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Deliberative Politics towards of The Government Policy in West Kalimantan Indonesia

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Abstract. In a representative democracy system, the political concept of deliberation can be realized directly through the deliberation process and the election of people's representatives, including preparing the District Government Annual Work Plan. This study aims to analyze the community participation in providing information about conditions, needs, and attitudes in the preparation of District Government Annual Work Plan Sekadau Regency West Kalimantan Province In 2019. This research uses the qualitative method. The data was collected by observation, interview, and documentation study techniques. Based on the research results that have been done, it was found that the community has responded well to the drafting of the District Government Annual Work Plan. However, the organization could not see whether they had read the map or not, and the community has not seen its priority programs. The recommendation from this research is that the Sekadau Regency Government offers a particular proposal and keeps socialized to increase community participation to increase from year to year.

Keywords. deliberative politics, government policy

1. Introduction

Each political policy consists of at least six stages: agenda setting, planning, decision making, implementation, evaluation, and policy ending to develop by community participation (Imurana, Kilu, & Kofi, 2014). Political development requires the community's active involvement so that this development can continue in a sustainable manner (Sibanda, 2011). Development based on community participation in the current regional autonomy is based on development planning pattern using the bottom-up planning model, usually translated in Indonesian as bottom-up planning. Planning is carried out from the lowest community group (village/urban village), which then proceeds to the highest level (national).

Following the concept of bottom-up planning, participation, or community involvement can be more significant, so the accuracy of the development goals. Simultaneously, the development in the planning pattern of the new order development uses the top-down model (from top to bottom). Top-down planning gives priority to the highest level (government) initiatives that are socialized and implemented in the middle of the community to the smallest size of the society, namely the village. With very dominant centralist leadership, the experience of the new order offers a strong example in the implementation of top-down planning. Central government often makes plans that do not involve or demand the public's views or ambitions but unilaterally make

their policies. Therefore, the government and the community need to have communication to have a clear understanding of the development being carried out (Ako, 2017).

One of the policy measures is the District Government Annual Work Plan (DGAWP), hereinafter referred to as DGAWP. DGAWP which contains the draft of the regional economic framework, regional development priorities, work plans, and financing, both directly implemented by the provincial government or pursued by encouraging community participation, which refers to the Government Annual Work Plan. This DGAWP then becomes the guideline for drawing up the Draft Regional Income and Expenditure Budget.

When drafting this DGAWP, the community became one of the essential elements. Where the community participates through stages called development planning meetings. The planning meetings are an annual deliberative forum conducted in a participatory manner by stakeholders to reach an agreement on the current financial year's planned activities according to their level. The primary purpose of keeping the planning meeting itself is to accommodate and determine priority activities by the community's needs that are obtained from planning meetings suitable for the levels below. The planning meeting starts from a deliberation at the lowest rank (urban village/village planning meeting). At this level, a plan where the community is the largest stakeholder must be actively involved.

Planning meetings so far as a first step in the preparation of the work plans of the local government is not maximized as a forum to meet the ambitions of the community; this can be seen from the lack of presence and seriousness of the community when participating in the planning meeting on public administration. Public Administration is implementing government policies and science that studies performance in public services at all levels of government (Thapa, 2020). Sources that could be researchers in the field, where the attendance level is only 54 people from 80 community representatives invited, and it appears that government employees dominate most compared to the community. As a result, it can be said that the preparation of the Sekadau Regency Government Work Plan has not fully met the expectations of the population as expected.

So many programs or proposals from the community that cannot be realized/implemented. Only in part of it can be absorbed and implemented without any confirmation from the Sekadau Regency government regarding the types of community proposals. The success of preparing the local government work plan can be measured by the appropriateness of the local government activities with what the community needs, both from achieving goals/targets, time, benefits, and rules.

2. Method

The research method used in this study is qualitative. This approach emphasizes the authenticity of the data to explain what the research focuses on. The qualitative method was used to analyze how community participation in the formulation of DGAWP Sekadau Regency, West Kalimantan province, in 2019. Data collection techniques used were interview, observation, and documentation studies. Analysis of the data used in this qualitative approach consists of three simultaneous activity paths: data reduction, data presentation, and concluding. Research data in qualitative research came from informers. In this case, informers are the ones who certainly provide relevant data and relate to research problems. Informants in this study were the government of Sekadau Regency, Sub-District Secretary of The Sekadau Hilir District, Sungai Ringin Village Chief, community leaders, and the community.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Community Participation in Public Policy Planning Based on Deliberative Politics

The discussion on deliberation currently has a very close connection with the global problem that is trying to be resolved. These problems include how power in society is identified as pluralism and the legitimacy of citizens' equality. In deliberative theory, the question of politics in a pluralistic society can be understood as a matter of the basis of public decisions. Furthermore, in a reflective view, people are agents who have the right in politics to vote in deliberations. In this meeting, a solution was made about what had to be done to resolve a public problem (Ganuza, 2012).

In a representative democracy, the concept of deliberative politics can be directly realized through a process of deliberation and election to elect the people's representatives. Deliberation politics also allows people to reflect on their preferences in the context of deliberations. This approach shows that deliberation had attracted a great deal of attention when politics began to be analyzed in a different context from the course of politics and government in decision-making for a better public policy.

The government and government are organized to provide services to the community in the concept of democracy (Martoyo, Elyta, Herlan, & Arifin, 2020). The community participates in providing information on circumstances, needs, and attitudes when compiling DGAWP, Specifically about participation. The second element is the willingness to contribute in the form of information to help achieve the group's goals. Communication is a value for knowing the confidentiality of a thing. People will be passive without controlling information, but by holding information, someone gets an incentive, which will lead to creativity to do something, especially in the age of digital informatics that is very competitive as it is now. Information becomes very important so that a person, society, an institution, and the state can be highly competitive. To request community information when preparing the Sekadau District DGAWP, the Sekadau District government organized a planning meeting from the village, sub-district, to district levels.

If implemented according to the guidelines, the community's participation in the Planning meeting forum is considered to empower people at the primary level, especially those whose interests are often overlooked. To get their rights in determining their future, participation in the Planning meeting is the solution. Participation in the grassroots context is intended to gain insight into the assets to reach their needs, desires, and how they have so far dealt with their problems, activities, and other resources needed to achieve their goals.

Village Planning meeting is an annual forum for village participants to agree on village work plans (village work plans). The law becomes the basic framework for implementing the provincial government, requiring regional planning, implementation, and development. As part of the regional government unit, villages must develop strategic plans for local working teams, formulated in work plans for the Local Government Work Unit.

The purpose of keeping the Planning meeting at the village level is to reach an agreement on priority needs and activities in the village that will be the material for preparing the Work Plan village. The priority of village activities to be carried out by the village itself and financed by the allocation of village budgets or self-help funds from the village community and also priority issues and activities that will be proposed in the planning meeting district and funded by the district. Then agreed on the village delegation team that will explain the problems of the areas included in his village in the planning meeting district forum to prepare DGAWP.

The results of the field research through interviews conducted by researchers with the Sub-District Chief of Sekadau Hilir stated that: "Concerning the results of the planning meeting village in the Sekadau Hilir district, they are all summarized in the form of a document in the

form of a report with a list of the problems/needs of each village in the Sekadau Hilir district of Sekadau Regency, proposed by the respective village community, a list of representatives (delegates) mentioned in the Mandate letter made by the village chief are the people appointed by the village chief, and usually they are the village chief and also the village consultative body."

The implementation of the planning meeting village in the Sekadau Hilir subdistrict is summarized in a document in the form of a draft with the results of consultations between the village-level government and the people who are members of the village area. Involved in the Planning meeting district are the village community, neighborhood association (Neighborhood), community association (Hamlet), village head, village government, and village supervision agency. The document study results in the Musementbang Implementation Activity Report at village level in Sekadau Hilir Sub-District indicate that various community components attended activities, consisting of: (1). Regional representation); (2). Representation of young and older age groups; (3). Representation of social groups consisting of traditional leaders and religious leaders; (4).Representation of women. Government representatives, consisting of the head of the Hamlet, VCB, and village apparatus; (5). Representation of private groups.

The most crucial role and the task of village planning meeting participants are to participate in consultation on decision making actively. Deliberation and participation are dimensions of democracy that prioritize the implementation of deliberation and participation of members in the law's auspices to discuss a policy (Haliim, 2016). Active participation means being present and talking and being able to listen and understand the ambitions or opinions of others so that the planning meeting can be a forum for joint deliberations that pursue shared needs, not individual needs. With the presence of different community components, as well as their understanding of their functions and roles at the Planning meeting village level, the Planning meeting at village level will be able to request information from different elements of the community at village level and find out what the needs are of the community at the village level.

The interview results with the head of affairs of Sungai Ringin Village Development, Sekadau Hilir district, said: "The attitude of the people of Sungai Ringin Village is very enthusiastic in providing information regarding their needs, almost every community present includes information regarding their needs. This (their enthusiasm) is reflected in a large number of proposals from residents who are used as documents".

The total population of Sungai Ringin Village, district of Sekadau Hilir from the Sekadau District Planning meeting Implementation Report 2019, consisted in detail of road repair, volleyball court construction, ball court construction, repair of low houses, repair of village halls, mosque and church building, training freshwater fish farming, sewing training, help with organic rice and vegetable seedlings, entrepreneurship training, development of farmer's group capital, growth of medicinal plants, support for plantation farms, workshop skills, agricultural counseling, fishery guidance, animal husbandry training, HIV/AIDS counseling, Reactivating village, hygiene counseling, nutrition, and health counseling, supportive health centers, communicable disease counseling, health housing counseling, Reactivating village cadre education and training, improvement of community sanitation, the addition of health professionals.

The proposal from the residents of Sungai Ringin Village, Sekadau Hilir district, as presented above, can be broadly grouped into three sectors, namely physical, socio-cultural, and economical. This is a strong indication that the Planning meeting in Sungai Ringin in the Sekadau Hilir district is considered a success category if it is assessed based on the many proposals and participating communities submitted. The problem that always comes from so

many recommendations is that many villagers' submissions are not known to be funded. The proposal also became unclear after it was discussed at the Planning meeting district level.

The chairman of the Sungai Ringin Village Community Empowerment Institution Sekadau Hilir Sub-district who was invited and attended the Planning meeting district interviewed, confirmed that: "The proposals of many villagers can no longer be monitored if they have entered the Planning meeting district and are not known by residents whether the proposal has been accepted or not. LPM has not played a role as a place of community participation in the last two years, particularly in implementing the village of a Planning meeting. What are the reasons and factors why they are not played out, as chairman of the Village Community Empowerment Institution he does not know."

The reality that occurred in Sungai Ringin is no different from the community proposals in Rawak Hilir, the Sekadau Hulu district, and the problem. The following is the proposal from the inhabitants of Rawak Hilir Village, Sekadau Hulu Subdistrict from the Sekadau District Planning meeting Implementation Report 2019, consisting of repairing the gate, repairing the village hall, repairing the alley, building a sports hall, repairing the path, purchasing equipment, Ambulance purchasing, MCK improvement, freshwater fish farm, bridal make-up training, sewing training, therapeutic plant development, plantation farm assistance, workshop skills, agricultural counseling, fishing guidance, animal husbandry training, support for organic vegetable seeds, the practice of entrepreneurs, capital development peasant groups, HIV/AIDS counseling, mosquito fogging, hygiene counseling, nutrition advice, health advice, aid health centers, abate powdering, healthy home counseling, education and training Posyandu cadre and improvement of community cleansing.

Subsequently, the draft planning meeting will be presented at a higher level at the village level, namely at the district level. A Sub-area Planning meeting is a forum for consultation with stakeholders at a sub-area level to get input for priority development programs in the sub-area based on information from the village.

In this case, the government's program is carried out by the organizer of the planning meeting Sub-District. The organizing institutions for the planning meeting canton are the sub-districts and Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level. The sub-area must prepare the planning meeting's technical implementation and schedule the work plan for the sub-area development plan. Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level is in charge of organizing all planning meeting sub-district, supervising teams, and documents required for keeping planning meeting. Implementing the planning meeting district aims to reach an agreement on priority programs and development activities in the sub-area area as set out in the sub-area development plan. The next goal is to get a deal on the delegation team as a representative of the sub-district who will explain the sub-districts problems/needs at the planning meeting at the district level.

3.2. The Implementation of Public Policy Planning Based on Deliberative Politics

Democracy cannot survive a closed state, such as in a country that implements an authoritarian government system that aims to control and dominate state power over the people. On the other hand, democracy will continue to develop if governance is implemented by prioritizing open public participation (Rahman & Elyta, 2020). In a democracy using the deliberative system, the most crucial decision-making process is deliberation (Flynn, 2011).

The field research results through interviews with the head of the Economic and Development Department of the Sekadau Hilir district showed that it was in line with what was obtained by researchers in the field. This happened in the Sekadau Hilir district, which was the sample in this study. This can be seen and proven by the attendance list of participants at the

museum level at Urban Village level in Sekadau Hilir. The head of the Economic Development Department of the Sekadau Hilir subdistrict then said: "The attendance rate was 92% of the total number of invited participants. 8% of the non-invited members were from Regional People's Representative Assembly members and the community, while 100 % was present. The head of the Economic department of the Sekadau Hilir district also stressed that the absence of some people and Regional People's Representative Assembly members invited was due to the busyness, especially the busyness of the adulthood tasks of animals and economic pressure for the invited residents.

What was transferred by the head of the Economic and Development district of the Sekadau Hilir district can be proven by the attendance list shown directly to the researchers in connection with the activities in the Subrenkang district of 2019 that were carried out by the Sekadau district Hilir? Besides, the head of the Economy and Development department of the Sekadau Hulu district said that "All participant composition was present and the attendance rate reached 100% in the implementation of the Planning meeting at the level of the district in Sekadau Hulu, part of the government, the community and board members were all present in the planning meeting activities that we carried out this year.

This statement by the researchers raised doubts because the head of the Economic and Development department of the Economic and Development Hulu District could not show evidence in the form of an attendance list of Planning meeting participants. In this case, he reasoned that the attendance list of Planning meeting participants had been used by the finance department as material when drawing up the accountability report, so he had no archive. Besides, the head of the Economy and Development Department of Sekadau Hulu District said: "The 100% presence was not due to the great awareness of all planning meeting participants in their sub-districts. The reality is that other factors influence, namely that the DPRK members are present for fear of not understanding the planning meeting results, taking into account the fact that the invited DPRK members are elected to the constituency (dapil) in the district of Sekadau Hulu. The Regent because this meeting was attended by representatives of the Regional Secretary's District Head during the implementation of the Planning meeting District."

The implementation of the planning meeting sub-district is (1) sub-district work plan (Urban Village), (2) list of priority problems/needs of sub-districts proposed by the village, to be submitted to the planning meeting district, (3) list of names of people representing the sub-districts who will participate in the planning meeting district, and (4) minutes from the planning meeting sub-district. The results of the implementation of the Planning meeting in the Sekadau Hilir district and the Sekadau Hulu sub-district by the sub-districts will be merged into one, in the form of a report on the implementation of a development planning meeting (planning meeting) at the sub-district level in 2019. The contents of the information are related to the existing proposals' results at the composition level explained above. Subsequently, the planning meeting sub-district court results are summarized in a design with priority sub-district programs of the effects of consultations between the village delegation representatives of community groups and the sub-district court, which will be brought to the planning meeting district and continued.

A district planning meeting is a stakeholder discussion at the district level to finalize the draft Regional Development Annual Work Plan (DGAWP), prepared based on a compilation of all work plans. The composition of participants who attended the district planning meeting implementation based on the results of participant observation by researchers can be grouped as follows: Representative of the Government of the West Kalimantan Province. Regional leader meeting. Regional Chamber of Representatives. Agency and or technical institution. Subdistrict delegation team. Sectoral delegation teams from sectoral organizations and

community groups. District/City Stakeholders Forum. Communities that reflect poor communities, women, professions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community organizations (mass organizations), religious leaders, traditional leaders, community leaders, and higher education elements. Private elements, cooperatives, small and medium-sized business groups, The press/mass media.

The results of direct observations by researchers regarding the implementation of the planning meeting at the district level in the Sekadau district saw that the representative of the local government present was the governor of West Kalimantan, represented by the head of planning and economic development. The MUSPIDA elements present at the opening ceremony included the TNI, which the Military Rayon Command attended, and the national police that were accompanied by the district police in the district of Sekadau. For the element, in addition to the presence of the chairman of the Regional People's Representative Assembly of the district of Sekadau, five Regional People's Representative Assembly members were also present. Offices, agencies, offices, and existing technical institutions were all regional governmental working units, sub-district heads, and village heads. The investigator also met face-to-face and noted that it was also seen and attended in the Planning meeting District by the sub-district delegation team consisting of sub-district heads, village heads, and community representatives representing their respective regions. The deputy dean also saw some community representatives such as community leaders and higher education elements in Wakilli of the Faculty of Social Science and Politics, Universitas Kapuas Sintang, and 2 (two) teachers from Universitas Tanjungpura Pontianak. The sectoral delegation team from district-scale organizations and community groups was not found in the implementation of the Sekadau District Planning meeting, or it was seen that nobody was represented.

This participatory and deliberation policy implementation supports the state government to become independent and active because the community controls the balance of their regional development from the planning stage (Elyta, Zulkarnaen, & Herlan, 2020). The planning meeting district's implementation resulted in an agreement on the formulation that became the primary input for the work plan, comprising: (1) a list of priority programs and development activities and budget allocation based on the agenda. (2) list of priority programs and development activities selected based on funding sources from the regional expenditure budget (district and province), state expenditure budget, and other funding sources. (3) list of proposed policies or regulations that are needed at the district, provincial, and central government levels.

The next result was forming a delegation team that would participate in the monitoring of the results of the planning meeting in the regional people's representative assembly district during the budgeting process and taking the minutes of the planning meeting district. Planning based on community participation in the form of information about the community's conditions and needs will create a local government work plan by what is expected by the community. Planning that emphasizes community participation, using a bottom-up planning model tailored to the community's needs and circumstances, and more importantly, includes various elements of the community that can represent the community in the planning process. With the community's participation, the Government of Sekadau Regency will receive information that is genuinely in line with the local community's circumstances, needs, and attitudes. The provincial government work plan produced is in line with what the community expects and needs. Thus, the government of the Sekadau district can discover what the community's needs are through the Planning meeting forum.

4. Conclusion

The results of this study, discussion, and analysis of researchers regarding the Sekadau Regency community participation in providing information on conditions, needs, and attitudes in the preparation of the Sekadau Regency local government work plan in 2019 that did not respond well, this can be seen in the many community proposals. Still, the community does not know that they have been accepted whether or not the request is. The proposed proposal will be resubmitted for the following year. The community does not see the priority program, so they set as much as possible or prefer to present a wish list than the actual needs. The suggestion of this research results, theoretical studies, and conclusions on community participation in providing information about the circumstances, needs and attitudes of the community in the preparation of the Sekadau District local government work plan, suggestions can be made as recommendations such as a description of community participation in providing information about the conditions, needs and attitudes of the community in preparation Sekadau Regency local government work plan that only complies with the formality mechanism can be eliminated if the Sekadau district government appropriately answers community proposals by offering a particular budget for these proposals and year by year further improved.

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