

Road Development Planning Meeting in Banua Anyar Urban Village, East Banjarmasin Sub-District, Banjarmasin City

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze road development planning in Banua Anyar Village, East Banjarmasin Subdistrict, Banjarmasin City. It identifies constraints and obstacles during the planning meetings in Banua Anyar Subdistrict. The research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. Key informants are the Banua Anyar Village Head and the Head of the Economic and Development Section. Data collected through observation, structured interviews, and documentation. The results show that road construction planning in Banua Anyar Village does not fully comply with existing regulations. Issues include incomplete public information about musrenbang schedules, limited community involvement, and selective invitation to meetings. Facilitators' skills in guiding discussions were also rated poorly. Constraints involve inadequate facilities and places for road construction planning, and sub-optimal human resources from the sub-district and other agencies. This hinders the optimal implementation of Musrenbang according to statutory regulations. To improve, address these shortcomings, and enhance facilitators' skills. Additionally, allocate better resources and infrastructure to ensure effective road development planning in Banua Anyar Village, Banjarmasin City

INTRODUCTION

Community participation and the role of government officials are crucial elements in sustainable development planning. Active involvement of the community and the engagement of stakeholders in government are considered indicators that determine the goals and success of a development program. This applies not only to local development planning but also in the context of global development planning, including in the city of Banjarmasin.

The Bottom-up Planning approach is expected to provide a solution to address weaknesses and shortcomings in various development sectors, including road infrastructure development. This approach gives a more active role to local communities and stakeholders in participating in formulating development priorities and finding solutions to local issues.

Siagian (1994) defines development as a systematic and conscious series of efforts undertaken by a nation, state, and government towards modernity in the pursuit of nation-building. This definition emphasizes the importance of awareness and systematic efforts in achieving growth and social progress.

In Law number 34 of 2006 concerning roads, roads are defined as land transportation infrastructure that includes all road components, auxiliary buildings, and equipment necessary for traffic flow. This definition portrays roads as a critical part of the transportation system that connects important locations and facilitates the mobility of the population.

However, despite established approaches and regulations, there are various challenges in implementing development planning in the Banua Anyar Village area, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City. Some of the identified challenges include untimely scheduling, lack of community participation, insufficient data completeness, and budget constraints.

Untimely planning can result in missed opportunities for public participation and delays in project implementation according to the plan. With limited community participation, especially in formulating proposals during Musrenbang (Forum for Development Planning), development priorities may not adequately address the real needs of the community. Additionally, insufficient data completeness can hinder decision-makers in formulating evidence-based development plans.

Another challenge is budget limitations that can affect the implementation of development plans proposed by the community. In situations with limited budgets, resource allocation needs to be managed wisely to prioritize projects and programs that have the most significant impact on the community.

Considering these conditions, this research aims to analyze road development planning in Banua Anyar Village and identify the factors that hinder and facilitate the development planning process in the area. With a deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities in development planning in Banua Anyar Village, it is expected that the findings of this research can serve as a basis for improvement and the formulation of more effective policies to support sustainable development in the city of Banjarmasin.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Planning

Good planning is half way from the steps to reach a goal. Development basically takes place over a period of time, so that the plans that are drawn up to achieve its goals are always a continuous circle of processes (spiral-shaped). Usually it starts with the formulation of interrelated preliminary policies, which are often referred to as a form of plan.

As efforts are made to implement decisions, there will always be feedback from new information that can predict errors, unexpected events and new possibilities that arise. All of this in turn requires changing the decisions so that better results can be achieved.

In principle, planning is an initial activity of the entire activity process, so that this is where the processing of inputs into outputs takes place. Seeing how important planning is in every activity, it is necessary to know the meaning of planning.

Martoyo (2012: 59) provides a definition of planning, namely the whole process of thinking and carefully determining what will be done in the future in order to achieve the stated goals.

Development

Development planning is a continuous process involving decisions on resource allocation to achieve future goals. Siagian (2011) suggests that good planning should facilitate goal achievement, be made by people understanding organization goals, include planning techniques, have careful details, be linked to implementation, be simple, flexible, and practical, and allow risk-taking and forecasting.

In the development planning process (Tjokroamidjojo, 2012), preparation includes reviewing the situation, setting goals, and identifying plan policies. Formulating a plan program involves detailed objectives, activity schedules, financing, and inter-agency cooperation. Implementation consists of exploration, construction, and operation stages. Supervision and evaluation ensure continuous improvement.

Development planning aims to increase development to meet society's needs. Kurnarjo (2013) suggests dividing programs into projects, which are investment activities producing goods and services with expected benefits. Comprehensive and integrated planning is essential for creating an advanced and prosperous society.

Development planning encompasses macro planning (national scale), sectoral planning (based on similar activities), regional planning, and micro planning. Macro planning involves economic growth projections, savings growth, and relationship with other planning levels. Sectoral planning organizes activities with similar characteristics and objectives, while regional planning considers locations.

Society Participation

Community participation is generally defined as community involvement in various dimensions, including in decision making, program implementation, obtaining benefits, evaluating or controlling. This is confirmed by Fagence (1977) in A.W. Wijaya (2010: 34) that community participation is the real involvement of community members in various planning and policy delivery.

Community participation in development is one of the elements of the village development process, therefore community participation in development needs to be raised in advance by other parties such as the village government, so that with the involvement of the village government it is likely that the community will feel given the opportunity or opportunity to participate in development, because basically mobilizing village community participation is one of the goals of village development itself.

The community as an object of development means that the community is directly affected by development policies and activities. In this case, it is necessary to involve the community both in terms of policy formulation and application of the policy, because they are considered to know more about their environmental conditions. Where the domination of the State turns into local institutions, for this reason the direct participation of the community is needed and continues to be strengthened and expanded. Thus the term participation is not merely rhetorical but actually actualized in various development activities and policy making.

Community participation in development is absolutely necessary, without community participation development only makes the community a mere object. One of the criticisms is that the community feels they "don't own" and are "indifferent" to existing development programs. Placement of the community as the subject of development is absolutely necessary so that the community will be able to participate actively from planning, implementation to monitoring and evaluation of development, especially if we are going to approach development with a spirit of quality.

As a consequence of the process of being involved in a program, community participation must have three important elements, namely mental and emotional involvement, real (real) contribution, and responsibility.

Community Empowerment

The term community empowerment is used widely by various levels of society, such as by decision/policy makers, program/project implementing practitioners, social workers and professional groups. Empowerment in the context of society is the ability of individuals who are integrated in the community concerned.

"Empowering the community according to Ginanjar Kartasasmita (2014: 12) in his book *Development for the People* is "Efforts to increase the dignity of layers of society who are currently unable to escape from the trap of poverty and underdevelopment". Furthermore, according to Ginanjar "Empowerment does not only include strengthening individual community members, but also institutions instilling modern values such as hard work, thrifty, openness, and

responsibility are key parts of empowerment efforts. Likewise the renewal of social institutions and their integration into development activities and the role of society in them.

This opinion is in line with Harry Hikmat's quote (2014: 34) regarding what was stated by Peranarka and Vidhyandika (2014) that the concept of empowerment is basically an effort to make a reliable and civilized human atmosphere become more structurally effective and efficient, both in family life, society, , state, regional and international, including in the political, economic and other fields. Harry Hikmat further emphasized that Community Empowerment is not only related to developing people's economic potential but also raising dignity, self-confidence and self-esteem, and maintaining the local cultural order.

Definition of Village Musrenbang

The Kelurahan Musrenbang is an annual forum for village stakeholders to agree on the Kelurahan Development Work Plan (RKP) for the planned fiscal year.

The Kelurahan Musrenbang is carried out with reference to the Kelurahan Strategic Plan (Renstra). Implemented by a public institution, namely the sub-district government, in collaboration with residents and other stakeholders.

A meaningful Musrenbang will be able to build understanding about the interests and progress of the kelurahan, by photographing development potential and resources that are not available both from within and outside the kelurahan. (kawasan.bappenas.go.id)

In the musrenbang, the village head and the chairman and members of the LPM act only as resource persons explaining the priority programs/activities listed in the urban village's Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM).

METHODOLOGY

The research focused on development planning in Banua Anyar Village, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City, employing a qualitative approach to gain insights into relatively unknown phenomena. It falls under descriptive research, aiming to provide a clear and systematic description of development planning in the area using objective data and facts from the field. The study involved carefully selected informants with authority and knowledge about the subject, including the Lurah (Village Head) of Banua Anyar, personnel from the Economics and Development Section, and the Musrenbang department in Banjarmasin City. Additionally, ten community members actively involved in managing Banua Anyar Village were chosen as informants to represent the community's.

The study used a qualitative approach to gather primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through direct observation in Banua Anyar Village, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City, and structured interviews with key informants, including the Village Head and officials from the Economics and Development Section and Musrenbang department. Community leaders, such as RT and RW heads, also provided input. Additionally, relevant

documents, such as the Village Musrenbang record, attendance list, community proposals, and Village Profile, were examined. To ensure data validity, triangulation was applied, considering multiple perspectives to draw accurate conclusions.

Data analysis followed three simultaneous activities: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions/verification. Data reduction involved simplifying and organizing raw data, while data presentation included creating matrices, graphics, and charts for a clearer understanding. Drawing conclusions required interpreting the data and verifying findings through various means, ensuring validity and reliability. The analysis process aimed to produce accountable and meaningful results. Here's a more detailed breakdown of the methodology:

Research Focus and Approach

- 1) The research focuses on development planning in a specific village.
- 2) It employs a qualitative approach, which means it aims to understand the nuances and complexities of the phenomenon by collecting non-quantitative data and exploring participants' perspectives.

Descriptive Research

- 1) The study falls under the category of descriptive research, which seeks to provide a detailed and systematic description of a specific situation, event, or phenomenon.
- 2) The goal is to offer a clear overview of the development planning process in Banua Anyar Village using objective data and facts.

Selection of Informants

- 1) Key informants were carefully selected based on their authority and knowledge regarding the subject.
- 2) Informants included the Village Head, personnel from the Economics and Development Section, and the Musrenbang department in Banjarmasin City.
- 3) Community members actively involved in village management were also chosen as informants to represent the community's perspective.

Data Collection

- 1) Primary data was collected through direct observation in the village and structured interviews with key informants, including the Village Head and officials from relevant departments.
- 2) Community leaders, such as RT and RW heads, were also consulted for their input.
- 3) Relevant documents, such as the Village Musrenbang record, attendance list, community proposals, and Village Profile, were reviewed.

Data Validity and Triangulation

- 1) Triangulation, a technique to enhance the credibility of research findings, was applied.
- 2) Multiple sources of data (interviews, observations, documents) and perspectives were used to ensure the accuracy and validity of conclusions.

Data Analysis

- 1) The data analysis process consisted of three simultaneous activities:
- 2) Data reduction: Organizing and simplifying the raw data for easier handling.
- 3) Data presentation: Creating visual aids like matrices, graphics, and charts to facilitate understanding.
- 4) Drawing conclusions/verification: Interpreting the data to derive meaningful insights and verifying findings through various means for reliability.

Results

- 1) The analysis process aimed to produce accountable and meaningful results related to the development planning process in Banua Anyar Village.
- 2) The goal was to provide a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon based on the collected data and insights from different informants.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Road Construction Planning Considerations Prior to Planning the Construction of the Banua Anyar Village Road, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City

Prior to procuring road construction, consider the importance of carrying out the infrastructure development.

Roads are the main form of infrastructure that has a vital role in life because the distribution aspect is one of the three aspects that shape the economy apart from production and consumption in Indonesia as a developing country.

who are still continuing to carry out development in all fields must experience problems and obstacles. In connection with the increase in population, the number of vehicles that are not balanced with the quantity of existing roads is an obstacle in fulfilling road facilities and infrastructure. Meanwhile to make it happen

the construction of sections or the improvement of new roads requires a lot of funds, therefore the government is required to carry out planning using the most effective methods in order to realize the best planning and remain economical.

Implementation of the Development Planning Conference is Implemented in the Planning Stage

Implementation of Village Development Planning Meetings (MUSRENBANG), this is necessary as a component in accommodating community proposals, effectively carried out every year to find out community needs in the field

Village development, so that community participation in submitting proposals is needed as material for consideration of development planning. As the results of interviews with Mr. H. Muhammad Saleh as Lurah Banua Anyar, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City stated that:

As the lowest government element, Banua Anyar Village, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City facilitates and accommodates community proposals as a list of problems and village activity proposals in development planning. This will increase the level of community participation in the success of the

construction of infrastructure in the Kelurahan, so that good relations are established between the Kelurahan government and the community.

Based on the results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that priority planning in a development is needed for

preparing the Government Work Plan (RKP) to become the Regional Income and Expenditure Budget (APBD) in which there is a process that must be considered, namely the planning stages from the beginning to the preparation of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD).

Development Programs that are a Priority in Development Planning

Road infrastructure is a social need for the community which is a means of transportation in economic development, but without the availability of road infrastructure and the development of adequate infrastructure, economic growth will be difficult to achieve. This is the background for the need for roads as a priority for the proposed development.

The Kelurahan government's policy direction in development is to create equity in economic growth, including the social and economic self-reliance of the community by optimally utilizing the potential of the region in this condition, namely private and self-employed as the priority potential. This can encourage efforts to reduce dependence on non-renewable natural resources (SDA) that can be renewed towards a quality, advanced and independent society in the diversity of its population and activities.

Based on the results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that the unavailability of adequate infrastructure will have a negative impact on a region or country, such as low quality of life, difficulties in eradicating poverty and reducing economic growth and competitiveness. The rules given by the central and regional governments are guidelines in an effort to increase the availability of infrastructure in the context of accelerating development. This has an impact on increasing the standard of living of a more prosperous society.

Stages of Road Construction Planning in Banua Anyar Village, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City

The road development planning stage by prioritizing the proposed annual village activities, in its implementation must refer to technical guidelines. The development program to be implemented is announced by the Lurah to encourage the community to monitor the implementation of these activities.

Based on the results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that road construction planning must pay attention to the weather because during the rainy season,

construction will be constrained by standing water. Solutions that are implemented to improve the quality of infrastructure, during implementation by first making farms (road supports) are then backfilled so that they can be used as good paving and macadam roads.

The condition of the Banua Anyar Village, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City, where the majority of the population are entrepreneurs and the private sector, makes the road a proposed program, besides that good quality roads also facilitate the flow of transportation, especially in the Banua Anyar

Culinary Tourism area which is a driving force for the economy, as well as bridges. built as inter-regional connectivity.

Based on the results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that the procurement of goods is running smoothly. Technical instructions are provided as a guideline in adopting policies and managing road development plans so that they are in accordance with the decisions (MUSRENBANG) of the Kelurahan Development Planning Meeting taking into account the needs, namely the community with the majority having livelihoods as entrepreneurs and the private sector.

Community Participation in Banua Anyar Village, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City

The community plays an active role in the success of village development. The community is enthusiastic about the development of their environment and the improvement of infrastructure that can support community activities through local economic development based on the utilization of local resource potential (human resources, institutional resources, and physical resources) owned by the kelurahan.

Based on the results of the interviews above, it can be concluded that the community plays an active role in the success of village development. The community is enthusiastic about the development of their environment and the improvement of infrastructure that can support community activities through local economic development based on the utilization of local resource potential (human resources (HR), institutional resources, and physical resources) owned by the Kelurahan.

Obstacles and Solutions in Road Construction Planning

As it is known that development is not only a government or community effort, but a joint activity whose results are expected to provide prosperity and welfare for all levels of society. The success of development in the Banua Anyar Village, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City is a reflection of the success of national development, because of that the focus of national development is placed on Village development planning.

If the development is carried out in the kelurahan area, then it is clear that the participation of the kelurahan community is the key to its success. However, community participation in the development process certainly has many factors that influence the level of involvement in development, according to the author's opinion based on the results of interviews with key informants and informants, factors that influence community participation in development in Banua Anyar Village, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City such as:

1. The dependence of the community for development on the government is still high

The dependence of the community in Banua Anyar Village, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City on development assistance funds from the government has had an impact on the lack of community self-help to help fund development. Because of this, the smooth running of the construction is

hampered, especially medium-term development, such as the construction of a pier, which requires a lot of funds.

This indication shows that how much the people of Banua Anyar Village, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City depend on the government is very large, so their participation in development is reduced.

2. Development priorities are more focused on transportation facilities

Development planned or implemented in Banua Anyar Village, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City prioritizes transportation facilities such as roads, bridges and drainage, so that the health and economic sectors are neglected. This can be seen from the minimal health facilities. Besides that, to develop the economy, such as the availability of a market, it is still in the form of discourse.

From the results of the interviews conducted, the development priorities for the community to develop economic potential are hampered. The importance of physical facilities for community economic activities apart from facilitating access to buying and selling, is also related to the potential of village residents such as fisheries (fish pond business) and home industries.

3. The number of community members who are empowered in project development planning is still lacking, namely only an average of three people.

In the implementation of project development planning in the field, it is constrained by the minimum number of implementations. Through empowered development planning, this has the impact of

duplication of work so that the effectiveness of the implementation of development planning is not smooth.

4. The quality of the community regarding the preparation of the proposed document on development planning is not yet professional.

In carrying out development planning tasks, it is not only burdened with administrative problems but also technically operational, therefore the lack of quality implementation through development planning causes the implementation of development planning to be unprofessional.

5. Awareness

Awareness of community working members implementing the Kelurahan Development Movement Program (through development planning) is still lacking. Obstacles that are still felt in the field of discipline mainly relate to absenteeism from field assignments. Besides that, development planning is done in a relatively short period of time.

6. Lack of coordination between development planning parties and related parties implementing the project.

As it is known that the Kelurahan Development Movement Program (Through development planning) in the form of transportation facilities such as roads and bridges, educational facilities such as schools, health facilities such as Posyandu, as well as other public facilities involving the Community who plans the development of the Project Section with the community implementing the project, therefore with less coordination

This has resulted in the utilization of transportation facilities such as roads and bridges, educational facilities such as schools (TK, TPQ) and social facilities such as clean water and lighting as well as Multipurpose Buildings and Village Halls not in accordance with their resilience capacity and function.

7. Completeness of the data form that is filled is not completely neatly arranged

The completeness of the data form for development planning reports is related to the existence of monitoring facilities, this is often forgotten by the people who are planning development when carrying out site visits, so that sometimes what must be reported is not recorded.

Based on the efforts made, the solution to overcome obstacles in the process of Road Development Planning in Banua Anyar Village, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City is required:

1. Increasing public awareness to be self-supporting in development

The community places more of a burden on the government for any desired development. Development activities that can still be managed/carried out by the community independently can be carried out by themselves without burdening the government so that the community has an active role in development. In addition, the limited knowledge and insight of the community is also an obstacle in increasing community participation in development in the Banua Anyar Village. In addition, the general public does not understand their role in development, this causes their awareness of development to be less than optimal because they think that development is the duty and responsibility of the government. In fact, to realize the development of active participation of the community is needed because the ultimate goal of development is for the people and their participation is needed to make it happen.

2. Setting Priorities for Development Issues (Based on Potential Area)

Development issues planned by BKM Banua Anyar Sub-District, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City basically include physical and non-physical development based on the village map so that the development potential can be seen. This planned development is divided into long, medium and short term planning. From the data obtained after the inventory of the problems, the main priorities were prepared to be proposed before the coordination meeting was held to determine directly the proposed physical and non-physical developments. Physical development in the form of facilities and infrastructure that can support the smooth social and economic life of the community, while non-physical development is more closely related to activeness or mutual cooperation in the implementation of development.

From these priorities, a ranking of needs that are urgent or that can be postponed is compiled, but the issues that are prioritized are not only related to physical development, but more than that efforts to foster community development are also prioritized, although not as a proposal, but as part of the agenda set. discussed in meetings, so as to raise aspirations that can be realized in the form of participation in the development process.

In this case the RT apparatus observes the facilities or facilities of public places both of a social and commercial nature that are needed by the community, such as road infrastructure that needs to raise the small roads (alleys) needed to lead to the locations of community settlements to the main roads or areas rice fields. The condition of the road infrastructure is recorded and evaluated in accordance with the needs of road users and the entry and exit of vehicles. If development or repair is needed, it will be included in the RT planning list. Likewise, if the said road infrastructure does not yet exist or is inadequate, it is also included in the intended planning list.

3. Increase the quantity of community members involved in Project development planning

Development planning in facilitating the implementation of tasks, especially evaluating the implementation of the development planning of the Kelurahan Development Movement Program (Through development planning) in the form of transportation facilities such as roads and bridges, educational facilities such as schools, health facilities such as Posyandu, as well as other public facilities in an integrated manner need to provide for each - Each of them provides input on the tasks carried out.

So far, the quantity of development planning for development projects in the form of transportation facilities such as roads and bridges, educational facilities such as schools, health facilities such as Posyandu, as well as social facilities such as clean water and electricity is still not balanced, therefore each section has a tendency to carry out its own work activities. -alone in the sense that it still has limited implementing staff.

Looking at the composition of the existing workforce in the Kelurahan Development Movement Program (Through development planning) in the form of transportation facilities such as roads and bridges, educational facilities such as schools, health facilities such as Posyandu, as well as other public facilities, the workforce needs to be empowered by: (1) Proposed additional formations for the Banjarmasin City Government for the community whose development plans are as many as 3 people each so that each Kelurahan can be fulfilled from work time efficiency; (2) Utilizing existing manpower in accordance with the requirements of becoming a community who plans development.

4. Improving the Quality of Development Management

In improving the quality of the community, the planning for project development is in the form of transportation facilities such as roads and bridges, educational facilities such as schools, facilities such as Posyandu, as well as other public facilities through: (1) Socialization every time there are changes regarding new instructions regarding the capacity of the bridge being built and implemented by the community implementing the project; (2) Participated in education and training, especially regarding educational management which concerns development planning techniques to apply them to the development of development projects.

The training that is most needed in this case concerns professional report writing techniques, administration courses, leadership courses and courses related to implementing development planning through professional field development planning. The reasons for holding a course like this are: (1) To increase knowledge and follow the development of science in particular relating to educational development; (2) So that inspectors and the public who plan development are more professional in carrying out work according to their respective fields.

5. Increased obedience Awareness

Furthermore, to overcome the problem of compliance with awareness such as working hours, illegal collection, and borrowing of office facilities, the role of monitoring in the field of development planning is carried out optimally, both persuasive and preventive actions, this depends on the level of errors committed by implementers. Through development planning, part of the project neglects its duties which is charged by Banua Anyar Village, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City. Furthermore, it is hoped that the community with development planning will play an active role in overseeing its ineffective nature.

6. Improve Coordination

In addition, the influence of communication between BKM Banua Anyar Subdistrict, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City and related parties in terms of synchronizing the actions of work procedures according to organizational goals requires a coordination network full of ideas, opinions and suggestions to launch cooperation with the community as a development plan in achieving the objectives of the bridge construction program

With coordination, the communication network will run well, therefore the implementation of development activities in one unit will run effectively and efficiently, especially in terms of fundraising as a basis for development costs that must be carried out according to the objectives.

Work facilities such as development planning forms that have not been provided so far can affect the tasks caused by the implementer through development planning who is authorized to manage administration. Therefore, to get enthusiasm for work, the completeness of development planning facilities to be used as a report that is not yet available gets serious attention from BKM Banua Anyar Village, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City so that reporting work becomes smooth and develops quickly according to organizational goals that want quality and quantity of implementers Through development planning that is efficient and operationally effective in the field.

Thus the method taken is to provide blanks that have never been used but have great value and benefits for the responsibility for implementing development planning tasks used for development in the form of transportation facilities such as roads and bridges, educational facilities such as schools (kindergarten, TPQ) and social facilities such as clean water and lighting as well as Multipurpose Buildings and Village Halls in each Banua Anyar Village, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the research on road development planning in Banua Anyar Village, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City, several conclusions can be drawn. Firstly, the planning for road development still lacks full compliance with applicable regulations, such as inadequate information dissemination and lack of active community involvement. The facilitators' skills in guiding discussions during the Musrenbang were also rated as poor, and there was a lack of group discussion method implementation. Secondly, various obstacles were identified, including high community dependence on the government, a focus on transportation facilities as the development priority, and insufficient empowerment of community members in project planning. Additionally, there were challenges with the quality of proposal documents, lack of awareness in implementing the Kelurahan Development Movement Program, and coordination issues between planning parties and project implementers.

To improve the implementation of Musrenbang in the future, several suggestions are proposed. First, the organizing team should optimize preparations for the Musrenbang to ensure its effectiveness. Second, adequate facilities and places should be provided for the sub-district Musrenbang to enhance its efficiency. Third, the implementing committee must be well-versed in the regulations governing road construction planning in Banua Anyar Village. Lastly, community outreach is essential to actively involve the community in road development planning in the area. By considering these suggestions, future road development planning in Banua Anyar Village can be carried out more effectively and efficiently.

FURTHER STUDY

The current study on road development planning in Banua Anyar Village, East Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City, has some limitations that should be acknowledged. Firstly, the research focused on a specific geographical area and may not fully represent the broader context of development planning in other regions. Secondly, the sample size of informants involved in the study might have been limited, which could impact the generalizability of the findings. Additionally, the data collection techniques used, such as structured interviews and observations, might have inherent biases and subjectivity.

To address these limitations and contribute further to the understanding of road development planning, future research could consider the following suggestions. Conducting a comparative study in other villages or districts within Banjarmasin City or even in other cities could provide a more comprehensive understanding of development planning practices. Increasing the number of informants and diversifying the selection process to include various stakeholders, such as community members, local officials, and experts, could enhance the richness and diversity of the data collected. Additionally, integrating quantitative methods, such as surveys or statistical analyses, could provide a more robust and objective perspective on the effectiveness of development planning initiatives.

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