

KAPASITAS PEMERINTAH DESA DALAM PENYEDIAAN *PUBLIC GOODS* PADA KAMPUNG BANDAR SARI KECAMATAN WAY TUBA KABUPATEN WAY KANAN

ABSTRAK

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Public goods merupakan barang atau layanan yang disediakan untuk kepentingan umum dan memiliki karakteristik *non-rival* serta *non-excludable*, sehingga pemanfaatannya tidak dapat dibatasi dan tidak mengurangi hak masyarakat lain. Salah satu bentuk *public goods* di tingkat desa adalah infrastruktur jalan, yang menjadi tanggung jawab pemerintah kampung dalam penyediaan dan pemeliharaannya guna mendukung mobilitas masyarakat, akses ekonomi, serta pelayanan sosial. Namun, kondisi jalan di Kampung Bandar Sari, Kabupaten Way Kanan, menunjukkan tingkat kerusakan yang cukup parah dan berdampak pada terhambatnya aktivitas masyarakat. Permasalahan ini mencerminkan adanya kendala kompleks dalam penyediaan infrastruktur jalan oleh pemerintah kampung. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kapasitas pemerintah Kampung Bandar Sari dalam penyediaan *public goods*, khususnya infrastruktur jalan desa. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi lapangan, dan studi dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kapasitas pemerintah kampung dalam penyediaan infrastruktur jalan masih terbatas. Hal ini disebabkan oleh ketidakjelasan batas kewenangan antara pemerintah Kabupaten Way Kanan dan pemerintah kampung, yang memicu tumpang tindih regulasi dan kebijakan pembangunan. Dari sisi anggaran, alokasi dana untuk pembangunan jalan hanya sekitar 7% dari total anggaran desa, sehingga belum mampu memenuhi kebutuhan infrastruktur secara optimal. Meskipun demikian, partisipasi masyarakat Kampung Bandar Sari tergolong kuat, terutama dalam bentuk penyampaian aspirasi dan keterlibatan dalam kegiatan gotong royong. Selain itu, faktor geografis seperti kondisi tanah yang mudah longsor, sistem drainase yang buruk, serta rendahnya ketahanan konstruksi jalan turut memperparah kerusakan infrastruktur. Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya kejelasan kewenangan, peningkatan alokasi anggaran, serta penerapan strategi pembangunan jalan yang adaptif terhadap kondisi geografis desa.

Kata kunci : *Publik Goods*, Pemerintah Kampung, Kapasitas

**THE CAPACITY OF VILLAGE GOVERNMENT IN PROVIDING PUBLIC GOODS
IN BANDAR SARI VILLAGE, WAY TUBA DISTRICT, WAY KANAN REGENCY.**

ABSTRACT

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Public goods are goods or services provided for public interest and characterized by non-rivalry and non-excludability, meaning that their use cannot be restricted and does not reduce others' opportunity to use them. One form of public goods at the village level is road infrastructure, which is the responsibility of the village government to provide and maintain in order to support community mobility, economic access, and social services. However, the condition of roads in Bandar Sari Village, Way Kanan Regency, shows a significant level of damage that hinders community activities. This situation reflects the existence of complex constraints in the provision of road infrastructure by the village government. This study aims to analyze the capacity of the Bandar Sari Village Government in providing public goods, particularly village road infrastructure. The research method employs a descriptive qualitative approach with data collection techniques including interviews, field observations, and documentation studies. The results indicate that the capacity of the village government in providing road infrastructure remains limited. This limitation is mainly caused by the unclear division of authority between the Way Kanan Regency Government and the village government, which often leads to overlapping regulations and development policies. In terms of budget allocation, the village government is only able to allocate approximately 7% of the total village budget for road development, resulting in suboptimal infrastructure provision. Nevertheless, community participation in Bandar Sari Village is relatively strong, particularly in the form of contributing ideas and aspirations as well as involvement in mutual cooperation activities. In addition, geographical factors such as landslide-prone soil conditions, poor drainage systems, and low road construction durability further exacerbate infrastructure damage and hinder improvement efforts. These findings emphasize the need for clearer authority arrangements, increased budget allocation, and infrastructure development strategies that are more adaptive to the geographical conditions of the village.

Keywords: Public Goods, Village Government, Capacity