

# THE ROLE OF THE HAMLET HEAD IN THE DELIBERATION IN TILONGGIBILA VILLAGE PINOGU DISTRICT, BONE BOLANGO REGENCY

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## ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to analyze the role of the hamlet head in village meetings and identify the factors influencing the deliberative process in Tilonggibila Village. This research employed a descriptive qualitative method with a field research approach. Data were gathered through observation, interviews, and documentation, involving eight informants who provided primary insights into the hamlet head's involvement in village deliberations.

The study concludes that the hamlet head has performed their duties as a motivator and facilitator in alignment with their official authority. However, the effectiveness of this role is hindered by low community participation. While a lack of public awareness remains a factor, this participation gap is heavily exacerbated by the challenging geographical conditions of the Pinogu region. The demanding physical journey to meeting locations, coupled with the physical exhaustion of the residents—who are predominantly farmers—often makes attending evening or daytime deliberations a significant burden. Consequently, achieving transparent and participatory good governance requires not only a boost in civic awareness but also a structural adjustment that considers the residents' livelihoods and the area's difficult accessibility.

Keywords: Hamlet Head Role, Village Deliberation, Community Participation, Physical Exhaustion, Pinogu Geography, Good Governance.

## INTRODUCTION

Village-scale development is a participatory development model with a village development management system that is realized through deliberation, agreement and mutual cooperation. Building a village is not only the task of the village head, but also village officials, officials, and all village residents. In the village management system, the head of the hamlet/head of the neighborhood is the leader of the area and is directly responsible to the head of the village, so that on a regional scale the head of the hamlet has the same role as the village head. One of them serves to increase public awareness by participating in village deliberation activities, development planning deliberation

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activities and other deliberations that require community participation in decision making.

The role of the hamlet head in this regard is to optimize public awareness to support the implementation of transparent and participatory deliberation in realizing a good government. Achieving these goals requires good participation and cooperation with the people, because such a strong and large government cannot function without the support of the people themselves.

In the implementation of development, the Dusun Head who is the leader in his area is obliged to encourage, mobilize and motivate his citizens to be able to understand the importance of participation in deliberation or support in every government activity related to development. Providing motivation by the head of the hamlet to the residents in the form of directions, counseling about the importance of the role and participation in decision-making at village meetings for the continuity of village development. The low participation and support of citizens is a basic conflict that becomes an obstacle to the regional or village development process. In addition, the attitude of the government is more likely to feel able to manage without involving community participation. This situation is exacerbated by the phenomenon that in reality the community's economy, human resources, and social conditions are low, so that in overcoming this problem the Dusun Head is obliged to position himself as a motivator to get support from the community in extracting aspirations in village development planning in all fields and trying to realize aspirations that have been agreed upon in the deliberation.

According to Rahardjo, the importance of involving the community in development planning is to assume that the community is fully aware of their problems and needs. People are more aware of the economic and environmental conditions [3]. Currently, almost all areas of village development problems that are implemented have not fully answered what is needed by the community. The phenomenon of government power which is only concerned with individual interests, causes the level of community involvement in village development to be very low [4]. The community did not participate because it was considered unimportant, so that the implementation of development planning was only decided unilaterally, although initially everything was done through deliberation. This can be seen from the concept of the proposed development plan that did not get a public reaction and the contributions and criticisms submitted were less specific and goal-oriented [5]. Consistent with the initial observations made by the researcher, the participation of the Tilonggibila village community in village extension activities was found to be still lacking, both in terms of participation and the process of obtaining aspirations.

The speech of the Tilonggibila Village Head to the community made public awareness in the deliberation forum very low. The role of other hamlet heads and also important in deliberation activities in the village is not only a motivator for the community but also acts as a facilitator who collaborates with the community and other village officials so that the implementation of village deliberations goes well. It is important to study the various problems that arise in this area, so researchers use this as a rationale for conducting research in this area.

### **Village Government**

The Village Government is the main pillar that directly deals with community services and empowerment, and is the main pillar for the success of all programs.[1] In addition to the explanations of experts, the definition of village and village government

has been explained in CHAPTER I based on the explanation set forth in Law number 06 of 2014, the Village Government is an organizational element of the administration of government and community systems in the territorial order of the Republic of Indonesia, thus, it is concluded that the village administration system regulated by the Village Head assisted by other village officials in carrying it out.

### **Duties and Functions of Village Officials**

The Village Head holds the primary responsibility for the overall administration of the village government. This includes directing village development, community development, and empowerment initiatives. Beyond administrative oversight, the Village Head is tasked with conducting socialization and providing motivation across various sectors—such as politics, environment, family empowerment, and youth organization—while establishing vital cooperative links between community institutions and neighboring villages.

Supporting the Village Head is the Village Secretary, who serves as the central administrative coordinator. The Secretary's duties span financial governance, including the preparation of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDes) and the verification of financial administration, as well as general planning. They manage the inventory of assets, official travel, and the monitoring and evaluation of village programs. The Secretary is assisted by the Heads of Affairs (Kaur). The Head of General Affairs focuses on correspondence, archives, infrastructure provision, and meeting preparation, while the Head of Financial Affairs and the Head of Planning Affairs work closely to manage budgetary data, medium-term development plans (RPJMDesa), and the technical reporting of village activities.

Operational tasks are carried out by the Heads of Sections (Kasi) according to their specific domains. The Head of Government Section handles administrative management, the drafting of village regulations, land issues, and community protection. The Head of Welfare Section focuses on social, economic, and cultural motivation, encouraging community involvement in environmental and family empowerment. Meanwhile, the Head of Service Section acts as a direct facilitator for community rights and obligations, managing technical services such as marriage, birth, and death records, while overseeing the development of health and education infrastructure.

At the territorial level, the Hamlet Head (Kepala Dusun) acts as the Village Head's primary representative within a specific area. Their role is crucial in fostering local peace and order, monitoring regional development, and managing population mobility. The Hamlet Head is specifically responsible for increasing community awareness regarding environmental protection and mobilizing residents to support government programs and regional empowerment efforts, ensuring that development initiatives reach the grassroots level effectively.

### **Village Conference.**

Deliberation is a meeting between several individuals or groups which is carried out with the aim of overcoming certain problems or goals. Deliberations are usually held when there are problems that are quite difficult to resolve and in the deliberation process the participation of the people present is needed.

### **Types of Village Deliberations**

1. Musdes - Village Planning;
2. Musdes - Discussion on the RPJMDes;
3. Musdes - RPJMDes Discussion and Agreement;
4. Musdes - Discussion and approval of the Draft PERDES RPJMDes;

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5. Musdes - Annual Development Planning;
6. Musdes - Discussion on the Draft RKPDes;
7. Musdes - Discussion and Determination of RKPDes;
8. Musdes - Determination of the PERDES RPKDes;
9. Musdes - Preparation and Implementation of RKPDes by the Acting. Village Head/Lurah;
10. Musdes - Changes to the RPJMDes and/or RKPDes;
11. Musbangdes - Pre Implementation of Activities;
12. Musbangdes - Activity Implementation Work Meeting;
13. Musdes - Changes in the Implementation of Activities;
14. Musbangdes - Working Meeting to discuss and agree on changes to the implementation of activities;
15. Musbangdes - Work Meeting on Problem Resolution;
16. Musdes - LPJ Implementation of Village Development Activities;
17. Musdes - Manager/Working on Village Community Empowerment Activities;
18. Musdes - Community Empowerment Activities of each relevant Government Stakeholder;
19. Musdes - Evaluation of Village Community Empowerment Activities.[8]

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The method used in this research is descriptive method. This method intends to present the situation according to the facts at the location in detail, and systematically, so that the author can obtain and present a more accurate picture of the role of the hamlet head in the process of implementing the village deliberation in Tilonggibila Village, Pinogu District, Bone Bolango Regency.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **1. Stages of Deliberation in Tilonggibila Village, Pinogu District, Bone Bolango Regency, 2022 Fiscal Year.**

The BPD as the organizer of the deliberation, using the village budget, is carried out to produce decisions that are oriented to the needs of the community, not the interests of the group. As stated by the Secretary of the BPD, Mr. Dasmin Maksum as the Chairman of the Deliberation Organizing Committee.

*"The hamlet meeting is an arena for exploring the aspirations of each hamlet where the community is involved in voicing ideas and ideas as a form of concern in achieving transparent and fair village development"*

line with the delivery of Mr. Ispandar Deluma:

*"In village development planning, in the context of compiling the RPJMdes document, everything begins with extracting aspirations through village deliberations"*

The conclusion of the interview is that the initial stage of development planning in the village begins with the hamlet deliberation stage.

### **2. The role of the hamlet head in village deliberations in Tilonggibila village.**

#### **a. Motivator Role**

The hamlet head is an element of the village apparatus who carries out the task of assisting the village head in his area who directly leads the community in his area. The role of the hamlet head in this case is to be a motivator and a pioneer

in exploring aspirations. As stated by the Head of Tilonggibila Village, Opin Patalangi, that:

*"To facilitate and speed up the exploration of community aspirations, the head of the hamlet holds a meeting between stakeholders and that must be done before deliberation at the next level is carried out"*

Responding to the statement of the head of the tilonggibila village, Mr. Ispandar Deluma explained:

*"Usually, as the head of the hamlet, I invite community leaders, farmer groups, planters, youth organizations and others to get information related to program ideas or ideas related to village development. This makes it easier for me to formulate the aspirations of my community which will be discussed later in the village meeting"*

The conclusion from the interview above is that in the implementation of the hamlet deliberation, the role of the hamlet head is very important in motivating the community to be able to participate in the selection of aspirations.

#### b. Facilitator's Role

As the highest leader in his area, the head is a community assistant in the implementation and improvement of village development programs, meaning that the leader must be able to provide and be willing to share information with support groups. The following are the results of interviews with the Village Head, namely Mrs. Opin Patalangi, SH:

*"For the budget for implementing activities in the village, it is charged to the APBDDES for the current year, including the implementation of deliberation at the hamlet level, but that does not mean that the hamlet head manages it, the hamlet head only plays a role in facilitating deliberation activities in each hamlet"*

The above statement is also supported by an explanation from the village secretary Fransiska Taib, S. Kom:

*"For the implementation of deliberation activities, from the preparation process and equipment it is carried out by the PK deliberation and assisted by the head of the hamlet to prepare equipment such as chairs, tables and sound and others"*

The results of the interview above are in line with the narrative of the head of the hamlet, Mr. Ispandar Deluma:

*"Before the implementation of the Musdus, I and the village apparatus who are responsible for preparing to determine the residents' houses where the implementation will take place, provide chairs and tables, deliver invitations and take care of other equipment that will be used in"*

### **3. Factors Affecting the Implementation Process of Village Deliberations in Tilonggibila Village.**

Participation is an effort to reveal the potential in each hamlet area, so coordination and communication between the hamlet heads and residents are needed so that what is proposed can be studied in more detail in extracting aspirations and ideas. This explanation is supported by the statement of the head of the hamlet, Mr. Ispandar Deluma:

*"Yes, but I don't think that all of our people understand the importance of this deliberation activity, even though it is useful for channeling ideas or ideas"*

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*for the scale of program activities as needed, but in reality many are not present."*

The results of the interview with Mrs. Opin Patalangi, SH as the Head of Tiloggibila Village regarding this matter, she explained that:

*"We, as the village government, have carried out our obligations in serving the needs of the community in the form of extracting aspirations in deliberation forums, but our people who participate in deliberation for village development programs are only a few who come, and even then, most of them are only housewives."*

According to the statement of the Village Secretary, Mrs. Fransiska Thaib.S.Kom:

*"We always involve the community in every determination and budgeting of activities to be carried out in the village, but the difficulties we often experience in the process of implementing the deliberation are the lack of people who come to attend, so sometimes we have to delay a few hours to wait for the community who had previously been given an invitation. officially, it often happens when the hamlet heads are busy picking up the people one by one."*

The description above is used as the basis for questions to Fitriana Hadju as one of the stakeholders from the community element, with the aim of knowing the role of the community through village deliberation forums with the same questions to be able to compare the results of each explanation to be used as a guideline for drawing final conclusions. He explained that:

*"Yes, I am one of the resource persons in the deliberation in the hamlet representing the women farmers group, usually I only listen to what programs will be discussed at the deliberation, even if there are those who convey, usually only I give suggestions, the other participants just quietly listen and agree to the results of the agreement because most of the invited people come when the deliberation is almost finished, even though the head of our hamlet has conveyed back on the day of implementation"*

The above statement was explained in more detail by the head of hamlet II, Mr. Iskandar Deluma:

*"Not everyone who was invited came to attend the deliberation. Because, some of them prefer to go to the fields, gardens and look for passengers who will rent their motorcycle taxis to work rather than attend deliberations, as the head in charge of the dusun II area, I am used to the behavior of my people, it is not easy to influence or change the way they think, and I also understand that their income is not enough to cover their needs in a week, so that every day they have to rack their brains to get income from other jobs."*

The conclusion of the interview above is that the factors that influence the success of consultation activities are the lack of public awareness of the importance of community participation in improving development outcomes, and the lack of a sense of community to participate. negotiation activities. therefore, public information about the implementation of development is very lacking. residents prefer to do other activities such as going to gardens, rice fields and other activities that are more useful for them to meet the needs of their daily life.

## **Discussion**

## **1. Stages of Deliberation in Tilonggibila Village, Pinogu District, Bone Bolango Regency, 2022 Fiscal Year.**

Decisions resulting from deliberation in the village development planning forum Considering the proposals for each area that are prioritized for community needs based on the results of the deliberation, because not all village proposals can be included in the priority results of the deliberation, deliberation decisions are taken after going through a ranking process, the situation and condition of the area, and needs which is really urgent. This is in accordance with Fung and Wright's theory that the third distinguishing value of participatory governance is deliberation. During the decision-making process, the participants were consulted to determine the priorities of the planned activities in the village. In addition, regarding the decision-making power, that the role of the community in development planning is very important, it must be through discussions both between the government and community representatives. mutual information and a unified understanding of the policies to be determined.[4] Bottom-up participation in the Tilonggibila village negotiations has been carried out since the village level negotiation forum, in the village negotiations the community proposals for each hamlet are discussed.

## **2. The role of the hamlet head in village deliberations in Tilonggibila village.**

### **a. Motivator**

The role of the hamlet head is very much needed as a form of government attention that provides understanding to every community about its role in village development, because the community is influenced by the desire, ability and opportunity given to the community to participate. [2] It is necessary for the community to understand its role as a subject and purpose of development as well as its right to mediate desires, because participation requires close support in addition to community support [2]. In addition, the government must also understand the needs of the community, not only waiting to be told what their needs are, but also studying and analyzing the needs of the community to distinguish which are merely wants and priorities.

### **b. Facilitator**

The data obtained through the results of interviews and observations on the object of research, it was found that the role of the Dusun Head as a facilitator in village meetings was to facilitate village deliberation activities, including:

- 1) Sending invitations to each community in the region.
- 2) Determine and prepare the place for the deliberation
- 3) Take care of the equipment and equipment needed in the implementation of the deliberation.
- 4) Assist and cooperate with village officials according to their duties and functions.

## **CONCLUSION**

1. After the authors made observations at the location, and after the authors analyzed the descriptions in the discussion chapter, the authors concluded, namely;
2. The results of interviews and observations on the object of research found that the role of the Hamlet Head as a motivator and facilitator in village deliberations has been running as it should, and has fulfilled the duties, functions, and responsibilities as the head of the region, especially in the implementation of deliberation in the village, however this is not the case. enough to provide a solution to raise public

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awareness to participate in the implementation of the deliberation in the village of Tiloggibila, because the Dusun Head as the leader in his area must be able to act, behave wisely in dealing with various kinds of problems and be able to be authoritative so that he becomes a role model for his community thereby increasing belief, and enthusiasm in every individual in the region to come voluntarily.

3. The minimal level of participation, human resources and community economic factors affect the role of the Hamlet Head in achieving the objectives of the implementation of the village deliberation. This is due to the lack of cooperation between the hamlet head and the community in realizing good, transparent, and participatory government administration.

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