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ANALYSIS OF VILLAGE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING BASED ON THE CONDITIONS AND POTENTIAL OF THE AREA IN BAUMATA TIMUR VILLAGE, TAEBENU DISTRICT, KUPANG REGENCY IN 2023

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ABSTRACT

Infrastructure development is a crucial aspect in efforts to improve the welfare of rural communities. Based on Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, villages have the authority to manage their own natural resources and potential to improve community welfare. However, rural infrastructure development still faces various challenges, including disparities between infrastructure sectors. This study aims to analyze village infrastructure development planning based on regional conditions and potential in East Baumata Village, and evaluate the effectiveness of Musrenbang in the planning process. This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive research type. The results show that the condition of infrastructure in East Baumata Village shows disparities between sectors. Road infrastructure is still not optimal with damaged, bumpy, and potholed conditions which are the main complaints of the community. In contrast, clean water and irrigation infrastructure are relatively adequate and managed through BUMDes. The village's potential lies in the agricultural sector (rice fields 40.5 ha/m2) and livestock, which are the main livelihoods of the community. Development planning has taken into account regional conditions and potential as reflected in the RPJMDes and RKPDes, but still faces budget constraints in its implementation. The implementation of the Musrenbang (Village Development Planning) has involved active community participation, but its effectiveness has not been optimal due to limited village fiscal capacity.

Keywords: Village Infrastructure, Development Planning, Regional Potential, Effectiveness of MusrenbangDes

I. INTRODUCTION

Rural infrastructure development is a crucial component in improving community welfare and reducing the development gap between rural and urban areas. Village infrastructure, such as roads, agricultural infrastructure, and other supporting facilities, plays a strategic role in supporting community economic activities and facilitating access to various basic services. Therefore, village infrastructure development needs to be planned precisely and effectively to ensure smooth development planning, taking into account regional conditions and the needs of the local community.

Each village has distinct characteristics, so infrastructure development needs vary. The shape and condition of the village area, such as villages centered on mountains, concentrated on specific facilities, linear villages, or villages located in

coastal areas, significantly influence the type and priority of infrastructure development needed by the community. Therefore, village infrastructure development planning must be formulated by considering geographic conditions, regional potential, and community economic activities to ensure optimal utilization of the infrastructure built.

According to Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, villages have the authority to manage their own natural resources and potential to improve community welfare and the quality of life, as well as address disaster management. poverty alleviation through the fulfillment of basic needs, development of village facilities and infrastructure, development of local economic potential, and sustainable use of natural resources and the environment. With this authority, village governments are expected to be able to plan development that aligns with the conditions and potential of the village area.

However, in practice, infrastructure development in various rural areas still faces various obstacles. Budget constraints, a lack of supporting facilities, and suboptimal development planning often result in infrastructure development not fully meeting community needs. This situation results in the village's considerable potential being underutilized.

East Nusa Tenggara is rich in natural resources and possesses a significant diversity of natural resources. This includes potential forests, rice paddies, and regional plantations. However, utilizing this potential still faces various challenges, particularly related to limited infrastructure that supports community economic activities. Over the years, the NTT Provincial Government's program to support natural potential and economic growth in the infrastructure sector has been closely linked to Government Regulation Number 34 of 2006, Article 41 concerning Roads, which states that direct action to eliminate disruptions and obstacles is mandatory for road operators to ensure roads function properly.

According to the East Baumata Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes) for 2019-2024, the majority of villagers rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. A total of 530 families own agricultural land, primarily cultivating corn and dryland rice. The area of food crops covers approximately 40 hectares, with a productivity of approximately 5 tons per hectare, and approximately 25 hectares, with a productivity of approximately 2.5 tons per hectare. The community also cultivates various horticultural crops and fruits.

In addition to the agricultural sector, the livestock sector also offers significant economic potential in the village. Data from the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes) shows that the livestock population in Baumata Timur Village is quite significant, including 440 cattle owned by 220 farmers and 750 pigs owned by 325 farmers. This potential demonstrates the important role of the agriculture and livestock sectors in supporting the economy of the Baumata Timur Village community.

Despite its significant potential, the development of the agriculture and livestock sectors in Baumata Timur Village still faces several obstacles. According to the RPJMDes data, the community still faces limited supporting facilities and infrastructure, such as the lack of road access to farms, limited modern technology,

and limited other production facilities. These conditions hinder the optimal management of agricultural and livestock potential, resulting in community business activities remaining relatively small-scale.

These infrastructure limitations demonstrate the crucial role of village infrastructure development planning in supporting the development of regional potential. Development plans must take into account the conditions and potential of the village area so that development can provide tangible benefits to the community.

Based on these conditions, it is necessary to conduct a study on how village infrastructure development planning is carried out, taking into account the conditions and potential of the village's area. Therefore, the author intends to raise the title "Analysis of Village Infrastructure Development Planning Based on Regional Conditions and Potential in Baumata Timur Village, Taebenu District, Kupang Regency, 2023."

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research approach used was qualitative. According to Sugiyono (2020:9), qualitative research is a research method used to examine natural conditions, where the researcher serves as the key instrument.

This approach focuses on current issues, enabling an understanding of Infrastructure Development Planning and the Effectiveness of the Village Development Planning Forum (Musrembangdes) in Baumata Timur Village, Taebenu District, Kupang Regency. This research employed a descriptive method. Descriptive qualitative research methods collect data in the form of words or images, thus de-emphasizing numbers (Sugiyono, 2020:7). This study aimed to determine village infrastructure development planning based on regional conditions and potential in Baumata Village, Taebenu District, Kupang Regency.

The informant selection technique used by the researcher in this study was purposive sampling, a technique for selecting data sources based on certain considerations, including those considered to have the most knowledge or expertise related to the research topic. Data sources are parties involved in the research and have the authority to assist the researcher in exploring the object or situation being studied, thus facilitating access to data processing for research purposes. The key informants in this study were those knowledgeable about village infrastructure development planning and involved in village development programs. Specifically, the key informants in this study were the Village Head, the Head of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), village officials, and the community of East Baumata Village.

According to Sugiyono (2014:62), data collection techniques are a key step in research because the goal is to obtain data that meets established standards. The appropriate data collection techniques for this study are: Observation. According to Nawawi (2011:100), observation is the systematic observation and recording of phenomena within the research object. This must be conceptual, ensuring that information is viewed in logical and meaningful relationships, not simply as isolated facts. Observation in the scientific method has criteria (Sugiyono, 2014:309), including: Interviews, conducted by asking prepared questions to informants face-

to-face. Interviews are structured with the aim of obtaining research-related information, opinions, and suggestions directly from the community, traditional leaders, the village head, and village officials.

Data analysis in this qualitative research was conducted during data collection over a specific period. According to Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014:33).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Analysis of Village Infrastructure Development Planning Based on Regional Conditions and Potential

This study analyzes infrastructure development planning in East Baumata Village through a comprehensive approach that considers three main aspects. First, the analysis is conducted by directly observing the actual condition of existing infrastructure in the village and assessing the region's potential, including its natural resources, human resources, and geographic conditions. Second, these field findings are then linked to applicable village planning documents. Third, as a theoretical basis, this analysis refers to the development planning theoretical framework proposed by Tjokroamidjojo, which emphasizes the importance of a systematic approach in development planning to achieve effective and efficient development goals.

B. Analysis of the Condition and Potential of the Infrastructure of East Baumata Village

a. Village Infrastructure Conditions

Based on research conducted in East Baumata Village, the condition of village infrastructure presents a diverse picture. Roads, clean water, and irrigation infrastructure have varying levels of development, but generally require more attention and optimal management from both the village government and higher levels of government. The condition of this infrastructure serves as a primary foundation for development planning, determining the direction and priorities of work programs to be implemented within a specific planning period.

b. Road Conditions

The research results indicate that the condition of road infrastructure in Baumata Timur Village is still suboptimal and requires further improvement, particularly village roads and farm roads. Road infrastructure is a primary need for the community, given that the majority of the population is engaged in farming and livestock farming, making road access significantly impacting their economic activities. Furthermore, road construction was also a community proposal during the Village Development Planning Forum (Musrenbang), as damaged roads hamper the distribution of agricultural products and the community's socio-economic activities.

Based on field observations, the condition of roads in Baumata Timur Village is largely rocky, bumpy, and full of potholes, and is damaged in several hamlets.

The Baumata Timur Village community has proposed road construction several times through the Village Development Planning Forum (Musrenbang) and up to

the district level, but to date, the government has not fully acted on all of them. This condition continues to cause road damage, hampering daily activities.

A similar statement was made by a member of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), explaining that most hamlets in Baumata Timur Village face limited road infrastructure, particularly in Hamlet 1, where the road is damaged, bumpy, and full of potholes. The damaged roads disrupt community activities, particularly during the rainy season, as they become waterlogged and muddy, and experience frequent erosion and landslides. This situation also impacts agricultural activities and public education services. This indicates that damaged farm roads make it difficult for farmers to transport their crops to distribution centers or markets. Consequently, community economic activities are hampered.

In a rational development planning approach, infrastructure development programs must be based on the real needs of the community and the conditions of the area. Road infrastructure is a basic facility that supports community accessibility, the distribution of products, and facilitates economic and social activities in rural communities. Adequate road construction will improve regional connectivity and support the development of the community's economic sector, especially in areas where the majority of the population relies on agriculture and livestock.

Based on research results and field evidence, it can be analyzed that road development in East Baumata Village has been directed towards community needs, as the construction of village roads and farm roads has been a top priority in the Village Musrenbang (Development Planning Forum) and village development documents.

However, the implementation of development has not fully reflected the actual conditions of the community on the ground. Road infrastructure in several hamlets remains damaged and has not received optimal maintenance, thus not fully supporting community economic activities. This situation indicates that road construction has been planned based on the needs and conditions of the village area, but the implementation phase still faces obstacles such as budget constraints and high infrastructure development costs.

Previous research by Dewi Sarah Simbolon et al. (2021) on the Role of Village Government in Infrastructure Development reveals several similarities and differences. The similarities in this study indicate that village infrastructure development still faces various obstacles, such as limited resources and suboptimal development support. In East Baumata Village, this condition is evident in the continued dilapidation of village and farm roads, which hamper community economic activities.

The difference between the current study and the study conducted by Dewi Sarah Simbolon et al. is that the former focused more on the role of village government in general infrastructure development through a literature study approach, while this study directly analyzes the actual condition of village infrastructure based on field observations and community interviews.

This study also found that road damage in East Baumata Village not only impacts community transportation access but also impacts the distribution of

agricultural products, educational activities, and the overall economic development of the village community.

1. Clean Water

The provision of clean water infrastructure in Baumata Timur Village has shown positive results. The village government has built drilled wells in each of the five hamlets, which are managed in a structured manner by the Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes). The community plays an active role in maintenance by contributing a monthly fee of IDR 5,000 per household for the operation of the drilled wells, which use PLN electricity. The presence of the drilled wells has helped the community meet daily clean water needs for drinking, bathing, and washing. Data shows that all hamlets in Baumata Timur Village have access to clean water infrastructure, although distribution to the household level is still suboptimal.

The condition of clean water infrastructure in Baumata Timur Village is relatively adequate compared to road infrastructure. This is evident from the structured management system implemented through the BUMDes and community involvement in operational costs. However, several challenges require special attention. First, clean water distribution is not fully equitable to every household, leaving some residents without direct access to clean water in their homes. This inequality arises because homes are scattered and not all reachable by the distribution network. Second, some people still don't understand how to properly maintain and manage drilled wells, as evidenced by minor damage that could have been prevented if they understood maintenance procedures. Third, the unevenness of houses in some areas means some people still have to use water tanks as an alternative source of clean water.

Based on development planning theory, the successful provision of clean water infrastructure demonstrates a systematic planning approach. Good development planning must consider various aspects holistically, from problem identification and analysis of regional conditions, determining development alternatives, to evaluation and control. This approach is evident in the village government's efforts to provide drilled wells evenly in every hamlet, with structured management through the Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes).

When linked to this planning framework, the clean water situation in East Baumata Village actually demonstrates a fairly good alignment between planning and community needs. The village government has implemented the problem identification stage by monitoring community clean water needs, analyzing regional conditions by determining strategic locations for drilled well construction, and determining development alternatives using the BUMDes management system. This success can provide important lessons for infrastructure planning in other sectors, particularly in terms of developing management systems that actively involve the community. However, the evaluation and control stages are not yet fully optimized, given the ongoing challenges in distribution and public understanding.

Previous research by Dewi Sarah Simbolon et al. (2021) on the role of village governments in infrastructure development showed similar results. The study found that village governments play a crucial role in infrastructure planning through their

planning, implementation, and oversight functions. This finding aligns with the situation in Baumata Timur Village, where the village government, through its Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes), plays an active role in managing clean water infrastructure. The key difference between this and previous research lies in the key findings: the former emphasized challenges related to village official coordination and community participation, while in Baumata Timur Village, success was more evident in the structured management aspect of the BUMDes.

2. Irrigation

Agricultural productivity in East Baumata Village has had a positive impact on the community. With adequate irrigation, farmers can ensure year-round water availability for their rice fields, rather than relying solely on the rainy season. This allows for increased cropping intensity and ultimately increased yields, which in turn boosts farmers' incomes. Irrigation infrastructure not only benefits the agricultural sector but also livestock farming,

as it provides sufficient water to meet the livestock's drinking needs.

Irrigation infrastructure plays a strategic role in supporting community agricultural activities, given that the majority of the population is subsistence farmers. The total area of irrigated rice fields in East Baumata Village reaches 40.5 ha/m2, with the construction of an irrigation network that optimizes water sources from springs within the village. The village government has provided irrigation channels in each hamlet, for example, the construction of irrigation channels in Hamlet 3 in the previous year. However, agricultural development has not been fully optimized due to the poor condition of farm roads. This demonstrates that village infrastructure development requires integration across sectors to maximize the benefits of development for the community.

Tjokroamidjojo (1992) stated that effective development planning must identify regional potential and optimize it through targeted development programs tailored to community needs. The successful development of irrigation infrastructure in Baumata Timur Village is a concrete example of this principle. The village government was able to identify potential water sources from available springs and optimize their use to support community agricultural activities. This approach not only considers the region's geographic conditions but also considers the community's primary economic sectors, ensuring that infrastructure development has a maximum impact on community well-being.

In relation to these planning principles, the irrigation conditions in Baumata Timur Village demonstrate a fairly good alignment between planning and regional needs and potential. The village government has implemented planning principles that consider regional conditions and potential by building irrigation infrastructure that utilizes natural springs. This step demonstrates that planning based on regional characteristics can produce appropriate infrastructure. On the other hand, the persistence of obstacles in the agricultural road sector indicates that the planning stage has not fully accommodated integration between sectors. Therefore, success in the irrigation sector should be a driving force for balanced development in other sectors.

Dian Aries Mujiburohman's (2022) research on exploring regional potential in Tepus Village, Gunung Kidul Regency, shares similarities with this study. Both studies demonstrate that developing village potential must be supported by infrastructure tailored to the region's characteristics and community needs. In both studies, the agricultural sector is the primary driver of the village economy. The difference between the two studies lies in their focus. Mujiburohman's research emphasized identifying regional potential and developing strategies, while this study focuses on how regional conditions and potential serve as the basis for village infrastructure development planning through the Musrenbang (Development Planning and Development Planning).

C. Village Potential Analysis

The research results show that the agriculture and livestock sectors are the primary potential of Baumata Timur Village, serving as a source of livelihood for the majority of the community. The village's geographical location, with its extensive agricultural land and water sources, is a key supporting factor in developing this potential.

Furthermore, the village government has undertaken various efforts to support the development of the village's potential through the formation of farmer groups, the provision of agricultural and livestock assistance, and the development of supporting facilities for community agricultural activities. However, the development of this village's potential still faces several obstacles, particularly limited supporting infrastructure such as farm roads and inadequate agricultural production facilities.

Baumata Timur Village's geographical location, with its relatively large and open area, strongly supports agricultural activities. Irrigated rice fields, covering 40.5 ha/m2, are a key asset that can be optimized to increase food production. Furthermore, the availability of water sources from springs allows for the development of a sustainable irrigation system without dependence on the rainy season. This potential makes the agricultural sector the economic backbone of the Baumata Timur Village community, which requires adequate infrastructure support.

The village government has undertaken various efforts to support the development of the village's potential through the formation of farmer groups, the provision of agricultural and livestock assistance, and the development of supporting facilities for community agricultural activities. The government also provides support in the form of livestock and medicine subsidies to support the development of the livestock sector. However, developing the village's potential still faces several obstacles, particularly limited supporting infrastructure such as farm roads and inadequate agricultural production facilities.

Development planning must optimally consider regional conditions and potential. Each region has distinct characteristics in terms of geography, socio-cultural conditions, economic conditions, and resources. Effective planning must be able to identify and utilize the potential of each region to achieve desired development goals. The geographical location, which offers extensive agricultural land and water sources from springs, has been a fundamental consideration in

planning the development of irrigation infrastructure in East Baumata Village. The success of irrigation infrastructure development demonstrates the effective implementation of planning principles that consider regional conditions and potential. The potential of the agricultural and livestock sectors, as the primary livelihoods of the community, has served as the basis for establishing empowerment priorities. However, the same principle has not been fully applied to the development of agricultural production roads. Although road damage has become a major problem hampering community economic activity, road construction has not received adequate priority in the Village Development Plan (RKPDes).

Budget constraints and planning mechanisms that are not yet responsive to the community's real needs are the main causes of this discrepancy.

Dian Aries Mujiburohman's (2022) research on exploring regional potential in Tepus Village shows similarities with this study. Both studies emphasize that village potential development must be tailored to regional characteristics and supported by adequate infrastructure. The difference lies in the findings: Mujiburohman's study showed that potential development proceeded optimally with adequate infrastructure, whereas this study found that agricultural and livestock potential development in East Baumata Village was suboptimal due to limited agricultural production road infrastructure. A key lesson learned is that agricultural production roads must be viewed as a strategic necessity in supporting the village economy, not simply as a physical development. The road functions to connect agricultural land with settlements and harvest distribution centers, so planning for road infrastructure development needs to be a priority in the RPJMDes and RKPDes.

D. Analysis of the Alignment of Development Planning with Regional Conditions and Potential

Based on research findings, the development program in East Baumata Village is formulated through village planning documents, namely the RPJMDes and RKPDes. These two documents serve as guidelines for determining the direction of village development, particularly infrastructure development tailored to geographic conditions, community needs, and regional potential. The village government's development program prioritizes basic infrastructure such as village roads, farm roads, irrigation, and clean water. Furthermore, the development of the agricultural and livestock sectors is a primary focus, given that these two sectors are the community's primary livelihoods. Research results indicate that not all planned infrastructure programs can be implemented simultaneously due to village budget limitations. The 2023 RKPDes work program focuses on road infrastructure development and community empowerment in the agriculture, livestock, and food security sectors.

Development planning is prepared taking into account the geographic conditions and potential of the village area. The RPJMDes document for the previous six-year period is elaborated in the annual RKPDes in a hierarchical manner in accordance with applicable regulations. The RPJMDes preparation involves community participation through joint deliberations to identify and determine the priority needs of the village community. In a participatory planning approach,

communities are not only objects of development but also subjects in the decision-making process and determine the direction of development.

Based on a review of documents for the 2019-2024 period, infrastructure development priorities are given to roads, clean water, and irrigation as pillars of community economic and social activities. In the empowerment sector, the development of agriculture, livestock, and food security is the primary focus. Actual conditions on the ground reveal that there is still a gap between plans and reality. Inter-hamlet and farm roads are still damaged in several areas. In the agriculture and livestock sectors, village governments have not been able to provide adequate infrastructure support to boost community productivity.

Tjokroamidjojo (1992) stated that effective development planning must take into account the conditions and potential of the region as a whole. A sound planning approach requires active community involvement and adequate resource support to implement established programs. The success of planning depends on three main factors: the ability to accurately identify problems, the quality of the analysis of regional conditions, and active community involvement throughout the development process and implementation.

There is a gap between theory and practice in the field. From a document-drafting perspective, alignment is well-established because the RPJMDes and RKPDes were developed through a deliberation process involving the community. Development priorities, aligned with geographic conditions and economic potential, demonstrate positive alignment. The focus on agriculture and livestock demonstrates that planning is oriented toward the community's primary livelihoods. However, from an implementation perspective, alignment is far from optimal. Insufficient budgets are a major obstacle, resulting in many programs not being implemented. A key issue is the limited fiscal capacity of villages, forcing local governments to rely on external assistance for large-scale projects. A lesson learned is that intensive coordination with the district government is essential to bridge the gap between planning aspirations and implementation capabilities on the ground.

Research by Salma Dzalika Rahmadya and Dani Sugiri (2022) on the effectiveness of MusrenbangDes in preparing the RKPD: a case study of Pagergunung Village, Temanggung Regency, reveals several similarities and differences. The similarities in this study indicate that the Village Musrenbang (Musrenbang Village Development Planning Meeting) is an important tool for identifying the development needs of rural communities.

However, the differences lie in the factors that hinder the effectiveness of development planning. Research by Salma Dzalika Rahmadya and Dani Sugiri (2022) indicates that the low effectiveness of the Musrenbang is largely influenced by weak community participation and procedural constraints in submitting development proposals. Meanwhile, in East Baumata Village, community participation in the Musrenbang is quite active, but development implementation is still hampered by the village's limited fiscal capacity and high infrastructure development needs.

E. Analysis of Participatory Planning in Village Musrenbang

The implementation of the Baumata Timur Village Musrenbang (Musrenbang) demonstrates that the development planning process has been carried out in stages, through the Hamlet Deliberation (Musdus) and continuing with the Village Deliberation (Musrenbang Desa). This mechanism demonstrates the existence of a formal space for the community to express their aspirations and development needs according to the conditions of each hamlet. The involvement of various elements, such as the village government, the Village Consultative Body (BPD), community leaders, women, youth, and farmer groups, demonstrates that the Village Musrenbang has been implemented openly and inclusively.

The Musrenbang mechanism demonstrates that planning is participatory and democratic. However, the process involves a selection of proposals due to budget limitations and adjustments to the village's development priorities. Not all community proposals can be realized within a single fiscal year. Priorities are determined based on urgency and available resources. The implementation of participatory planning principles still faces obstacles in the form of limited fiscal capacity, or the village budget's ability to fund all established development programs.

In Tjokroamidjojo's (1992) development planning, community participation is a crucial part of a rational and democratic planning process. Planning is not merely an administrative process, but must involve the community as a subject of development. The success of planning depends on active community involvement and adequate resource support.

Community participation in the development planning forum (musrenbang) represents participatory and rational planning principles. Community involvement in identifying problems and establishing program priorities demonstrates positive alignment. However, the implementation of planning outcomes has not been optimal due to limited village budgets and the selection mechanism for program proposals. A key lesson is that successful participatory planning requires adequate financial support from the local government.

Research conducted by Andi Uceng, Erfina, and Ahmad Mustanir (2019) on community participation in development planning deliberations in Betao Riase Village, Pitu Riawa District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency, revealed several similarities and differences. The similarity lies in the finding that community participation was quite active and well-implemented. The study showed a participation rate of 53%, categorized as "fairly well-implemented," particularly in the form of energy and ideas.

However, the differences lie in the approach and focus of the analysis. Uceng et al.'s research used a quantitative approach, measuring the percentage of participation in the form of energy, money, and ideas, and assessing factors such as culture and education level. Meanwhile, this study uses a qualitative approach that emphasizes the deliberative process within the Musrenbang forum, the decision-making mechanism, and the relationship between community participation and the determination of village development priorities. Thus, this study not only assesses

the level of participation but also analyzes how it contributes to the development planning process based on regional conditions and potential.

F. The Effectiveness of Village Musrenbang Based on Regional Conditions and Potential

The effectiveness of the Baumata Timur Village Musrenbang was analyzed as a result of rural infrastructure planning and participatory planning. Within the framework of Tjokroamidjojo's development planning theory, a plan can be considered effective if it demonstrates rationality in its orientation to conditions and potential, optimal allocation of resources, and the realization of formulated objectives.

a. Orientation to Regional Conditions and Potential

The research results show that the implementation of the Baumata Timur Village Musrenbang (Development Planning Meeting) took into account the geographical conditions, regional potential, and community needs in determining development priorities. This village has extensive agricultural land supported by water sources utilized for community irrigation.

Furthermore, the village's open geography also supports community livestock farming activities.

This orientation toward regional conditions and potential is reflected in the alignment of planning with the objective conditions of Baumata Timur Village. The majority of residents earn their living as farmers and livestock breeders, making agricultural infrastructure a primary need. Planning through the Musrenbang has been formulated based on the community's real needs and existing regional conditions, rather than normative assumptions.

This is evident in various community proposals, which focus primarily on the development of village roads, farm roads, irrigation, clean water, and supporting facilities for the agricultural and livestock sectors. This is reflected in the 2023 Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes) and Village Work Plan (RKPDes) documentation, which indicates that roads and agricultural facilities are a priority for village development.

Based on interviews, the damaged condition of farm roads often hampers the transportation of agricultural products, especially during the rainy season. The community also expressed the need to develop agricultural facilities and improve village infrastructure to support economic activity. Observations showed that several hamlets still face limited road infrastructure. Community access to agricultural land and agricultural product distribution centers is not yet optimal.

Tjokroamidjojo (1992) stated that planning can be considered effective if it demonstrates rationality in its orientation to regional conditions and potential. Planning must be based on identifying real problems and utilizing available local potential, not simply administrative decisions.

The implementation of the Baumata Timur Village Musrenbang (Regional Development Planning Forum) demonstrated a development orientation aligned with the village's regional conditions and potential. This is evident in the

development priorities, which are focused on the construction of farm roads, irrigation, clean water, and supporting infrastructure for agriculture and livestock, which are the primary livelihoods of the village community. Furthermore, community proposals in the Musrenbang demonstrate that the community understands development needs that align with regional conditions and economic activities.

Furthermore, several infrastructure development projects have not been optimally implemented, particularly the construction of village roads and farm roads in several hamlets. This situation has prevented the development of the community's agricultural and livestock potential from reaching its full potential.

Research by Dian Aries Mujiburohman (2022) on exploring regional potential in Tepus Village reveals similarities. Both studies demonstrate that planning must be tailored to regional characteristics and supported by adequate infrastructure. The difference lies in the focus of the research, Mujiburohman emphasized the identification of potential while this research emphasizes achievement based on the real needs of the community.

b. Optimal Resource Allocation

Resource allocation in the Village Development Planning Meeting (MusrenbangDes) is directed toward the agricultural sector and its supporting infrastructure, given that this sector represents the village's primary potential. The construction of farm roads and the provision of agricultural production facilities are efforts to optimize the community's economic potential.

Village budget limitations mean that not all needs can be optimally accommodated. Road infrastructure, which requires significant costs, still relies on support from local governments and technical agencies. This indicates that resource allocation in planning is aligned with village potential, but implementation still faces financial constraints.

Tjokroamidjojo (1992) stated that planning can be considered effective if it demonstrates optimal resource allocation. The success of planning depends on the ability to allocate available resources appropriately and efficiently.

There is a significant gap between theory and reality on the ground. The facts show that resource allocation directed toward the agricultural sector aligns with theoretical principles, but implementation is still hampered by inadequate budget constraints. The main problem is that village fiscal capacity is insufficient to fund all priority programs. Thus, rational allocation is insufficient without adequate financial support. A key lesson is that local governments need to provide more intensive assistance to ensure optimal resource allocation. A comparison with Salma Dzalika Rahmady and Dani Sugiri's study on the effectiveness of village Musrenbang (Musrenbang) in preparing the Regional Work Plan (RKPD) in Pagergunung Village, Temanggung Regency (2022) shows that the ineffectiveness of Musrenbang was primarily due to participation factors and procedural constraints, while in East Baumata Village, the main issue lay in fiscal capacity and limited funding resources.

This suggests that resource allocation has been rationally directed in terms of planning, in line with village potential, but implementation has not been fully optimized due to budget constraints.

c. Goal Realization

The implementation of the Baumata Timur Village Musrenbang (Development Planning Meeting) has resulted in several infrastructure development projects that have benefited the community. Irrigation development and clean water supply in several hamlet areas have helped meet household water needs and supported agricultural activities.

Based on field findings, the presence of drilled wells and irrigation channels built by the village government has significantly assisted the community in meeting clean water needs and supporting agricultural activities. Irrigation development has increased agricultural water availability, enabling better agricultural activities. The provision of clean water through drilled wells also helps the community meet daily household needs.

However, village roads and farm roads in several areas remain damaged, riddled with potholes, and difficult to navigate, especially during the rainy season. These conditions hamper community activities, particularly farmers, in transporting agricultural products and engaging in other economic activities. The community has repeatedly proposed road construction through the Musrenbang (Development Planning Meeting), but implementation has not been fully distributed across the hamlet due to limited village financial capacity.

Tjokroamidjojo (1992) stated that planning can be considered effective if it demonstrates the realization of formulated objectives into concrete development. Success depends not only on the quality of planning, but also on the ability to implement it with adequate resource support.

There is a significant gap between theory and reality on the ground. The reality is that the implementation of development programs remains severely limited due to budget constraints. The primary problem is limited fiscal capacity. Thus, while the effectiveness of the Musrenbang (Development Planning and Development Planning) at the planning stage is quite good, the implementation phase still faces structural obstacles, resulting in a gap between the community's actual needs and the village government's ability to implement development.

This research differs from that of Andi Uceng et al. (2019), which emphasized the effectiveness of community participation in Musrenbang. In this study, community participation was considered quite good, but development effectiveness was not fully optimal due to the main obstacles in implementation and limited funding.

However, this research has similarities to musrenbang as a participatory planning process.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research related to the Analysis of Village Development Planning Based on the Conditions and Potential of the East

Baumata Village Area, Taebenu District, Kupang Regency in 2023, the author can conclude

1. The infrastructure conditions in Baumata Timur Village show a diverse picture with different levels of development between sectors. Road infrastructure is the sector that requires the most serious attention because the condition of village roads and agricultural production roads is still damaged, bumpy, and full of potholes. This condition is a major obstacle in agricultural activities and the distribution of community products. In contrast, clean water and irrigation infrastructure shows a relatively adequate condition. The provision of clean water through drilled wells in each hamlet, managed by the Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes), has been running quite well with a contribution of IDR 5,000 per household per month, as well as the irrigation network that supports community agricultural activities with a total of irrigated rice fields of 40.5 ha/m2. Infrastructure development planning in Baumata Timur Village is prepared by considering the geographical conditions and potential of the village area as reflected in the RPJMDes for the 2019-2024 period and the annual RKPDes. The development work program has been adjusted to the existing infrastructure conditions and regional potential, with a focus on basic infrastructure development, human resource development, and community empowerment in the agricultural and livestock sectors. However, consideration of regional conditions and potential has not been fully internalized in the decision-making process for development priorities due to limited village budgets.
2. The Musrenbang (Development Planning Forum) in East Baumata Village has been implemented in stages through the Hamlet Deliberation (Musdus) and continued with the Village Deliberation (Musrenbang Desa). This mechanism has provided a formal space for the community to express their aspirations and development needs. The involvement of various community elements indicates that the Musrenbang has been implemented openly and inclusively. Overall, the quality of participatory planning in the Musrenbang is quite good from a procedural and substantive aspect, but its effectiveness is not optimal because there are still infrastructure development proposals that have not been realized due to limited village budget capacity.

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