

ABSTRAK

Keterbukaan informasi dalam pengelolaan dana desa harus dilaksanakan, selain mewujudkan tata kelola yang *good governance*, besarnya kucuran dana desa dari pemerintah pusat menjadi tuntutan keterbukaan semakin besar. Di Tulungagung, desa Nyawangan, Wonorejo, dan Geger adalah tiga desa terbesar dalam penerimaan dana desa. Implementasi keterbukaan informasi publik dalam pengelolaan dana desa dilihat dari transparansi dan demokratisasi. Transparansi diukur dengan indikator *inward observability*, *active disclosure*, dan *external assessability*. Demokratisasi dilihat dari keterlibatan kelompok utama dalam pembuatan keputusan, kontrol masyarakat atas keputusan yang sudah dibuat, dan partisipasi langsung masyarakat dalam pengelolaan dana desa. Dengan penelitian kualitatif, metode studi deskriptif dan data dikumpulkan melalui pengamatan langsung, wawancara mendalam, dan studi dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi keterbukaan informasi dalam pengelolaan dana desa belum optimal. Pemerintah desa kurang transparan, kurang aktif menyebarluaskan informasi dan pemanfaatan media publikasi masih minim, sehingga hak informasi masyarakat belum terwujud, saluran komunikasi yang disediakan hanya berfokus pada saluran interpersonal. Proses demokratisasi mulai berkembang, walaupun bersifat formal prosedural, segala keputusan strategis ditentukan melalui musyawarah desa dengan melibatkan semua unsur masyarakat desa. Partisipasi langsung masyarakat masih kurang, minimnya pengawasan disebabkan kesadaran masyarakat yang kurang, kuatnya budaya paternalistik dan rendahnya transparansi pemerintah desa. Dalam perencanaan, minimnya perhatian pemerintah desa dalam forum informal menyebabkan usulan dari masyarakat belum maksimal, dalam pelaksanaan masyarakat cukup aktif karena dilibatkan dan diakomodir oleh pemerintah desa.

Kata Kunci : *Implementasi, Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Pemerintah Desa, Dana Desa, Transparansi, Demokratisasi.*

ABSTRACT

Information disclosure in the management of dana desa must be carried out, in addition to realizing good governance, the large amount of dana desa disbursement from the central government becomes the demand for greater openness. In Tulungagung, Nyawangan, Wonorejo, and Geger are the three largest villages in receiving dana desa. The implementation of public information disclosure in dana desa is seen from transparency and democratization. Transparency measured by indicators inward observability, active disclosure, and external assessability. Democratization seen from the involvement of the main groups in decision making, community control over decisions that have been made, and direct community participation in managing dana desa. With qualitative research, descriptive study methods and data are collected through direct observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation studies. The results showed that the implementation of information disclosure in dana desa was not optimal. The village government not transparent, less active in disseminating information and publication media, so that the right to information of the community not realized, the communication channels provided only focus on interpersonal channels. The process of democratization began to develop, even though it was formal procedural, all strategic decisions were determined through 'musyawarah desa' involving all elements of the village community. Community participation is still lacking, lack of supervision is due to lack of community awareness, strong paternalistic culture and low transparency of village government. In planning phase, the lack of village government attention in the informal forum caused suggestions from the community not maximum, in the implementation phase of the community was quite active because it was involved and accommodated by the village government.

Keywords: *Implementation, Village Government Public Information Disclosure, Dana Desa, Transparency, Democratization.*