THE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES IN LANGAM VILLAGE, LOPOK DISTRICT SUMBAWA REGENCY

Erma Hadi Suryani 1, Muhammad Saleh 2, M. Nur Fietroh 3
Universitas Teknologi Sumbawa 1,2,3
Correspondent Author: irmasumbawa009@gmail.com 1

Abstract
This study discusses the community Participation in the Management of Drinking Water Facilities in Langam Village, Lopok District Sumbawa Regency. The objectives of this research consist of: 1) to find out community participation in the management of drinking water facilities in Langam village, Lopok sub-district, Sumbawa Regency and 2) to find out supporting and inhibiting factors in community participation in Langam village, Lopok sub-district Sumbawa Regency. The approach used in this research is a qualitative descriptive approach. This research was conducted in Langam village, Lopok district Sumbawa Regency. Collecting data using interview methods, and documentation. Furthermore, the data analyzed consisted of three activity procedures, namely: data reduction, data presentation and data verification or conclusions. The results of the study found that community participation in drinking water management in Langam Village, Lopok District Sumbawa Regency was divided into two forms, namely: viewed from the planning stage of the development of drinking water facilities, it is measured by looking at three items consisting of a) the activity of residents attending meetings; b) submit proposals or opinions; and c) Participation in decision making. Then, in terms of the stages of Development of Drinking Water Facilities, it was found based on the items; a) manpower, b) financing, c) materials, and d) thoughts. Furthermore, the supporting factors for the level of community participation consist of factors of ability, willingness, and opportunity. Furthermore, the factors that hinder the low community participation in drinking water management in Langam Village include; individual nature factors, economy, age, and education. The implementation of the management of drinking water facilities is carried out in 3 stages, namely: 1) In operating services, the form of community participation is in the form of financing and manpower for the operation of machine operations. 2) Community participation in maintaining drinking water facilities in the form of energy, materials and thoughts during routine cleaning, monitoring water networks, draining sedimentation wells, and cleaning reservoirs. 3) Community participation in repairs in the form of manpower, financing, materials and thoughts such as repairing leaking pipes and others, cleaning machines together.

Keywords: Community, Participatory, and Management

INTRODUCTION
The availability of water resources is a basic human need in daily life (Sumardianti et al., 2021). Drinking water and proper sanitation are basic needs in human life that must be met because without these two things it will disrupt the continuity of life and the fulfillment of the provision of drinking water and proper sanitation must be implemented. However, in reality, the provision of drinking water and proper sanitation is still experiencing various obstacles. The low access to adequate drinking water reflects that the rate of provision of drinking water infrastructure has not been able to keep pace with the population growth rate, in addition to many drinking water facilities and infrastructure that are not maintained, poorly managed and unsustainable (Bahrul & Zuherna, 2022).
Clean water and sanitation deserve to be included in sustainable development (The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development or SDGs). The 2030 agenda includes an independent water and sanitation goal (Goal 6), which aims to “ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is an important milestone in establishing a participatory approach as an important feature of decision-making in development. This is an ambitious “action plan for people, planet and prosperity” consisting of 17 SDGs Goals. The SDGs represent a significant increase in the scope and ambition of the Millennium Development Goals. They contain ‘Outcome’ targets (i.e., the state to be achieved) and ‘Means of Conduct’ (MoC) targets, which address the enabling environment and resources required to achieve the ‘outcome’ targets (United Nations General Assembly, 2015).

Besides, as a tourist destination, English also needs to be considered to support the success of communication with foreign tourists, English is an essential aspect of communication. English exists as a global language. Therefore English is widely regarded as a global language (Anggayana, Nitiasih & Budasi, 2016). It is even known as an international language (Asriyani, Suryawati & Anggayana, 2019). It is done to minimize errors in grammar or English grammar aspects, such as the use of tenses in sentences (Lindawati, Asriyani & Anggayana, 2018).

The skills and components of the language contained in them are still general and less relevant to the needs of student (Sudipa, Susanta, & Anggayana, 2020). Grammar is a set of rules contained in certain languages (Lindawati, Asriyani & Anggayana, 2019). It is possible to develop their communicative competence in four language skills, namely listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills (Asriyani, Suryawati & Anggayana, 2019).

The primary energy source in terms of language sounds is the presence of air through the lungs (Anggayana, Suparwa, Dhanawaty, & Budasi, 2021). Languages studied can contribute to the Language Development and another researcher around the world (Anggayana, Suparwa, Dhanawaty, & Budasi, 2020).

Even though Indonesia consists of various dialects, it is not an obstacle (Anggayana, Budasi & Suarnajaya, 2014). Speaking English has become a conversation that is often done by foreign tourists (Anggayana, Budasi, & Kusuma, 2019). In these services, facilities, and service quality spearhead in terms of giving a good impression of service (Anggayana & Sari, 2018). In the cultural tourism industry is included (Redianis, Putra & Anggayana, 2019). Since Balinese people conduct many cultural and religious activities (Budasi, Satyawati, & Anggayana, 2021).

The tourism sector can provide economic, social and cultural benefits for all stakeholders of tourism stakeholders (Osin, Pibriari & Anggayana, 2019). One of the developments in tourism is to open opportunities for the millennial generations to conduct tourism in tourism village synergizing different parties, namely, the community and the Government (Osin, Purwaningsih, & Anggayana, 2021). Observing the growth and development of world tourism which continues to move dynamically and the tendency of tourists to travel in various different patterns is an opportunity as well as a challenge for all destinations (Suarthana, Osin, & Anggayana, 2020). It is not surprising that the tourism industry is an important economic sector, where most people work in the tourism industry (Budasi & Anggayana, 2019). The progress of a nation is largely determined by the quality of education of its population (Anggayani & Osin, 2018).

The tourism sector continues to be encouraged because this sector is a mainstay in generating public income and foreign exchange for the country (Suryawati, & Osin, 2019). The development of tourism industry will affect the increasing income of the community around attractions and the creation of employment opportunities (Osin, Kusuma, & Suryawati, 2019). Many language expressions can be used to greet and offer
help to the customers. In using those expressions, choosing the proper expression that suits the situation and the degree of the formality is essential (Anggayana, 2022).

The interests of tourism began to explore the potential of the region and as much as possible to package it into alternative tourism products (Suryawati, Dewi, Osin, & Anggayana, 2022). The existence of the tourism industry today has increased significantly both in quantity and quality, which is able to make an economic contribution to the country's foreign exchange (Osin, Pibriari & Anggayana, 2020).

Participation is the mental and emotional involvement of a person in a group situation that encourages them to contribute to the achievement of the goals of the group and take responsibility for the group (Irene in Kahe et al., 2019). Participation as the involvement of individuals and groups i.e., the public or stakeholders who are positively or negatively affected by or interested in the proposed intervention (Enserink et al., 2007). The term “participatory process” can be used to refer to processes that actively involve not only managers and government officials, but also other interested parties such as citizens, the private sector, or civil society organizations (Von Korff et al., 2012). From an ethical point of view, participation is recommended as the right thing to do. There are also legal reasons for participation because the participatory approach is recognized in policies, international declarations, and conventions. Because participation is recognized as a human right, normative motives support claims that individuals should be able to influence decisions that affect their own lives, and that States should ensure that decision-making processes are inclusive and do not create inequality (United Nations General Assembly, 2014). Others advocate participation as a means leading to better ends (Ozerol & Newig, 2008). Research conducted by Rossio & Seo (2020), on Participatory Approaches in Water Supply Planning and Basic Sanitation Projects in Rural Colombia, showing the different participatory approaches adopted in planning the same type of project. In addition, the results show that the use of this methodology in project planning allows the selection of technologies that adapt to the cultural, social and economic conditions of the beneficiary communities; it also creates a sense of ownership, and ownership of the system, which results in its sustainability. However, the results show that institutional, social, financial, technical and political aspects limit its application.

METHOD
The place of this research was carried out in Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province. This research process was carried out for 3 months from April-June 2022. This research is a qualitative descriptive approach. The information selected in this study to be the object of structured interviews was 14 people.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
The data from the findings of this study were collected through interview and observation instruments as follows.
1. Stages of Drinking Water Facilities Management From Observation Results
The stages of the management of drinking water facilities are based on observations from the criteria for operating services, drinking water maintenance, and repairs (functionalization). A review of the three criteria is as follows.
a. Operational Service Stages
Based on the results of observations, it was found that the stages of operating drinking water services in Langam village used two criteria, namely using the service process, and provisions in the service. Based on the results of the observations below.
"Water is received by consumers 24 hours a day. The Water Machine operates from 06.00-19.00 WITA every day. The water that is sucked in using an electric
engine is then stored in a reservoir with a capacity of 60 m³, from the tub it is then channeled through a pipe network that has been connected to the water tap. Water is distributed to each customer. The costs incurred by the customer are Rp. 30,000/month as a form of participation. The beneficiaries are around 210 families. In its operation for technical officers as many as 3 people and billing withdrawals by the treasurer of one person. The officers are from the community itself. The duties of the technical officers are divided to control the operation of the facilities so that they reach the residents’ homes. The provision of services still prioritizes the needs of the community. (Observation Results).

b. Stages of Maintenance of Drinking Water Supply

The stages of maintaining drinking water supply are carried out in two ways, namely routine maintenance management and periodic maintenance. A review of the observations below.

“Regular checks every day, maintenance carried out is monitoring the water network which is the distribution channel for drinking water to the community, while for water source wells, sedimentation is drained regularly or at least 2 times a month. The machine used is always checked for its condition at any time to avoid any sudden disturbances considering that the machine operates from 06.00-19.00 WITA”. (Observation Results).

Meanwhile, the maintenance phase of drinking water supply is also carried out by using periodic maintenance which aims to keep the community’s drinking water supply stable, so that KSPAM officers carry out physical maintenance, as shown below.

"Officers continue to clean drinking water reservoirs, for water source wells, sedimentation is carried out periodically or at least 2 times a month, and maintains the condition of the machine at all times to avoid sudden disturbances considering the machine operates from 06.00-19.00 WITA" (Observation Results).

c. Repair Stages (Functionalization)

The stages of improvement made to drinking water facilities in Langam village are by identifying the damage. One way to identify the damage is by looking at the condition of the engine, damaged piping. This can be seen from the results of the observations made below.

"Based on interviews and direct observations with officers, so far no major repairs have been carried out, even if there is damage to the machine it is usually taken directly to the workshop or if the machine is not functioning at all, the machine is replaced with financing using sources of funds from the monthly rate. paid by society. Meanwhile, for pipe damage in a large-scale installation, we invite the community to participate in repairs in order to speed up the completion and quickly distribute clean water to the community.” (Observation Results).

Furthermore, analyzing the damage to drinking water facilities so that they can function properly is done by cleaning the machine. Cleaning is done by hiring the services of service personnel or working together. This can be seen in the results of the observations below.

"In cleaning the machine, usually using the services of service personnel (techniques), and the community doing the cleaning is done together" (Observation Results).
The follow-up plan for the management of water facilities in the form of service improvements based on the results of community discussions, namely the installation of water meters to determine the water use of each beneficiary community so that there is fairness in paying monthly fees. 2) Addition of the reservoir and suction machine so that the machine does not always operate for a long time.

Community participation in the management of drinking water facilities in Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency, found two reviews related to community participation in the management of drinking water facilities in Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency. Community participation is the participation of the community or groups that contribute or contribute in any form that can support the success of a program / activity carried out. Participation aims to empower the community, providing space for individuals who are targets of development to be fully involved in the development process so that they are able to develop capacity and improve their lives (Ra'is, 2018).

The results of interviews at the planning stage of the construction of drinking water facilities in Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency consist of criteria; (a) The activeness of citizens in attending meetings; (b) Submit proposals or opinions; and (c) Participation in decision making.

1) Active Citizens Attending Meetings

The form of community participation in Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency in the form of the active participation of residents in attending meetings. The activeness of the residents attending the meeting, namely as many as 4 people who were never involved in the meeting, the four people were never involved in the community because at the time of the meeting there were activities, the meeting was held during the harvest/farming or planting season so they were not at home and there was a sudden meeting notification. 2 people are sometimes involved in a meeting, this is because they try to attend unless there is an obstacle in a sick condition. 5 people are often involved in meetings, and 3 people have very high participation in the meetings held at the planning stage for the management of drinking water facilities, they always take the time to attend because they are part of the management who are directly involved in the management of existing facilities and infrastructure and people feel direct benefits of built facilities and infrastructure.

2) Submitting Suggestions or Opinions

The participation of the people of Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency in the form of submitting suggestions or opinions at the time of the meeting. Submission of proposals or opinions shows that as many as 5 people who never express their opinions at the meeting because they only follow people who understand more about drinking water, 5 people sometimes express opinions because they want to enliven the meeting, 3 people often express their opinions considering the importance of the meeting for Langam village in the future,
and 1 person very often expresses opinions or proposals at the planning stage for the construction of drinking water facilities because he is the one who initiated the meeting.

3) Participation in Decision Making

The participation of the people of Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency in the form of participation in making decisions at the meeting at the planning stage of drinking water management. Making decisions at the meeting showed that as many as 6 people never took part in making decisions at the meeting because the decision was left to the elders, 6 people often took part in decision making when there was a meeting because they thought that the importance of this water need in the future, and 2 people very often participate in decision making during the planning stages of drinking water development in Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency because they are the implementers who fill the meeting.

b. Stages of Drinking Water Facilities Management obtained from interviews

The stages of managing drinking water facilities were obtained from the results of interviews and observations. So that the stages of management of drinking water facilities obtained from the results of interviews are the stages of managing drinking water facilities as seen from the criteria; (a) Energy, (b) Financing, (c) Material, (d) Mind. Meanwhile, the stages of the management of drinking water facilities obtained from the observations consist of operating services, drinking water maintenance, and repairs (functional). The following is an explanation of the two stages of managing drinking water facilities in Langam village. A review of the results of interviews at the stage of building drinking water facilities in Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency consists of criteria;

1) Energy

Energy participation is participation in a tangible form given by the community in various development activities, ongoing village/tourist sites development, where the community participates directly in these activities (Saputra, 2019). The form of community participation in Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency in the form of ‘energy’ donations at the drinking water development stage

The form of ‘energy’ donation is that the number of people who participate in the drinking water development stage. The involvement is in the form of "energy" involvement in the form of energy such as participating in mutual cooperation consisting of the medium category, namely

3 people are sought to be involved because always when they want to donate energy sometimes there are other activities, in the high category as many as 8 people continue to work together because of the infrastructure the program built is for the vital needs of the community, and 2 people are in the very high category in contributing in the form of "energy" at the stage of managing drinking water facilities in Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency because a lot of energy expended is better than financing or materials.

2) Financing

The form of community participation in Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency in the form of ‘financing’ donations in the form of contributions for the management of existing infrastructure so that there is continuity for electricity payments and maintenance at the drinking water facility management stage.

The form of ‘financing’ donation is known that the number of people who participate in the drinking water development stage. The involvement is in the form of “financing” consisting of a very low category, namely 1 person with a lack of economic ability, a moderate category of 10 people, a high category of 1 person will be paid if it is in accordance with economic ability and at that time there are , and a high category of 2 people in providing Contributions in the form of “financing” at
the stage of drinking water development in Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency are trying to exist because of the importance of the water needs because before there was infrastructure, they only bought from outside at a higher cost.

3) Material
The form of community participation in Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency in the form of 'material' donations at the drinking water development stage. The form of 'material' donations is that it is known that the number of people who participate in the drinking water development stage. The involvement is in the form of "material" consisting of a very low category, namely 11 people, this is because they argue that it is because instead of spending material materials, it is better to spend money so it is easier and less troublesome, the medium category is 1 person because if there are material materials that are needed and are not used at home it's better if we donate it so that it accelerates the repair or construction of damaged infrastructure, and the high category is as many as 2 people in contributing in the form of "material" at the drinking water development stage in Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency this is because the form of financing is afraid of being misused so that the donation is material more on target.

4) Thought
The form of community participation in Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency in the form of 'thoughts' donations at the drinking water development stage. The form of 'thought' contribution is known that the number of people who participate in the drinking water development stage. The involvement is in the form of "thoughts" consisting of a very low category, namely 9 people in their opinion are village people who are cloudy and let people who understand better to contribute their thoughts, the medium category is 1 person if it can't be done by people who understand better, the high category 3 people because they don't have the material and financial capabilities, the contribution of thoughts is cheaper and more efficient, so that they contribute in the form of "thoughts" at the stage of drinking water development in Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency because as the initiator of the meeting, thoughts are needed to get a sustainable development. sustainable. The results of the above review are in line with the research conducted by Cahyanti, et al. (2019), stated that in carrying out community participation, it is carried out through various dimensions, namely participating in the form of money, participation in the form of proposals and participation in energy, it depends on the object being worked on. In implementing village development activities, the community must contribute to advancing Mulyoagung village. The development of human resources for the residents of Mulyoagung Village is quite good. Because the development of human resources is very important in order to increase the knowledge of the citizens themselves.

c. Stages of Drinking Water Facilities Management From Observation Results
The stages of the management of drinking water facilities are based on observations from the criteria for operating services, drinking water maintenance, and repairs (functionalization). A review of the three criteria is as follows.

1) Operational Service Stages
Based on the results of observations, it was found that the stages of operating drinking water services in Langam village used two criteria, namely using the service process, and provisions in the service. Based on the results of the observations below:
"Water is received by consumers 24 hours a day. The Water Machine operates from 06.00-19.00 WITA every day. The water that is sucked in using an electric engine is then stored in a reservoir with a capacity of 60 m3,
from the tub it is then channeled through a pipe network that has been connected to the water tap. Water is distributed to each customer. The costs incurred by the customer are Rp. 30,000/month as a form of participation. The beneficiaries are around 210 families. In its operation for technical officers as many as 3 people and billing withdrawals by the treasurer of one person. The officers are from the community itself. The duties of the technical officers are divided to control the operation of the facilities so that they reach the residents' homes. The provision of services still prioritizes the needs of the community. (Observation Results)

Based on the results of the observations above, it can be concluded that the process of implementing management in the service unit uses a house connection system. Thus, it makes it easier for the community to participate in when the connection is made at the homes of each community. On the other hand, the operating conditions have been carried out in accordance with the specified SOP. In operating services, the form of community participation is in the form of financing and operating machineries.  

2) Stages of Maintenance of Drinking Water Facilities

The stages of maintaining drinking water supply are carried out in two ways, namely routine maintenance management and periodic maintenance. A review of the observations below.

"Regular checks every day, maintenance carried out is monitoring the water network which is the distribution channel for drinking water to the community, while for water source wells, sedimentation is drained regularly or at least 2 times a month. The machine used is always checked for condition at any time to avoid any sudden disturbances, considering that the machine operates from 06.00-19.00 WITA". (Observation Results).

Meanwhile, the maintenance phase of drinking water supply is also carried out by using periodic maintenance which aims to keep the community's drinking water supply stable, so that KSPAM officers carry out maintenance in physical form,

"Officers continue to clean drinking water reservoirs, for water source wells, sedimentation is carried out periodically or at least 2 times a month, and maintains the condition of the machine at all times to avoid sudden disturbances considering the machine operates from 06.00-19.00 WITA" (Observation Results).

Community participation in the maintenance of drinking water facilities in the form of routine cleaning, monitoring of water networks, draining sedimentation wells, and cleaning reservoirs.

3) Repair Stages (Functionalization)

The stages of improvement carried out on drinking water in Langam village are by identifying the damage. One way to identify damage is to look at the discharge of water that comes out. This can be seen from the results of observations made with one of the respondents below.

"Based on interviews and direct observations with officers, so far no major repairs have been carried out, even if there is damage to the machine it is usually taken directly to the workshop or if the machine is not functioning at all, the machine is replaced with financing using sources of funds from the monthly rate. paid by society. Meanwhile, for pipe damage in a large-scale installation, we invite the community to participate in repairs in order to speed up the completion and
quickly distribute clean water to the community.” (Observation Results).

Furthermore, the process of analyzing the damage to drinking water facilities so that they can function properly is carried out by cleaning the machine. Cleaning is done by hiring the services of service personnel or working together. This can be seen in the results of the observations below.

"In cleaning the machine, usually using the services of service personnel (techniques), and the community doing the cleaning is done in mutual cooperation" (Observation Results).

Community participation in repairs such as pipe repairs, machine cleaning in a cooperative way.

2. Discussion of the Supporting and Inhibiting Factors of Community Participation in Langam Village

Based on the results of interviews about the factors supporting and inhibiting community participation in Langam Village, it is classified into two reviews as follows.

a. Community Participatory Supporting Factors in Langam Village

The findings of the interview conducted on May 31, 2022 regarding the supporting factors for the level of community participation in Langam village, include; factors of ability, will, and opportunity. The following is a discussion of the three supporting factors that influence the high level of community participation in drinking water management in Langam Village, Sumbawa Regency.

Participation is often given the meaning of a person's involvement voluntarily without pressure and away from orders. According to Sumarto, there are various factors that encourage the willingness to participate, either because of interests or because of solidarity. It could be because they have the same goal, or it could be because they want to take steps together even though the goals are different. Whatever actors encourage participation, ultimately, they must foster an agreement about the goals to be achieved and the actions to be taken together (Mulyadi, 2019). Based on the findings from a review of the three factors:

1) Opportunity Factor

According to Slamet, in Nurbaiti (2017), Opportunity is an atmosphere or environmental condition that the person realizes that he has the opportunity to participate. One of the opportunities given to the community to participate is through the role of the government. Its form is with the political will of the authorities to involve the community in development, both in decision making, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, maintenance and utilization of development.

One of the opportunities given to the community to participate is through the role of the government. Its form is with the political will of the authorities to involve the community in development, both in decision making, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, maintenance and utilization of development. Nurbaiti et al. (2019), said that the opportunity is the atmosphere or environmental conditions that the person realizes that he has the opportunity to participate.

Furthermore, community participation is not visible because they feel they are not given the opportunity to participate or are justified in participating. Therefore, it must be explained about all the rights and obligations of every citizen in the development process that is carried out, as well as in what part of the activity they are expected to have the expected participation (labor, money, material, etc.) from the community (Andriani, 2017). Then, the level of opportunity is the factor that tends to have the most relationship with the level of community participation in drinking water management in Langam Village, Sumbawa Regency.

2) Desire Factor

The level of willingness is determined by factors that are psychological in nature, such as expectations of the benefits of the program and motivation to be involved in the program. A person's encouragement to carry out an activity to achieve a goal is
very dependent on the amount of hope that will achieve that goal. The hope of getting certain benefits or rewards, especially in relation to meeting the basic needs of life, is a source of motivation for someone to participate in drinking water development activities in Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency. This is in line with the explanation of Nurbaiti et al. (2019), which says that willingness is something that encourages or grows their interest and attitude to be motivated to participate, such as the benefits that can be felt from their participation. Thus, it can be concluded that the willingness or desire of the community to participate in drinking water management in Langam village is still relatively high, and the community has high hopes for the drinking water development program for welfare.

This is in line with research conducted by Wastiti, et al. (2021), which suggests that willingness is the driving force for participation. There is a willingness of the community to participate in caring for and the results of program development because the community feels the benefits of a program.

3) Ability Factor

Ability means the capacity of an individual to perform various tasks in a job. This is in line with Malka & Indra (2020), which says that ability is an individual's capacity to do various tasks or activities in a job. According to Slamet (Mardikanto, 2013), the ability to participate is the ability to find and understand opportunities to build, or knowledge about opportunities to build (improve the quality of life).

Ability is divided into two, namely intellectual ability (intellectual ability), and physical ability (physical ability). Intellectual ability (intellectual ability), is the ability needed to perform various mental activities (thinking, reasoning and solving problems). Meanwhile, physical ability is the ability to perform tasks that require stamina, skills, strength, and similar characteristics.

The ability referred to in community participation in drinking water management in Langam Village is more likely to be physical ability, this is found from several results with respondents that their level of participation is very high, when there are mutual cooperation activities regarding drinking water development in the environment, their place of residence.

b. Factors Inhibiting Community Participation in Langam Village

According to Sufriadi (2021), the factors that influence community participation in program implementation are the characteristics of the community involved in community participation itself. Individual behavior is determined by age, gender, education level, type of work, and income level.

The findings of the interview conducted on May 31, 2022 about the factors that support the level of community participation in Langam village, namely individual characteristics, economy, age, and education. A review of the inhibiting factors that have an impact on the low level of community participation in drinking water management in Langam village is as follows.

1) Individual Traits

Factors of individual nature are human nature where other people should not interfere in their affairs. Humans have their own lives, which other people should not disturb and interfere with. Humans also have other interests than other people, so no one should interfere with them in managing those interests. This is in line with the opinion Ulya (2018), said that the characteristics possessed by individuals can hinder community participation, such as lazy, apathetic, ignorant and unwilling to make changes at the level of community members. This is related to the mindset and sense of selfishness of the people who do not care about the development that is taking place in their place of residence. Thus, it is this individual nature that hinders the low participation of the community in drinking water management in Langam village.
2) Economic Factor
According to (Nurbaiti et al., 2019), saying a person's free time to be involved in organizations or activities in the community is also influenced by the type of work, many residents who have been preoccupied with their main work or daily activities are less interested in attending meetings, discussions or seminars. Economic factors include people's income and livelihoods. Work and income cannot be separated from each other because a person's job will determine how much income he will earn. A good job and income that meets daily needs can encourage a person to participate in community activities. However, the job factor is where most of the people in Langam village are farmers. Thus, this affects the low participation in drinking water management.

3) Age Factor
The age factor has a relationship between the active participation of the community and age. The results of the interview show that the age factor is an obstacle to the low community participation in drinking water management in Langam village. The difference in participation was relatively higher than in the older group compared to the younger age group. The low participation of the youth group is thought to be caused by the feeling of reluctance towards parents who are considered seniors. These results also indicate that the older group is usually perceived as more experienced or senior. The age factor is a factor that influences a person's attitude towards existing community activities. According to Slamet in Hakim (2017), age affects a person's activeness to participate, therefore the older group is considered more experienced so that they will provide more opinions in terms of making decisions.

4) Education Factor
The results of the interview showed that all respondents stated that the education factor was one of the factors for the low community participation in drinking water management in Langam village. The Langam community with certain education has a tendency to have a certain active participation as well. Meanwhile, people who only finished elementary school had lower participation in drinking water management in Langam village. This condition shows that the level of community knowledge in Langam village affects the participation efforts given in development. While one of the factors that affect the level of knowledge is the level of education.

CONCLUSION
Based on the results of the discussion, it can be concluded from this research as follows.
1. Level of Community Participation in Langam Village
The level of community participation in drinking water management in Langam Village, Lopok District, Sumbawa Regency, Sumbawa Regency is divided into two forms, namely; viewed from the planning stage for the development of drinking water facilities, it is measured by looking at three items consisting of 1) the activity of residents attending meetings; 2) submit proposals or opinions; and 3) Participation in decision making. Then, in terms of the stages of Development of Drinking Water Facilities, it was found based on the items; 1) manpower, 2) financing, 3) material, and 4) thoughts, so that the implementation of drinking water facilities management is carried out in 3 stages, namely: 1) In operating services, the form of community participation is in the form of financing and manpower for machine operations. 2) Community participation in maintaining drinking water facilities in the form of energy, materials and thoughts during routine cleaning, monitoring water networks, draining sedimentation wells, and cleaning reservoirs. 3) Community participation in repairs in the form of manpower, financing, materials and thoughts such as repairing leaking pipes and others, cleaning machines together.
2. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors of Community Participation in Langam Village

Supporting factors for the level of community participation consist of:

a) Opportunity Factor
One of the opportunities given to the community to participate is through the role of the government. Its form is with the political will of the authorities to involve the community in development, both in decision making, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, maintenance and utilization of development.

b) Desire Factor
The level of willingness is determined by factors that are psychological in nature, such as expectations of the benefits of the program and motivation to be involved in the program. A person's encouragement to carry out an activity to achieve a goal is very dependent on the amount of hope that will achieve that goal.

c) Ability Factor
The ability referred to in community participation in drinking water management in Langam Village is more likely to be physical ability, this is found from several results with respondents that they have a very high level of participation, when there are mutual cooperation activities regarding drinking water development in the environment. their place of residence.

Furthermore, the factors that hinder the low community participation in drinking water management in Langam village include:

a) Individual trait factor
The ability referred to in community participation in drinking water management in Langam Village is more likely to ability (physical ability), this is found from several results with respondents that they have a very high level of participation, when there are mutual cooperation activities regarding drinking water development in their neighborhood.

b) Economic Factor
Economic factors include people's income and livelihoods. Work and income cannot be separated from each other because a person's job will determine how much income he will earn. However, the job factor is where most of the people in Langam village are farmers. Thus, this affects the low participation in drinking water management.

c) Age Factor
The age factor is an obstacle to the low community participation in drinking water management in Langam village. The difference in participation was relatively higher than in the older group compared to the younger age group. The low participation of the youth group is thought to be caused by the feeling of reluctance towards parents who are considered seniors. These results also indicate that the older group is usually perceived as more experienced or senior.

d) Education Factor
The education factor is one of the factors for the low community participation in drinking water management in Langam village. The Langam community with certain education has a tendency to have a certain active participation as well. Meanwhile, people who only finished elementary school had lower participation in drinking water management in Langam village. This condition shows that the level of community knowledge in Langam village affects the participation efforts given in development. While one of the factors that affect the level of knowledge is the level of education.

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