



**COORDINATION OF
VILLAGE COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT INSTITUTIONS (LPMD) IN
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT IN
BUTU VILLAGE, TILONGKABILA SUBDISTRICT
BONE BOLANGO DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe how the coordination of the Village Community Empowerment Institution (LPMD) in the implementation of development in Butu Village, Tilongkabila District, Bone Bolango Regency. The research method is descriptive with a qualitative approach. The results of the study indicate that the vertical coordination in Butu Village has not been maximized, this can be seen by the absence of togetherness between all parties in the institution, so that the problems that arise cannot be overcome together. Horizontal coordination between institutions in the village can be said to have not gone well, this can be seen from the lack of cooperation between the LPMD management and other institutions, so that planning and decision-making related to village development does not involve LPMD. LPMD is a partner of the Village government, it should know the duties and functions of each administrator. Every important decision making related to development in an area can be well coordinated between the village government and other institutions. The coordination carried out by the LPMD can assist the village government in implementing village development programs, but this has not gone well, because the Butu LPMD has not played an active role in the activities carried out by Butu Village.

Keywords: *Coordination of LPMD, Descriptive Qualitative Research, Implementation of Development*

INTRODUCTION

In the implementation of regional autonomy, it is necessary to prepare an effective, efficient, transparent, and accountable system arrangement as well as community participation so that development can take place well according to the budgeted plan. This is in line with Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, which in realizing democratic and decentralized development must prioritize the principles of Good Governance or good governance, and Clean Governance or the implementation of clean government. Likewise, in the implementation of village development, it is necessary to organize to include the community which is administratively so that the implementation of development is more rational which is far from political interests that are difficult to account for.

In Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning regional government and Law number 6 of 2014 concerning villages it is stated that: "The village, or what is called by another name, hereinafter referred to as the village is a legal community unit authorized to regulate and manage the interests of the local community. , based on local origins and customs that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia."

In carrying out the authority, to regulate and manage the interests of the community, a village institution was formed, namely the Village Community Empowerment Institution (LPMD). LPMD as an institution with the village government plans village development, where in essence the LPMD institution is a working partner of the Village Government. According to the law, the two institutions have an equal position in carrying out government affairs, development, and community empowerment. So that the role of LPMD is very much needed by the village government in preparing participatory development where the implementation and control of development can be controlled together.

In planning and implementing village development, LPMD is a partner of the village government in charge of assisting the village government in realizing the goals of democratic and transparent development planning in accordance with the mandate of Village Law Number 6 of 2014. According to (Syafrizal, 2014) that: "the achievement of appropriate, targeted and efficient development goals must be adapted to the conditions of the area to be built."

Cooperation between the village government and village institutions, especially LPMD, is expected to be able to support the success of existing development programs in the village according to what has been mutually agreed upon. Development planning in the village will be crippled if there is no clear contribution from all the institutions in the village. Because no matter how much effort and work from the village apparatus, the development goals to be achieved will not be successful without coordination and cooperation between the village government and the institutions in the village.

Developments in the village that still need to be coordinated by the LPMD with village officials include development that concerns the welfare of people's lives, such as the construction of public latrines, construction of waterways, construction of habitable houses for the poor, and other activities related to development in the village. In addition to development activities, LPMD coordination is often needed in community activities or community empowerment such as providing community economic business assistance, procurement of cattle, and other activities directly related to improving the welfare of rural communities.

Butu Village is a village in Tilonkabila District, Bone Bolango Regency which is currently in the process of building a village for various community needs. Butu Village is an expansion area of Moutong Village, so Butu Village still requires large-scale and long-term development planning, because it is classified as a young village in its development. The real thing is that there are still quite a lot of aspects of development that have not been resolved. The village community who is the spearhead of development in the village must have an important role or participate in assisting development in the village. The Butu LPMD, which is a cooperation partner with the village government, will certainly be very influential in the development process in Butu village. According to the data obtained, the physical development in Butu Village includes the construction of public latrines, the manufacture of injection wells, construction of livable houses (Mahyani), construction of waterways, and several other community empowerment activities. The success of development planning cannot be separated from the full support and important role of various parties in the village, both village institutions, communities, and village governments. The results of good planning will appear in the coordination in the realization of the implementation of village development, especially Butu Village, Tilonkabila District.

The problem that has occurred in Butu village is that there is no good coordination from the LPMD in the implementation of village development, in this case coordination with the village government (Village Head). This condition can be seen from the lack of coordination between the village government and LPMD in the form of significant cooperation from village institutions, especially Butu Village in a series of development implementations in the village, both in terms of planning preparation starting from the contribution of ideas, ideas and thoughts to making development planning decisions. MCK, Concrete Rabat, Drainage, Decker Plate and Drilling Wells which are described in the planning documents, which in the end have an impact on the realization of development implementation. Besides that, the lack of a good partnership between the LPMD and the Butu Village government in the preparation of development planning is still often a problem in the village. Village institutions that should be the main partners of the village government in implementing development in the village often become the main attackers for the village government when there are things that are contrary to the wishes of village institutions. This proves that the LPMD's lack of coordination with the functional divisions is caused by the lack of optimal approach from the LPMD to Butu village apparatus.

Furthermore, the reality found in the field is that the institutions and the village government have not been coordinated according to the expected form, both internally and externally. This coordination is important in supporting the success of development planning in the village, especially Butu Village, Tilongkabila District, Bone Bolango Regency. One of the cases that can be used as an example is when making important decisions about a development in a village area. If there is no good coordination between the village government and village institutions, there will be differences of opinion that will hinder the process of implementing the development. This often happens in every village, especially in Butu Village, which is the problem in this research. The form of coordination that needs to be carried out by LPMD for the implementation of development in Butu village is vertically, horizontally, and functionally. However, from LPMD, there is no visible coordination, either vertically, horizontally, or functionally.

Vertically, there has not been good coordination between the Butu Village LPMD and subordinates in its institutional structure so that the implementation of development in Butu Village is not carried out properly. Horizontally, there is no positive coordination between the LPMD in Butu Village and other institutions at the same level, for example coordination with the Village Representative Body (BPD and Karang Taruna or other institutions in Butu Village in the implementation of development. While functionally, the LPMD has not shown good coordination). maximally with the village government apparatus (Village Head) according to their institutional duties and functions, namely in terms of empowering the Butu Village community. So that the implementation of development in Butu Village, Tilongkabila District, Bone Bolango Regency has not been carried out properly.

METHODS

This research method is descriptive with a qualitative approach, which in social science research is referred to as qualitative descriptive research. According to (Sugiyono, 2014) Qualitative research method is a “method based on the philosophy of post positivism, where the things used in research focus on the condition of the object being natural, (which is the

opposite of experimentation) while the role of the researcher is the key instrument. While the data collection technique can be done by triangulation (combined), and the data analysis is inductive/qualitative, where the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization. Furthermore, the qualitative approach is "a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written (oral) words to informants and carefully observed behavior" (Suharsaputra, 2012; Moleong, 2018).

In this study, the data obtained are "primary data and secondary data". The technique of data collection is defined as a method used in collecting data through the distribution of questionnaires, observations, interviews, multilevel scales, documentation (Arikunto, 2014; Hamid Patilima, 2016).

The data analysis technique used to identify and describe the Role of Village Institutions in Butu Village Development Planning, Tilongkabila District, Bone Bolango Regency, is "a qualitative analysis technique using the Miles and Huberman model analysis, namely activities in qualitative data analysis carried out in an interactive and ongoing way. continuously until finished, so that the data becomes saturated. The activities in a qualitative data analysis include data reduction (data reduction), data presentation (data display), and conclusions/verification (conclusion/verification) (Rahardjo, 2011; Bachri, 2010).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research is only focused on the coordination carried out by LPMD related to the existing development in Butu Village. The coordination is limited to vertical coordination, horizontal coordination, and functional coordination. Data collected through observation and in-depth interviews using interview guidelines, were analyzed descriptively qualitatively as follows: "1. Vertical coordination is an activity to unite, direct within the organizational structure, in this case carried out by the Chair of the LPMD as a superior with members who are under the authority of his responsibilities and duties, namely to coordinate directly in cooperation related to development in the physical field as well as empowerment for fulfill village public facilities and community needs; 2. Horizontal coordination of the LPMD Chair in village development relates to matters related to internal village problems. This relationship can be seen structurally from the structure of the LPMD, where horizontal coordination is carried out by a chairman towards its members who are members of the LPMD institution. The chairman of the LPMD as the supervisor coordinates all activities with the staff under his responsibility; 3. Functional coordination in Butu Village is still not implemented optimally, and this can be seen from the lack of unification of mind in holding planning and evaluation meetings, this is due to the busyness of each LPMD management who is difficult to schedule meetings, so that the achievement of goals is still far from society's expectations".

In this study it was found that vertical coordination was carried out by the LPMD and its membership with the Butu Village Head as a partner in development in Butu Village. In addition, LPMD also coordinates horizontally with other institutions in Butu Village such as BPD and community leaders as well as Youth Organizations in Butu Village. As far as observations have been made, data can be obtained based on the results of interviews with several informants related to the coordination carried out.

Horizontal coordination that exists between LPMD and existing institutions in Butu Village, both government institutions and local Youth Organizations greatly supports

development in the village, both at the planning stage as well as at the implementation and supervision stage in the field; Functional coordination here is intended as a form of overall alignment of the duties and functions of the LPMD in Butu Village with existing institutions in the village, be it the village government or BPD or Karang Taruna in Butu Village.

Based on the explanation of the village government and the Butu Village community regarding functional coordination, it is explained that there are often differences of opinion in decision making and do not lead to the same agreement between all institutions in the village. For example, several figures did not approve of the development or implementation of empowerment activities in certain parts of the village. This often results in the process of implementing development and empowerment activities in the village being hampered and resulting in a decrease in the quality of life in the village. This is what the village government does not want, and really expects the role of the LPMD.

From the interviews, information was obtained that the vertical coordination in Butu Village has not been maximally implemented, this can be seen by the absence of togetherness between all parties within the institution, so that the problems that arise cannot be overcome together, so that it can interfere with the sustainability of the organization. village development.

Horizontal coordination between institutions in the village is said to have not gone well, this can be seen from the lack of cooperation between LPMD management and other institutions, so that planning and decision making related to village development does not involve LPMD.

LPMD is a partner of the village government, it should know the functions and duties of each administrator, so that functional coordination can run well. Every important decision making related to development in an area can be well coordinated between the village government and other institutions. The coordination carried out by the LPMD should be able to assist the village government in implementing village development programs, but this has not worked as it should because the Butu LPMD is still not playing an active role in the activities carried out by the Butu Village government.

LPMD as an institution that has the authority to move and play an active role in community empowerment where LPMD has main tasks and functions that are in direct contact with the fulfillment of supporting community welfare in the village with full responsibility LPMD Butu Village is expected to play an active role in activities in the village. village, starting from the planning, implementation, and monitoring stages. And LPMD should not run alone but embrace all institutions in Butu Village in order to achieve the main tasks and functions of LPMD as an institution in Butu Village with the hope that all existing plans can be carried out according to the goals and expectations that are mutually desired.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that vertical coordination exists between the Head of the LPMD in Butu Village as a supervisor and structural leader with his subordinates, namely the membership in it has not carried out its coordination optimally. This is evident because there is no togetherness between the chairman and members in the implementation of development in Butu Village; Horizontal coordination, namely the coordination relationship carried out by the LPMD with government agencies in Butu Village and also other institutions that are partners with the village government in terms

of developing Butu Village have not been able to support the smooth development of Butu Village. This can be seen from the absence of several LPMD administrators in the meeting held by the Butu village government; Functional coordination specializes in coordination related to the duties and functions of the LPMD as something that exists in the village to harmonize harmoniously with other institutions so as to create an effective Butu Village development that is in accordance with the expectations and goals of the common desire of all institutions and layers of Butu Village society. . However, this function has not worked well; Overall, it can be concluded that the coordination carried out by the Butu Village LPMD in the implementation of Butu Village development can be said to be not optimal. This can be seen from the implementation of development that has not been running effectively. Overall, it can be concluded that the coordination carried out by the Butu Village LPMD in the implementation of Butu Village development can be said to be not optimal. This can be seen from the implementation of development that has not been running effectively. Overall, it can be concluded that the coordination carried out by the Butu Village LPMD in the implementation of Butu Village development can be said to be not optimal. This can be seen from the implementation of development that has not been running effectively.

SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusions above, it can be suggested as follows: It is necessary to improve the coordination carried out by LPMD in order to involve all LPMD management and establish cooperation and coordination with the community and other institutions; There is still a need for openness to coordination relationships that further support development in Butu Village in order to minimize problems that may arise in the implementation of development; Provide reinforcement to institutional administrators within the village government regarding their respective duties and functions, so that coordination can be well established; In the formation of the board, professionalism must be prioritized, and must be responsible for the tasks given so that the goals expected by all parties can be achieved.

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