

The Relationship between Village Government and Community in Village Development in Mungguk Bantok, Indonesia

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ABSTRAK

Artikel ini mengeksplorasi relasi antara Pemerintahan Desa dan masyarakat dalam penyelenggaraan partisipasi masyarakat model kolaborasi yang terdapat di Desa Mungguk Bantok, Sintang, Indonesia. Jenis penelitian kualitatif yang menggunakan pendekatan normatif-yuridis. Hasil studi ini menemukan korelasi antara Pemerintahan Desa Mungguk Bantok dengan Masyarakat yang menyelenggarakan partisipasi masih belum tersistem dan terpola dengan baik, sehingga memerlukan kolaborasi yang lebih optimal antara pemerintahan desa dan masyarakat dalam membangun desa agar pembangunan desa dapat tercapai. Hal ini para penulis menemukan upaya mengembangkan desa dengan koperatif, partisipasi, emansipatif, transparasi, bertanggungjawab, hingga adanya pembangunan berkelanjutan. Dengan ini para penulis berargumentasi model relasi dapat meningkatkan semangat warga desa yang saling gotong-royong, sehingga terjalinya pemerintahan desa dan masyarakat dengan tata kelola desa pemerintahan yang baik, tentu keberadaan ini menimbulkan dengan istilah good government sebagai salah satu upaya kebersamaan masyarakat yang didukung berbagai elemen masyarakat, komunitas, organisasi sebagai wujud bersama membangun desa secara kolaborasi.

ABSTRACT

This article explores the relationship between the village government and the community in organizing community participation in a collaborative model in Mungguk Bantok Village, Sintang, Indonesia. This is a qualitative study that uses a normative-juridical approach. The results of this study found that the correlation between the Mungguk Bantok Village Government and the community that organizes participation is still not well systemized and patterned, so it requires more optimal collaboration between the village government and the community in developing the village so that village development can be achieved. The authors found efforts to develop the village with cooperative, participatory, emancipative, transparent, responsible, and sustainable development. With this, the authors argue that the relationship model can increase the spirit of villagers who work together, so that the village government and the community are intertwined with good governance, of course this existence raises the term good government as one of the efforts of community togetherness supported by various elements of society, communities, organizations as a form of jointly building villages in collaboration.

Kata kunci

Relasi, Kolaborasi, Partisipasi, Pembangunan Desa, Masyarakat

Keywords

Relations, Collaboration, Participation, Village Development, Community

Introduction

The issue of village development in Indonesia is often faced with various holistic problems, including infrastructure, economy, social, and environment (Annahar, Widianingsih, Muhtar, & Paskarina, 2023). In Mungguk Bantok, Sintang, a crucial pattern emerged in facing inclusive challenges in good village governance (Munir, Mulyani, Akbar, & Yoseph, 2020). However, the involvement of the village administration and the community has stagnated in implementing village programmes. Meanwhile, collaboration and co-operation between the village administration and the community are needed to overcome this.

The power relations between the village government and the community in village development in Mungguk Bantok, Indonesia are complex and mutually influencing. This relationship includes the distribution of power, interactions, and dynamics between the village government as a formal institution and the community as a stakeholder in the village development process. In this context, the village government has an important role in setting policies, managing resources, and implementing village development programs. The village government has the power and authority to make strategic decisions, allocate budgets, and organize the implementation of development projects.

However, successful village development cannot be achieved without the active participation and involvement of the community. Communities have local knowledge, needs, and interests that are important to consider in the decision-making process and implementation of development programs. Community participation can take the form of contributions in planning, monitoring, project implementation, and evaluation of village development. In the power relations between the village government and the community, there are power dynamics that need to be considered. The village government has formal power and authority related to the government structure and existing regulations. However, the community also has power as resource owners, voters, and parties directly affected by development policies and programs.

So far, the power relations between the village government and the community can experience tension and conflict. What happens when there is injustice in the distribution of power is a lack of transparency and accountability, as well as a lack of space for community participation in decision-making. These conflicts can hamper the smooth running of village development and reduce the sustainability of development programs. Therefore, it is important to establish balanced and collaborative power relations between the village government and the community. This is achieved through increasing community participation in the decision-making process, strengthening accountability mechanisms, and establishing an open and inclusive dialog between the village government and the community.

The village government has an important role in finalizing village development policies, because the village government can carry out development planning even

without involving the community, but it can lead to inappropriate development if there is no support from the community and the village community (Rumkel, Sam, & Umanailo, 2019). Therefore, it is important for the village government to establish community relations through village activities and programs, so as to create synergy between the village government and the community (Jedwab, 2001). As in Mungguk Bantok Village, Sintang District, West Kalimantan, applying collaboration and relations between the village government and the community in solving problems in the village as a model in joint policy making (Tantra, 2023).

Village governance and communities are often discussed with different perspectives by scholars in the form of community involvement and village financial management systems (Samaun, R., Bakri, B., & Mediansyah, 2021). Some researchers revealed the need for coordination between village and central government as a form of planned village programme (Pramudy, Marsingga, & Purnamasari, 2022). Meanwhile, working together in building villages that are independent and sustainable as a centralised and autonomous government (Sutriadi, 2018). In addition, strengthening sustainable development is environmentally friendly financial governance and economic sustainability in village communities (Ronaldo & Suryanto, 2022). This encourages good governance to socialise and provide an understanding of the SDGs to the village government (Permatasari et al., 2021). With good governance, village community participation forms village deliberations or known as (*musrenbang*). Thus, innovation, knowledge, growth, and management have an impact on good and inclusive rural planning (Muhtar, Abdillah, Widianingsih, & Adikancana, 2023). For this reason, previous research provides a review of sustainable development in villages, so researchers argue with the findings of village government policies and the community need to work together in the form of collaboration or collaborative, participatory and responsible, which is called good governance to create programmes and activities that involve the community, with this Mungguk Bantok village development through the 2023 village budget, one of which is the health service sector can overcome stunting prevention in children through collaboration with the village health team.

Method

This research is a qualitative research with normative-juridical research type (Langbroek et al., 2017). In collecting data, researchers used techniques and ways of working that support and complement each other, in the form of interview techniques, data collection, then with conclusions and verification related to the data that has been collected is concluded and verified (Miles & Huberman, 1984). In addition, researchers collect data in accordance with events and problems in the field. The research data sources consisted of primary and secondary, primary data sources were obtained through the Mungguk Bantok Village government and the village community. Meanwhile, the secondary data is based on the Village Law.

This study uses a normative approach used in making, finding laws that are not in the text directly with the aim of public interest (Bakhtiar, 2015). Researchers use the theory of collaboration by Chris Ansell Alison Gash as a policy in a collective and formal decision-making process that is consensus-oriented, so that there is public policy and seeks the benefit of the people supported by the theory of *masalah mursalah* by Imam Al-Ghazali, as the benefit of the people (Ali Sodikin, 2012) in order to have an effect on the common interest in developing the village (Abu Hamid Al-Ghazali, 1983). Then this study can be analyzed by collecting all data, reducing data, presenting, and verifying data. Researchers also review the findings in the field so that the resulting research is true and valid in accordance with the facts in the field, then draw conclusions. Based on the findings of the researchers, the relationship model that enhances the spirit of *gotong-royong* in Mungguk Bantok village, Sintang, encourages the formation of a well-managed village and community government, which is in the form of good government with the results of community cooperation in the form of communities and organisations in building the village collaboratively.

Result and Discussion

Mungguk Bantok Village is an area in West Kalimantan Province, precisely Sintang Regency, Sintang District with its geographical location bordered to the East by Batu Landung Village, Tanjung Village, Tapang River (Dedai District), North bordered by Mail Jampong Village (Sintang District), South bordered by Randi Dakan Village (Tebelian River District), and West bordered by Tebing Raya Village (Sintang District). It is also known that the sub-tribe consists of multi-ethnicity with the majority being Malay, Dayak and Javanese (Kementerian Dalam Negeri, 2021).

The problem of limited resources and networks that support programs or policies, the government is able to work together with village officials, communities, and other stakeholders, this requires a government concept that does not only rely on internal capabilities, but on implementing policies and implementing programs (Purwanti, 2016).

In addition, creating a relationship between the village government and the village community requires effective and efficient governance such as the following principles: First, cooperative in the sense that he can cooperate with others and continue to develop his business. Second, participating, which means asking for full support and contribution from all stakeholders. Third, emancipative, which means treating every individual and relevant youth in the same way, regardless of religion, class or ethnicity. Fourth, the transparency model allows for easy access to various information about activities undertaken by the village government, especially those related to the public interest. Fifth, responsibility, which requires policy-making to be accountable for all operations and actions of programs and village governance planning. Sixth, the need for sustainability of the village government to develop and

maintain a variety of unique potentials to realize an orderly, safe, peaceful and cultured village and even central local wisdom (Suharyanto, Dewi, R., & Barori, 2014).

Various developments in the village area, both village managers and the community, need development planners, supervisors and development pioneers. On the other hand, building in the sense of establishing friendship between the community and village government in order to pursue all public interests in order to gain access so that together in developing the potential of the village by working together or collaborating. This means that the village government as the village head prioritizes the organizer and emphasizes development and society, as well as the responsibility of the village government in fostering the community. Through the Central Government and the Ministry of Villages, the village government strives to realize and encourage village communities to become independent, cultured, and sustainable villages. With this collaborative support, it can improve the ability of village programs to have an impact on the community, so that village administration participation is structured (Moch. Solekhan. *Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Desa Berbasis Partisipasi Masyarakat*. Malang: Setara Press, 2014).

Restoring the potential of the village with community participation is a common goal so that the village empowerment program is realized, but the problem of the community is not only the object but also the subject, this is where the important role of youth, communities, and elements of society supports the implementation of village programs. This is the main basis for increasing community collaboration, the need for various programs that encourage village potential to be developed so that economic, social, and community life stability is supported as one of the living life culture villages (Aziiza & Susanto, 2020).

Community participation in village development is the most important element to overcome village problems so that policies are pursued together with the village government (Nuraflah, 2020). Of course, the village government and the community can help in completing aspects of development policies and various programs carried out by the village government for various needs. Therefore, the village government and the community need to collaborate and become a relationship that is very concerned with local cultural issues in realizing an independent village (Permatasari et al., 2021).

The rural government and the community provide a reciprocal relationship from a formal aspect in the Village Development Law. On participation that establishes togetherness can lead to the position of the village in the order of a good government that is mutually united with the community, especially since the village has potential that can be developed properly and can become the selling point of the village. This realization can have legal subjects realized in terms of superior and competitive village development (Eko Sutoro, 2017).

As it displays various new solutions that establish cooperation between the village government and the local community, it is necessary that the structural relationship as an administrative-corporative authority be controlled by state governance (Tokan & Ola, 2020). This is because Islam teaches to maintain the purity of others in the interests of human life, of course this displays the issue of the benefit of the people who are mutually maintained, such as the view of Imam Al-Ghazali that the benefit is based on a description that achieves benefits or avoids mufharat that occurs. Therefore, the benefit in the concept of village government and society can be intertwined by collaborating and cooperating both in five things, namely religion, soul, spirit, offspring and wealth. Al-Ghazali pointed out that a law can be parallel or consistent with the principles and objectives of the law (Risdianto, 2021).

With the intertwining of the village government and the collaborating community, Ibn Taimiyah explained the importance of trust and quwwah effectively in good governance, not only based on primordial considerations and personal closeness, but emotional participation that is intertwined with the family spirit of working together. For the implementation of an action that involves community participation, it is inseparable from a sense of empathy, responsibility, trust in village development that has been planned by the village government in the leadership of the village head (Iqbal & Nasution, 2010).

Village development programs not only involve the community, without having to enjoy the results of development alone, but the community takes part in the implementation and development process planned according to the APBDes. In addition, the creation of an atmosphere of openness, thus requiring development that is realized and improved properly in the form of a systemized budget.

Likewise, between fellow humans in maintaining the environment of community life, mutual cooperation is needed. Therefore, Allah SWT created humans to be caliphs on earth, so that as humans can prosper the life of the nation and state. However, Ibn Khaldun explained that the rise and fall of civilization is seen from the quality of humans in order to maintain nature and sustainability on earth. Therefore, the issue of trust and being a leader requires cooperation with the people (community) to create a civil society. So the leader or government such as the village government builds the spirit of collaboration of the village community so that implementing the program can be enjoyed together, so that infrastructure development has a positive and beneficial impact in Islamic principles. This is what has an economic impact on the village community in terms of work and trade in the future, which always increases people's income.

Moreover, the problems that occur in the community in the village, as when contacted by the community said

"in 2019 until the beginning of 2020 the new electricity was fulfilled and access to the village was still yellow soil, infrastructure was destroyed, health was lacking, the budget did not explain to the community, illegal mining, and the provision of clean water has not been fulfilled until now" (Interviewed, 2023).

So far, the problems in Mugguk Bantok Village, Sintang District are certainly considered by the village government and the Regency government and even the Ministry of Villages in seeking the implementation of the budget so that various sectors are realized to build a healthy, superior and innovative village. Then it is also necessary that community participation also supports development and its implementation, so that the community knows how the process of implementing village development is the responsibility of the village government and openness in development programs (Purwanti, 2016).

As also explained by a member of the village government as follows:

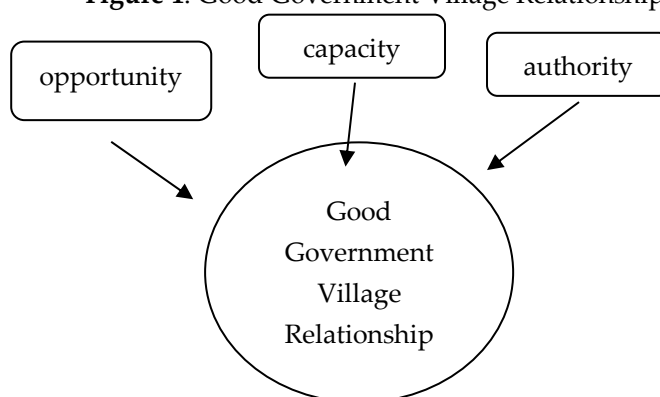
"The openness and commitment of the Mungguk Bantok village government in Sintang District does not involve the community in decision making but in development, of course, steps are taken together or as a village government to convey transparently to the community. This can lead to sacrificing independence, confidence, and volunteerism for progress. Especially in West Kalimantan, Sintang Sub-district is still less realized and still far to be said for the development desired by the community, various access roads to the village, electricity, clean water supply, health, and public education have not yet reached their targets. In addition, allocating funds that help mobilize the community through institutional programs and activities. So that the Village Original Revenue (PAD) and the Village Budget (APBDes) can be used to carry out village development activities." (Interviewed, 2023).

All village officials in Kabupaten Sintang generally prepare administrative documents and accountability reports for government activities that are published openly to the host village community. The mandate in the Village Law on villages clearly gives the village administration and the village head a broader political position to carry out the functions of village governance (Febrian, 2016). In addition, this mandate provides a position for the village deliberation forum, which involves all levels of village society, to oversee the activities of the village administration and its officials (Agus Dwiyanto, 2011).

This becomes a policy or decision-making to realize community participation in governance, requiring joint contributions to problematic social issues. So as stated by Hulgard, which is the main factor, such as social values, civil society, innovation, and business (Tenrinippi, 2019). Thus this needs to be addressed in the relationship between village government and the community, of course there are opportunities, capacity, authority. Meanwhile, the explanation in the chart explains the pattern of good governance with relationships, as follows:

As the picture 1 shows the relationship between one another regarding the relationship between the village government and the community, as the main step, of course, the opportunity relates to opportunities and opportunities for the community to empower themselves to participate. With this, it can be indicated that the potential for village development in various aspects seeks the realization of several sectors (Razak & Sofyan, 2020).

Figure 1: Good Government Village Relationship



Moreover, of course, local resources in rural areas can be optimized, but now it has become a change, namely in the form of creativity and innovation that involves the community in the welfare of resources. While the Quranic explanation is the empowerment of natural management to be managed properly, this opportunity can emphasize the integrity and credibility of government and management, to open opportunities between the village government, the community and other parties.

In the competency-centered stage of community empowerment, it is clear that the elements of life inevitably encourage to participate in self-empowerment. The ability of the people who receive all government assistance will first be influenced by the village economy, which is an important component of the revival of the people's economy such as sufficient quality and capacity, the assistance will be allocated optimally and proportionally empowerment (Fany, *Konseptualisasi, Pemberdayaan, Stai, & Majenang*, 2021). As Al-in the Quran explains that people with knowledge (ability) will be higher in degree, (QS. Al-Mujadillah: 58; 11).

The importance of a believer, Muslim and Ummah needs to increase its capacity so that it collaborates in empowering the people (community), so that it accesses various affordable and appropriate education services (schooling), health services (treatment) and the existence of various skills training (skills for living). With this, the village empowerment program can provide community solutions in order to increase the local wisdom, social, cultural and economic potential of village communities.

The economy is also very important in the authority to provide extensive empowerment opportunities, both with the initial step of open professional education, and the ease of medical services. Therefore, it would be better if social empowerment also involves community participation as a form of democracy that empowers well-systemized (Pranadji, Wahida, & Anugrah, 2021).

Supervised community participation will have an impact on the lives of village communities and village governments who always prioritize attitudes of togetherness and mutual cooperation for a civil society that is prosperous and happy, so that development can be a change for the better (Basri, Findayani, & Zarefar, 2021).

Because community participation is one of the attitudes of village development with togetherness, this will meet the expectations and needs of the community. Therefore, the participation of beneficiary communities is one of the indicators of successful development, although community participation is very important in development because community participation is a tool for gathering information about the conditions, needs, and attitudes of local communities. Without community participation, development programs and projects will not succeed. Secondly, if the community is involved in the planning and project preparation process, they will trust the development project or program more because they will understand it better. Some also argue that participating in community development is a democratic right. The principles and approaches used to implement village development should be integrated, global, sustainable, dynamic and coordinated. In addition, the principle of balancing the roles and responsibilities of the state is considered, as well as the ability of rural communities to participate in community initiatives and self-help. This means that the community must be involved in development so that they can actively participate in planning, organizing, and evaluating the process. In addition, the contribution of the village government and the community can achieve development, local people with their knowledge and experience are very important (Batubara, 2018).

Community participation can be intertwined with village government relations that are fulfilled in accordance with the program and of course encouragement efforts are needed from the private sector and the Regency government which aims to realize the performance achieved by the village government and the local community (Julianto & Dewi, 2019). This means that cooperation is needed in government officials and the community who are trying to push more forward in the future (Putra, 2018). This participation will affect the village government which wants to resolve complaints from the village community, thus creating a peaceful life and government.

It is clear that the influence of this good government has a positive impact on the performance of the village government of Sintang District. In other words, village government performance improves with greater community participation, from planning to monitoring. If the community is not involved in village development, development will not meet the needs of the community (Habibi, Nasution, & Afif, 2020).

Government management requires collaborative good governance with communication that influences social, economic, environmental and external opportunities and good governance relationships in Mungguk Bantok Village. Of course it can be well established then it can minimize resources, because it increases the ability to share and use the limited resources they have, so it is called joint capacity as one of the government relations. With changing regulations, the village law must distinguish between village-focused development and village

development carried out by the village government. With rules as legality to realize sustainable village development, this can provide an affirmation and detailing of rural area development. So that its implementation can have different substances in the context of development (Srirejeki, 2018).

The development of Mungguk Bantok village has an impact on the quality of human life, in overcoming poverty, basic needs, development of facilities and infrastructure, development of local economic potential, and of course the utilization of natural resources and a sustainable environment with good governance. Therefore, this village law has two perspectives of delivering villages and integrating villages. Despite the fact that village development planning is the main component used to structure village development programs, it can open up opportunities for Mungguk Bantok village to develop to become more transparent and participate in building sustainable relationships and cooperation (Martoyo et al., 2020).

All parties involved in village development will definitely see opportunities between the village government and the community. To achieve this, village development requires various steps, such as planning, monitoring, and supervision, from budgets to village programs. In addition, rural area development, which includes the definition and scope of rural area development, as well as the role and participation of village governments and communities, also requires a law enforcement system (Jayanthi et al., 2022).

A good governance environment will create a village that improves people's lives with programs and activities carried out by the village government together with the community. However, village development program policies that are centralized and focused on one model tend to ignore local needs and eliminate various social contexts (Purnamawati, Jie, & Hatane, 2022). In addition, villages are not considered responsible for development plans due to clear jurisdictional and financial regulations between districts, cities, and villages. Village and rural development planning is a useful tool to quickly address local problems and needs (Roslinda, Ekyastuti, & Kartikawati, 2017).

On the other hand, development provides community participation in development to accelerate community empowerment and village development with mutual cooperation and cooperation. Then also in the rules of the Village Law as a legal basis in development planning based on local wisdom and village potential.

In addition, one of the factors affecting Munggu Bantok village is the increase in village status from an advanced village to an independent village, namely in the community empowerment program, especially the health sector in overcoming stunting, both the formation of a stunting prevention and handling team with human development cadres who collaborate with puskesmas and village fields by monitoring child growth and development through the EHDW (Human Development Worker) application in order to facilitate the duties and functions of village cadres in preventing stunting, so that the mobile application can effectively

advocate for the village government (*Kementerian Desa PDT Dan Transmigrasi (Ehdw)*, n.d.).

Then also based on the village development budget for last year, namely 2022, the development budget was 25% because 60% was still diverted to handling covid-19 (Limba, Sapulatte, & Usmany, 2021), until now funds in the APBDes in 2023 with village development in the form of health services, road infrastructure, and the provision of clean water are still programs that must be resolved in the problems of Mungguk Bantok village, Sintang District (Data Pemerintan Desa Mungguk Bantok, 2022).

The development of this village has also become a proper right and the right to life of the community in basic needs, especially clean water is difficult to deny, health, and even electricity. Based on masalah mursalah, of course the village head and all are not contrary to Islamic law, but he cannot fulfill the needs of the community to maintain stability as a servant of the community, regulate his citizens, and be respected by his citizens (Abu Hamid Al-Ghazali, 1983).

As a Village Head who in the village government environment can connect relationships with the community to take part in collaborating together to build a sustainable village, this concept in Islam regarding the benefit of the people is certainly carried out in accordance with the mandate of the Village Law Imam Al-Ghazali explained the benefit of the people implemented in the Village in order to meet basic basic needs as a state organizer (Mahayana, 2013), as follows:

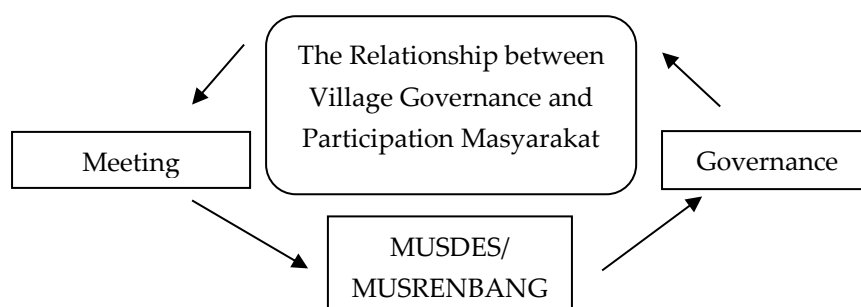
Table 1. Imam Al-Ghazali's Maslahah Mursalah theory is polarized on social aspects, namely Village Development.

No	Description
1	Everyone should strive to maintain good health and stay away from anything that is considered to cause illness (<i>al-Dharuriyat al-Khams</i>).
2	If it is in a rural area with a potential lack of clean water, this can certainly be met to make the area a clean village. This is especially true when the COVID-19 pandemic is ongoing and worship services must be conducted. However, in emergency situations, people should take measures to avoid transmission of the Coronavirus, such as avoiding physical contact such as shaking hands, hugging, and kissing each other.
3	The village government must carry out the mandate in accordance with the Village Law so that the government's authority can be structured, systematic, accurate, so that programs are implemented in infrastructure (facilities and infrastructure), health, education, and transparent in the budget.
4	As a community, we can establish cooperation and collaboration, as well as support in village development for the common good to realize an independent and sustainable village.
5	The relationship between the village government and the community can be realized in disaster response, such as receiving social assistance (bansos).

Based on the explanation of the table about village development, there needs to be attention from the Regency and City governments until it is conveyed to the village government, seeing that there are legal provisions in regulation, namely the Village Law and Imam al-Ghazali's *maslahah mursalah*, although terminologically in the form of maintaining religion, soul, spirit, inheritance and wealth. However, the demands of interests that can guarantee and protect the existence of *maslahah* are everything that can hinder and potentially damage it as *masfsadah*, so this is what needs to be known to prevent and eliminate something that is classified as *maslahah*. Therefore, the impact on the *maslahah* of the people of the issue of the relationship between the village government and the community is measured to be a fundamental need, of course all the rights and obligations of people who want to enjoy the best infrastructure and facilities can be fulfilled, if it involves the community in a participatory manner.

Policies in the village government if they do not work together and collaborate with the local community and the Regency and City governments, then this can lead to a variety of talks that do not meet the capacity of leadership in allocating funds according to village needs and the rights of the people who want to realize their villages advanced and better in the future and have an attitude of transparency. On the other hand, it is necessary that the direction of village development allegedly has a targeted design, so that village government policies are top down rather than authoritarian, even creating good government (Relation, Head, & The, 2015). Meanwhile, the relationship that exists between the village government and the community, as follows in the chart:

Figure 2. Patterns of Relationship between Village Government and Community Participation in Mungguk Bantok Village



In this figure, it explains the pattern of relations between the village government and community participation in Sintang Sub-district are interconnected in a well-systemized manner. The relationship does not only occur in one direction, but together which has become a pattern between two directions, namely the village government as the power and the community taking part in realizing sustainable development in the period of the village head's administration (Jedwab, 2001).

The emphasis on power relations that have been systemized can realize village governance and the community has an impact on the involvement of the community

in gotong royong, village deliberations, to improve the community, youth organizations built to participate in participatory resource management have been channeled by the community through the APBDes, currently Mungguk Bantok Village can fulfill the shared vision, namely village development through infrastructure, including health facilities and infrastructure (Safarullah, Kosim, & Triwoelandari, 2021). In this case, the village government always plays an active role as a mediator that connects government relations between the village head, the community and youth organizations built based on government mechanisms. This role model connects efforts to increase creativity and participation in resource management through community participation.

In the pattern of governance arrangements that explain the relationship that occurs between the village government and community participation, part of the cooperation in developing the village (Suparman, Chandra, & Sarri, 2019). Moreover, the village government conducts APBDes transparency with prioritised village programmes such as health and village development (Saidin & Rinanda, 2022). However, specifically the village government will certainly have an impact on decentralisation, namely as a low-powered political body in democracy has not adopted a centralised government model, because the ideology and ideas of village government have not been implemented (Wei & Guoli, 2022).

In addition, the village government not only implements the pattern of accountability and transparency of the APBDes, but the village government sees a hybrid governance pattern as the benefit of the people in the village which is a priority in developing the concept of good governance, this establishes a structured and well-systemised relationship from the realisation of village programs. With cooperation involving the community in the form of socialisation as a forum for the authority of the village government on an ongoing basis. Although the rules look top down, because the village government initiates the need for community involvement to collaborate together in governance in accordance with the mandate of the Village Law, so as to create an independent, cultured, and sustainable village inclusively (German & Keeler, 2009).

Thus, the development of the village of Mungguk Bantok, Sintang District is oriented towards community participation in solving problems of basic needs or the benefit of the people in accordance with the Village Law, thus finding planned village development that is cooperative, participatory, emancipatory, transparent, responsible, and sustainable (Sante, Masinambow, & Sumual, 2023). In addition, village development as an economic growth that accelerates the flow of people in the process of community empowerment through collaborative village government and community relations (Roza & S, 2018). So that the development of village areas is systemised and collaborates in independent village development as a form of good government.

Conclusion

The issue of village governance and community relations in Mungguk Bantok Village, Sintang, reveals the relationship that exists between the two entities as an implementation of governance, which is the authority of the village government in carrying out its mandate in accordance with the Village Law regulations. Not only that, there is cooperation formed to create collaboration between the village government and the community that interacts with each other, with findings in the form of village empowerment, in the form of findings: First, cooperative as one of working together with efforts to develop the village area on an empowerment basis. Second, participating, which means full support and contribution from all elements of the village by achieving the village program. Third, emancipative, which means treating every individual and relevant young generation in a way regardless of religion, class, or ethnicity. Fourth, the transparency model can easily access various information on various activities carried out by the village government, especially those related to the public interest. Fifth, responsibility, which requires policy-making that can be responsible for all operations and actions of programs and village governance planning. Sixth, the need for sustainability of the village government to develop and maintain a variety of unique potentials to create an orderly, safe, peaceful and cultured village even as a central center of local wisdom.

Thus, village development is intertwined with collaboration and village relations in a decentralized manner, thus indicating that democracy at the village level is effective. Therefore, community goals in the management of natural resources and human resources are fulfilled with the support of various elements of society, such as communities and organizations as a form of jointly building independent villages in collaboration.

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