

ENVIRONMENT-BASED VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT IN BANJAR KEMUNING VILLAGE SEDATI DISTRICT SIDOARJO REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

In this service-based research, there are two focus studies, namely how the role of government and society in environmental-based development programs in Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency and what are the driving and inhibiting factors for environmental-based development programs in Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency. This study uses qualitative methods through the approach of observation, interviews, observations and documentation in data collection. The qualitative research method used aims to describe accurately the characteristics of individuals, circumstances, symptoms or certain groups in society. The theory used to analyze the phenomenon in this service-based research is Talcott Parson's Structural Functional theory with the AGIL concept. The results of this service-based research carried out in Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency include: a) The role of the local government is as a stabilizer (stabilizing social, economic, and political), as an innovator or thinker in development, as a modernizer that is bringing to a modern direction. , and as a pioneer and implementer. b) The role of the community is as a participant in their participation in the development process. In this case, there are several factors that occur in the development process including: first, the inhibiting factors namely poverty, inequality, community income, failure of transformation and the decline of local institutions in rural communities. Second, the driving factor is the unity of the community to advance development with the aim of making the village more developed.

Keywords : Development; Village; Environment

BACKGROUND

Development is a process of social change for the better through planned efforts. The main goal of development is the achievement of community welfare. One indicator of the achievement of community welfare can be seen from the decline in the poverty rate from year to year. When viewed from the reduction in poverty, Sidoarjo Regency in general can be said to have been able to (at least have tried) to realize the main goals of development. This can be seen from the BPS data of Sidoarjo Regency which shows a decrease in the poverty rate from 2008 as many as 193,394 people (9.44%) from 1.6 million people, to 136,300 people (6.97%) in 2011

(Prasojo, 2015). The reduction in the poverty rate is not the only indicator of the achievement of community welfare. There are various other factors that affect the level of community welfare. Goulet in Theresia (2014) reveals that what is meant by welfare is not just the fulfillment of basic needs consisting of food, clothing, and housing or settlements. But more than that, the welfare of the community can be assessed from the following indicators. First, the achievement of self-sufficiency (the ability of the community to meet basic needs such as clothing, food, housing, health, basic education, security, and so on). Second, increasing self-esteem (developing self-confidence to live independently and not depending on other parties). Third, gaining the freedom to develop efforts to improve the quality of life without any pressure from other parties. In a sense, reducing the poverty rate only means achieving one welfare indicator point). , namely the achievement of self-sufficiency, and that has not yet been fully achieved. To realize the welfare of society as a whole, it takes serious efforts, one of which is by finding the right paradigm formula. Various changes in the development paradigm have occurred. From the production centered development paradigm which emphasizes the existence of physical changes and the achievement of basic needs regardless of whether the achievement is in accordance with the wishes of the community or not, to the people-oriented development paradigm which demands cooperation and a good balance of roles between government, community and private sector.

The balance of roles and positions greatly determines the achievement of the welfare of the community as a whole. As the view of Tjokroamidjojo (1982) who considers that development goals can be achieved if it involves the whole community in a country. The community must have a balanced role and position with the government. The community is not only used as an object of development, but also as a development actor. For example, the community may be able to meet basic needs such as food to housing with a development program. However, with this capability, will the community be able to live a more developed life or will it depend on development programs? Thus, the community must be encouraged to become the main actors in development, as well as the connoisseurs of the results of development. There must be a balanced division of roles to realize the welfare of society as a whole. Banjar Kemuning is one of the villages located in Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency, the village has its own uniqueness both in terms of social, economic, and environmental-based development. When viewed from a social perspective, Banjar Kemuning village is classified as a community that has high solidarity, because the culture of mutual cooperation between residents is still very strong. The environment is a unitary space with all objects, forces, circumstances, and living things. This includes humans and their behavior that affects the continuity of life and the welfare of humans and other living creatures that can affect their lives (Siahaan, 2004).

Banjar Kemuning village has abundant natural potential, one of which is ponds and the sea, so that the ponds and sea are used as livelihoods for the local community. The majority work as fishermen, fishers, salt farmers, and some are factory workers. As for environmental-based development, Sidoarjo Regency has excellent programs to various villages, one of which is in Banjar Kemuning Village. The program is known as KOTAKU (Kota tanpa Kumuh). This program of course requires good cooperation between the government and the community in order to achieve the objectives of this program, to make Banjar Kemuning Village an environmentally friendly village. With this program, the environmental conditions look better than before. Environmentally sound development is not development without causing negative impacts, because every change in environmental conditions caused by the development process always has two sides, namely positive and negative consequences. It's just that in this concept, efforts are made to minimize the negative impacts that arise so as to enlarge the positive aspects. Environmentally sound development is better known as sustainable development.

In a development in a village, it will require good cooperation between village government officials and village communities. Development will run well when the two main elements support each other and carry out their respective roles in the existing development program in a village. Some of the roles of the village government in community empowerment include the following. First, the role of the village government as a policy implementer (within the village government, the village head and the LPMD "Village Community Empowerment" cooperate and assist each other in formulating development plans based on improving the quality of life of rural communities). Second, the role of the village government as the implementer of programs (before carrying out several programs that have been planned the village government and the community held consultations first). Third, the role of the village government as a coach (the village head has a role in improving the welfare of the community, one of which is providing guidance, with the guidance it is hoped that the village community will have the desire to participate in implementing the programs that have been planned (Ulumiyah, 2017).

The importance of environmental preservation has been reinforced by the enactment of amendments to the 1945 Constitution article 33 paragraph 4 which reads: "The national economy is organized based on economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, efficiency, justice, sustainability, environmental insight, independence, and by maintaining a balance of progress and national economic unity." (Rusliana, 2012). With the above problems, this service-based research attracts researchers to study more deeply and provide assistance related to the correlation between the village government and the community in environmental-based village development programs in Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency.

General Description Of The Community, Problems And Target Solutions

The demographic situation of Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency: The area of Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, is one of the villages in Sidoarjo Regency with a distance to the Regency Capital of about 15 Km. Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District has a height of about 5 m above sea level, with an area of 384,689 ha. The boundaries of the Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District are as follows:

Table 1. Boundaries of Banjar Kemuning Village

Northern boundary	Segoro Tambak Village
Eastern boundary	Madura Strait
Southern boundary	Gisik Cemandi Village
Western boundary	Land of Juanda (AL)

Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, has 8 RT and 4 RW. Based on the latest data, the population in the Banjar Kemuning Village area, Sedati District, for the male population is 911 people, while the female population is 826 people. So that if the total population of Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, is 1737 people, consisting of 457 households (KK), and the population density reaches 45.28 per square kilometer. The social condition of the people in Banjar Kemuning Village, Kacan Sedati, can be said to be quite good, considering that so far they have a family spirit that has been embedded and built for a long time between one resident and another. Both from the side of the fathers, mothers and teenagers or young children. This is proven when every mass community service activity is held they work together to clean up their village. The level of security in Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District is also still well controlled. The economic condition of the people of Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District can be said to be quite good. This can be seen from every day the family has the facilities to meet the needs of life in the form of clothing, food, and housing to live in. In an effort to meet their daily needs, the people of Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, which consists of various sectors of work that are in accordance with their respective talents and expertise, which are as follows:

Table 2. Occupation of the Banjar Kemuning Village Community

No.	Job	Total
1.	Government employees	7 People
2.	TNI	5 People
3.	Private	18 People
4.	Fish Farmer	71 People
5.	Carpentry	6 People
6.	Fisherman	120 People

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the majority of the residents of Banjar Kemuning Kacan Sedati Village seek sustenance as fish farmers and fishermen. This is because the Banjar Kemuning Village area, Sedati District, is located on the outskirts of the coast or the sea coast. The social condition of education in the Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, can be said to be quite good. This is because it is based on population data by level of general education and special education. From some of the data that has been described, it can be concluded that almost all residents of Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District are people who have attended school. So it can be concluded that the people of Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District have sufficient scientific provisions. The majority of the people of Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District are Muslim, even based on the data it was found that the entire population embraced Islam. This shows that the Islamic religion adopted by the entire population is very influential on people's lives. So in this case, cultural patterns and traditions cannot be separated from the teachings of Islam which are so prominent in various social activities. As for the places of worship in the Banjar Kemuning Village area, Sedati District, based on the data entered in the Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, there are 3 mosques in good condition and there are 4 prayer rooms in good condition too. Meanwhile, religious activities in the Banjar Kemuning Village area, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency include the following: The existence of religious recitations for Muslims and Muslimat once a month every Legi Thursday, held at the mosque. There is a routine of reading Yasin and tahlil letters for male congregations every Thursday night and for female congregations every Wednesday night. Diba'iyah every Sunday afternoon for young girls. A collection of women from the Muslim Hajj Association (IHM) every two weeks on Tuesdays. The reading of manaqib by mothers on Saturday night. The Youth Mosque (Remas) holds the khataman al-Qur'an once a month on Sundays and major Islamic holidays. There is alms earth (ruwat desa), wayangan and grand istighosah for the people of Banjar Kemuning which are held in the village and Bali Kambang (field near the river) which is held once a year in the month of ruwah.

From the data regarding the activities of Muslims in the Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency as described above. So it can be concluded that the occupation of Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District is a religious community, although not all residents actively participate in the entire series of existing religious activities. In this case, it can be concluded that the people who live in Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, are classified as very adherent to what their parents have brought. Thus, that the good or bad of all forms of activities held by the community depends on the people who run them, the extent to which they can accept them sincerely and gracefully.

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The problem in the context of this assistance is what is the role of the government and the community in environmental-based development programs in Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency. In addition, what are the driving and inhibiting factors for environmental-based development programs in Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency. The targets of this service include the following. First, providing knowledge to village governments and communities related to the process of developing environmental-based development programs. Second, providing assistance to village governments and communities related to the process of developing environmental-based development programs. Third, as partners and facilitators of environmental-based development programs in Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency. The benefits of this service include the following. First, it provides an overview of the concept of environmental-based village development. Second, the community can understand the positive and negative impacts of village development. Third, the village government can improve the comfort and standard of living of its people. Fourth, improve the environmental welfare of the people of Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency. Fifth, reduce environmental damage due to development that is not environmentally friendly.

METHOD

The implementation method in this community service program uses a village government assistance approach and community empowerment in an environment-based village development program in the village of Banjar Kemuning, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency. Participants of this program are the village government and the community of Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency, East Java Province. This activity aims to improve skills in environmental-based village development properly. The mentoring materials delivered were related to the management of village development, the environment, environmental impacts, public open space planning, and water channel arrangement. Participants are given manuals and material briefs so that they can be studied and improve their abilities easily.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Development in Functional Structural Theory Review

Structural functional is one of the notions or perspectives in Sociology which views society as a system consisting of parts that are interconnected with each other and parts of which one cannot function without a relationship with the other parts. Then, changes that occur in one part will cause an imbalance and in turn will create changes in other parts. Talcott Parsons believes that there are four absolute requirements that must exist for the order in people's lives to function properly. The four requirements are called AGIL, AGIL stands for Adaptation (A), Goal

Attainment (G), Integration (I), and Latency (Pattern Maintenance) (L). For the sake of survival, the community must carry out these functions, including the following: Adaptation, in order for the community to survive, he must be able to adapt himself to the environment and adapt the environment to himself. Achieving goals (goal attainment), a system must be able to determine its goals and try to achieve the goals that have been formulated. Integration, society must regulate the relationship between its components so that it can function optimally. Maintenance of Patterns (latency), every society must maintain, improve, and renew both individual and cultural patterns that create and maintain these motivations (Ritzer, 2014).

AGIL in Development

The following is the analysis of AGIL in the environment-based village development program in Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency:



Figure 1: Schematic analysis of AGIL in the Village development program

The following is the description of AGIL's analysis:

Stage I (Adaptation) = Preparation Stage

In this case, it is aimed at obtaining adequate resources from the surrounding environment and adapting the program to the surrounding community and preparing to distribute the system throughout the existing social system.

Stage II (Goal Attainment) = Planning Phase

In this case, it is intended to plan and condition the community to be able to play an active role and also then build a common goal, to formulate the main goals of a social system in society.

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Stage III (Integration) = Implementation Phase

In this case, integration is understood as an effort to coordinate, regulate the relationship between elements and social systems in the implementation of programs implemented in a system in society.

Stage IV (Latency) = Evaluation Stage

In this case, the social system must create, maintain, and evaluate the values that have been built and shared as a form of collective consciousness. Collective awareness is needed for the sustainability of society. In this case, must go through the process of Socialization - Institutionalization - Internalization.

Parsons designed the AGIL scheme to be applicable at every level of his theoretical system. In this discussion of the four systems of action, we will describe how Parsons uses AGIL. Behavioral organisms are action systems that handle the function of adaptation by adapting and trying to change the external world. The personality system performs the function of achieving goals by defining system goals and mobilizing the resources used to achieve them. The social system handles the integration function by controlling its component parts. In the end, the cultural system will carry out the latency function by providing actors or actors with norms and values that motivate them to act. So it is hoped that the role of the government and village communities can be well maintained and conditioned in the environment-based village development program in Banjar Kemuning Village, Sedati District, Sidoarjo Regency.

The Role of the Village Government in Environmental-Based Village Development

Development is essentially a process of transforming society from one state to another. So that it is closer to the community governance that is aspired to. In the transformation process, there are two things that need to be considered, namely continuity and change. The attraction between the two creates dynamics in the development of society. Development administration is a part of state administration that is closely related to the administrative process of a development program, with the method used primarily by the government to implement its policies and activities that have been planned in order to find development targets. National development has two dimensions, namely the core dimension and the basic framework as well as the plural and complex dimensions. In national development there are policies in the form of sectoral and partial policies as well as integrated policies. National development is one of the government plans that is closely related to national development policies and strategies which involve the selection of alternative actions chosen by the government to achieve its goals. In addition, it also affects various fields of life (multidimensional, covering various fields namely politics, economy, socio-culture, defense and security). The function of government is closely related to

the position of the state towards its citizens. The government's role in national development includes as a stabilizer, modernizer, innovator, pioneer, and implementer himself (Kasum, 1992).

Based on the main functions of the development administration, it is very clear that the scope or scope of public administration is very complex. However, it depends on the development of needs and the dynamics of the problems faced by the community. Chandler and Plano said that human life is becoming more complex, so what is done by the government or public administration is also increasingly complex. Thus, to know the scope of public administration, it can be studied further from the writings of popular public administration theorists and practitioners and can be used as a basic benchmark. As is well known, the development process cannot be separated from the accompaniment of several indicators listed in the 5 roles of the government for development, including the following: The role as a stabilizer, namely the government must be able to create a stable and stable socio-political and economic situation. In the political field, for example, the government continues to try to practice, secure, and defend the ideology of the Pancasila State from all kinds of attempts to undermine the value of Pancasila itself, both from within and outside the country (Nugraha, 2007). In the social field, the government seeks to instill the cultural values of the nation that have belonged to the Indonesian nation for a long time, so that the community is not influenced by other negative values. In the economic field, the government seeks to develop various economic sectors evenly throughout the region in order to increase people's income.

The role as an innovator, the government in development has a role, one of which is as an innovator. When viewed from the point of view of development administration, innovation means new findings, new methods, new systems, and most importantly, new perspectives or thoughts. Thus, as an innovator, the government as a whole must be the source of these new things (findings, methods, systems, and ways of thinking). Ability as a development innovator is the ability to translate regional development programs with simple discussions and arouse the desire and participation of the community to continue to contribute in the field of development. The role as a modernizer, the government is tasked with leading the community towards modern life, namely the ability to master science and technology, managerial abilities and skills, the ability to process natural resources, have a reliable national education system, so as to be able to produce productive human resources, have a foundation for political life. strong and democratic, has a clear vision of the future. People must be able to make rational decisions about their fate, willing to take risks and future orientation, and willing to accept change. The role as a pioneer, the government must be a role model for the whole community, the good and bad behavior practiced by people in government institutions also has a major influence on the psychology of the people who see and understand it. Because when the government issues a statement about something (corruption is prohibited)

but they (the parliamentarians) do it. So that in the end a sense of distrust arises between the community and the government. The role as executor itself, although it is true that the implementation of various activities or activities is a national responsibility and is not solely a burden on the government. This is due to various considerations, such as state safety, limited capital, or inadequate capabilities.

The Role of Community in Environmental-Based Development

In village development, community participation or involvement is needed in the implementation of development efforts, community participation is based on their own will. In a sense, the village community participates in development on the basis of belief and awareness that comes from within themselves. In order for village development efforts to fulfill what is desired, a planning is needed, the application of development planning must be based on the basic principles of regional development from, by, and for the local community itself. Therefore, it is necessary for the community's ability to recognize and solve all the problems that exist in the area and can explore the existing potentials to be further utilized in development activities (Adi, 2007). The issue of village development is closely related to labor participation, access and employment opportunities to factors of production as well as information related to the market. Based on these problems, it developed into several main problems in village development as follows: Poverty, development aims to lift people out of poverty. Efforts to eradicate poverty in Indonesia are experiencing difficulties due to various factors, such as the economic crisis. The gap in people's income, the majority of villagers who work as farmers have a gap in terms of income where poor farmers or farmers who own rice fields are not too wide, so it will decrease. Meanwhile, farmers who have strong capital will be richer. The failure of the transformation, the result of an industrialization strategy that is not well planned and directed and ignores the agricultural sector. Thus, the profit from agriculture will decrease along with the increase in production prices and the cost of living which is not sufficiently balanced with the problem of crop yields. The decline of local institutions in rural communities, a shift in values and norms in rural communities and a shift in the perception of the community in viewing resource allocation due to the influence of market mechanisms.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

For the successful implementation of the development of Banjar Kemuning Village, of course, it includes some active participation from various parties, including the following. First, the role of government as a stabilizer (stabilizing social, political and economic). Second, as an innovator or perspective in development. Third, as a modernizer, which is to bring it to a more modern direction. Fourth, as a pioneer and implementer of development. While the role of the village community in this case is as a participant in their participation in the success of the development process in Banjar Kemuning Village. There are several

factors in the ongoing environmental-based development process in Banjar Kemuning Village, including the following driving factors. First, there is good coordination from all parties, starting from the implementing coordinator, the village government, and the community. Thus, it will support the achievement of the program properly. Second, there are discussions involving all village parties, so that the suitability of wants and needs that must be completed or repaired in the village can be channeled properly. Third, the level of public trust in the leadership loyalty of the Banjar Kemuning Village Head is still very high. Fourth, there is transparency in the village fund budget.

While the inhibiting factors in this development include the following. First, the inappropriate form of assistance to the needs that exist in the field. For example, light brick is needed to make the process easier and more efficient, but the form of assistance is in the form of red brick. So like it or not, you have to obey the regulations that have been budgeted from the budget authority. Second, there are many wishes from the community that must be fulfilled and asked to be hastily built. Third, the human resources of the community in the village are still low. So that they cannot be invited to socialize properly, for example when they are invited to discuss they are less interested. So like it or not, the village government must go directly to the field to oversee the socialization of the sustainability of the village development program. Fourth, when an environment-based development program exists in this village, all the people consider themselves poor. So it is considered worthy to get help. After the author draws conclusions regarding environmental-based development, there needs to be a more intense coordination from various parties so that this environment-based development can be realized as well as possible. The village government is expected to always provide monitoring to the community, and do not forget that the community is also expected to actively participate so that the program that has been launched can be carried out properly. For the readers, hopefully it can be used as a reference for the implementation of mentoring, research, or research on ideal environment-based development.

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