in social opposition. With this role, the actor, whether individual or organizational, will behave according to the expectations of the person or environment. Roles are also defined as demands given structurally (norms, expectations, taboos, responsibilities and others). Where there is a series of pressures and conveniences that connect the supervisor and support his function in organizing. A role is a set of behaviors in groups, both small and large, all of whom carry out various roles.

Roles consist of three components, namely: 1) Role conception, namely: a person's beliefs about what to do in a particular situation. 2) Role expectations, namely: other people's expectations of someone who occupies a certain position regarding how he or she should act. 3) Role implementation, namely: the actual behavior of someone who is in a certain position. If these three components work in harmony, then social interaction will be sustainable and smooth (Sutarto, 2009) .

Every empowerment planning, implementation and evaluation program must involve the community to achieve success. This is because it is the community who knows the problems and needs to develop their region. They will also be the ones who will utilize and assess the success of empowerment in their area. Each village has a community empowerment institution which is formed in accordance with village regulations. The problems that arise are thought to be because the role of community empowerment institutions in community empowerment participation has not been implemented optimally. On this basis, researchers are interested in further researching the role of Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM) in Community Empowerment in Karangklesem Village, Kutasari District, Purbalingga Regency.

2. Research methods

This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The research period is approximately 4 months . The number of informants was 8 people consisting of 4 LPM administrators in Karangklesem Village and 4 community leaders (religious leaders, youth leaders, women leaders) in Karangklesem Village. Data collection techniques through literature studies (*literature e studies*) and field studies carried out by means of observation and interviews (*interviews*).

3. Results And Discussion

The role of Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM) in Empowerment Public

To be able to analyze the role of Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM) in Community Empowerment in Karangklesem Village, Kutasari District, Purbalingga Regency, researchers refer to the three roles of Community Empowerment Institutions as follows:

1) Compile Development plan Participatively

Making a participatory development plan is a process for setting future goals. So that the implementation of previously formulated policies can be carried out well,

participatory development planning is needed by all levels of society. This planning involves implementing strategies in each activity to achieve goals.

Based on the results of observations and research in the field, it was found that the preparation of participatory development plans in Karangklesem Village, Kutasari District had not gone well and ideally according to the provisions. This can be seen from the lack of community participation and involvement in village development plan preparation activities.

As mentioned above, it can be concluded that the Community Empowerment Institute (LPM) continues to succeed in implementing the community empowerment process in Karangklesem Village, Kutasari District by designing participatory development plans to achieve optimal organizational goals and results, but with imperfect processes in terms of role involvement. as well as its people,

2) Move Self-Help and Mutual Cooperation Public

The Community Empowerment Institute (LPM) in Karangklesem Village, Kutasari District is still trying to increase public awareness by telling them that development is not only the government's task but also the responsibility of all village communities, both groups and individuals. People who participate as donors are self-supporting with donations in the form of goods, materials or money which are actually still very necessary in the process of implementing development in the village. The use of local village resources can also be a source of community self-help for implementing the development and preservation of community physical facilities and infrastructure.

Community empowerment and self-help basically means helping to develop community involvement the natural one and integral part of weak communities, vulnerable groups, the poor, public backward traditions, job seekers, disabled people and women's groups. Empowerment also includes empowering groups the community is socio-economic so that they can be more independent and can meet their basic living needs, so you can move self-help mutual cooperation (Sumaryadi, 2005) .

The results of observations and research in the field show that LPM in mobilizing community self-help and mutual cooperation in Karangklesem Village, Kutasari District is still not running optimally and effectively. This can be seen from the lack of community participation in mutual cooperation activities and providing community self-help funds.

According to the explanation above, the self-help movement of mutual cooperation in society is a component that allows a society to survive, as well as develop and progress in a dynamic sense.

3) Carry out Development Process Evaluation

In implementing the development monitoring and evaluation model, LPM carries out activities by holding regular community meetings to prepare plans, implement, preserve and develop development results. This meeting involves the community to talk about whether there is a need for change or not, and to discuss and deliberate on problems that arise as a result of development that is or is already underway.

Things that village community institutions must pay attention to in carrying out their role in community empowerment include: 1) preparing participatory development plans; 2) mobilizing community self-reliance; and 3) conducting development evaluations (HAW Widjaja, 2012)

Developing a participatory development plan is by inviting, involving and involving active community participation. LPM participates in three main activities in preparing development, namely: a) Accommodating or absorbing initial aspirations; b) Actively involved in preparing development concept that will be implemented together

with the Village Government; c) Actively involved in compiling development plan and publish it using communication media , before development plan This is ratified as a Village Regulation (Perdes).

Mobilizing community participation is providing facilitation for the entire community to be able to access and find out about the programs implemented by the Village Government, so that the community can respond to the development implemented by their village. This response consists of two things namely r response activities/activities and communication responses (understanding programs) and community ideas .

Carrying out development evaluations is participating with the community in carrying out development and controlling development in a consensual manner. The meaning of consensus in the implementation and control of development is that development is prepared on the basis of agreements initiated together with the community.

Results of observations and research in field show that the implementation and evaluation of development implementers in Karangklesem Village, Kutasari District have not gone well. This can be seen from Community participation in providing ideas and thoughts on the implementation of community activities in the village is still not optimal.

Based on the information above, it can be concluded that the implementation and supervision of development by LPM still really requires adequate support both in preparing development planning concepts and during the implementation of activities in the field. Apart from that, the role of the community in implementing and supervising development in the village must be considered seriously, because they are both the object and subject of development in the village.

Obstacles faced by Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM) in Empowerment Public

Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it can be seen that there are obstacles faced in the role of community empowerment institutions in empowering communities in Karangklesem Village, Kutasari District, Purbalingga Regency, including:

1. In the planning process And compile development in a way participatory in the Village Karangklesem Subdistrict Kutasari , LPM Not yet have receptacle permanent that can be organize And accommodate aspirations , ideas and ideas of society that can help plan And prioritize need future development held .
2. In mobilizing community self-help mutual cooperation in the village Karangklesem Subdistrict Kutasari , LPM is still not very active in conveying LPM program information. Character roles The community has also not been able to assist optimally in delivering LPM activities to the community.
3. LPM has not been able to involve all elements of society in carrying out the evaluation development because some people in Karangklesem Village, Kutasari District, seem less enthusiastic about LPM activities so far .

Efforts to overcome the obstacles faced in the role of Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM) in Community Empowerment

To overcome the obstacles faced in carrying out the role of Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM) in empowering communities in Karangklesem Village, Kutasari District, including:

- 1) In planning development in Karangklesem Village, Kutasari District, the LPM should hold regular discussions with residents at a time in accordance with the residents' agreement with the LPM with various social facilities available in the community. Meeting This aim For help LPM plan And prioritize development in the Village Karangklesem Subdistrict Kutasari in accordance with desire public .
- 2) In his efforts For push self-subsistent And mutual work together people in the village Karangklesem Subdistrict Kutasari , Chairman of LPM asked LPM administrators for more active in give give information about the LPM program in frame planning development .
- 3) LPM is necessary do do approach And awareness to inhabitant the community to come along involved active in carry out supervision development in the region they respectively , both at the RT, RW and region Hamlet . Public must collaborate with the local RT/RW And Keep going inform LPM activities in each involving meetings public Village Karangklesem Subdistrict Kutasari .

4. CONCLUSION

Community Empowerment Institution (LPM) in Karangklesem Village, Kutasari District has carried out its role well in community empowerment. Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM) in planning development in a participatory manner do not yet have a platform to accommodate community aspirations, thoughts/ideas/ideas that can make it easier to plan and prioritize development needs. The Community Empowerment Institution (LPM) in mobilizing community self-help and mutual cooperation in Karangklesem Village, Kutasari District is not very active in conveying information about the Community Empowerment Institution program and community leaders have not been able to assist optimally in conveying the Community Empowerment Institution's activities to the community. Community Empowerment Institutions (LPM) have not been able to involve the entire community in implementing development monitoring and evaluation because the community seems indifferent to the activities of Community Empowerment Institutions so far.

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