



ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN PANGKALAN KERINCI SUBDISTRICT, PELALAWAN REGENCY, RIAU PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of community participation on development planning in the Pangkalan Kerinci subdistrict of the Pelalawan Regency, Riau Province. The analytical approach used in this research is multiple regression analysis and simple linear regression analysis with 99 respondents. The results of the study found that education and employment factors had a significant impact on community participation to make the efforts needed by sub-district and village governments to empower communities not actively involved in development planning by increasing the intensity of community outreach at the Village Development Planning Discussion (Musrenbandes). Community participation has a significant impact on the regional development plan so that efforts are needed by the government to better socialize and empower the community to participate in the implementation of development programs through the provision of funding, materials, and personnel.

KEY WORDS: *Community participation, development planning*

1. INTRODUCTION

Regional development has two aspects, namely goals and processes. The goal of development is to improve people's living conditions. While the mechanism for achieving the goals is part of the development strategy. According to Sirojuzilam (2005), urban development and development are associated with regional planning and development. Regional autonomy policy by Law No. 32 of 2004 grants regional autonomy or authority to handle and control all government affairs under Law No. 32 of 2004.

The Pangkalan Kerinci subdistrict of Pelalawan Regency, Riau Province, is one of the

areas of focus of this report. A particular problem in the Pangkalan Kerinci Subdistrict is the low level of community participation, particularly in the preparation of their children's education at a high junior and senior level, as indicated by the average Pure Participation Rate (APM) for the last 3 years (2015-2017), respectively 61.96 per cent and 54.47 per cent, the low level of health and also the per capita income of the population. It indicates that the problem of disparate distribution of income is still not balanced or that there is still a difference.

According to Kuswartojo (2006), community participation can be defined as the engagement, involvement, and participation of



community members in a particular activity, whether directly or indirectly. Maskun *et.al* (1993) argues that group involvement is largely determined by community needs, community interests traditions and social characteristics that bind each community member together.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The aim of this study is to examine the effect of community participation on development planning in the Pangkalan Kerinci sub-district of Pelalawan Regency.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted through a scientific approach using theoretical structures to construct one or more hypotheses that required qualitative and statistical testing.

Primary data were collected from questions asked to respondents for responses to questionnaires, interviews and secondary data obtained from relevant agencies such as the District Office, the Village Offices and related agencies that support this study. The population of this study was all the people of the Pangkalan Subdistrict of Pelalawan Regency who participated in the 2018 Musrenbang based on the 2018 Musrenbang attendance list in the Pangkalan Kerinci Subdistrict of Pelalawan Regency as many as 99 participants.

A simple linear regression analysis was used to test the hypothesis of community participation having a positive effect on development planning in the Pangkalan Kerinci district of Pelalawan Regency.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Regional Development

Perencanaan wilayah yang lebih terfokus pada perencanaan pembangunan ekonomi berjalan seiring dengan dilaksanakannya *community planning* dan *participatory planning* (Sirojuzilam, 2005). Menurut Tarigan (2005) perencanaan wilayah dapat berarti mengetahui dan menganalisis kondisi saat ini, meramalkan perkembangan berbagai faktor *noncontrollable* yang relevan, memperkirakan faktor-faktor pembatas, menetapkan tujuan dan sasaran yang diperkirakan dapat dicapai, serta mencari langkah-langkah untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut. According to Conyers and Hills in Arsyad (1999), planning is a continuous process involving decisions or choices about different alternative uses of resources to achieve those goals in the future. The author believes that planning is a collaborative task that must include the entire community, both directly and indirectly. It is understood that the development plans will ultimately be accepted by the community. Partisipasi masyarakat

Participation in the mental and emotional involvement of people in a group that encourages them to contribute to the goal of society and to take responsibility for the issues concerned (Sastropoetra, 1998). Usman in Soedjono (1990) argues that two key factors make participation significant. First, there are ethnic reasons, namely in the sense of development, for the sake of human participation as subjects, not objects. Second, sociological factors, that is, if progress is supposed to succeed in the long term, must include as many people as possible, otherwise, the development will inevitably stall. From the above concepts, there are three important elements of the idea of participation, namely: 1) the presence of mental and emotional involvement; 2) inspiring people to contribute; 3) encouraging people to take responsibility for group activities.

Public participation is generally divided into 8 (eight) levels according to Arstein (Panudju, 1999) which are: 1. Manipulation; 2. Therapy; 3. Informing; 4. Consultation; 5. Placement; 6. Partnership; 7. Delegated power 8. Citizens 'Control

Mubyarto in Soedjono (1990) also stated that participation was a willingness to help the success of each program by the ability of each individual without sacrificing self-interest. In connection with this capacity, Davis in Sastropoetra (1998) suggests six types of participation: 1) mind (psychological participation), 2) energy (physical participation), 3) mind and energy (psychological participation and physical participation), 4) expertise (skills participation), 5) goods (material participation) and 6) money (money participation). The various forms of participation have also been mentioned by Davis as follows: 1) consultation, 2) donations in the form of money or goods, 3) contributions in the form of work normally carried out by local experts, 4) mass actions, 5) development among the families of the local community, 6) the establishment of projects that are independent and financed entirely by the local community, 7) the establishment of the projects.

Factors Influencing Community Participation

According to Slamet (1993), internal factors that influence community participation are gender, age, education level, income level, and livelihood. Meanwhile, according to Sastropoetra (1998) as follows:

- a. Education, reading and writing skills, poverty, social position and self-confidence.
- b. Another factor is the superficial integration of religion.
- c. A tendency to misinterpret the motivations, objectives, and interests of population organizations, which usually leads to a misapprehension of desires

and motivations and of population organizations, as occurs only in some countries. Tersedianya kesempatan yang lebih baik di luar pedesaan.

- d. There are no opportunities to participate in various development programs.

Adapun hambatan-hambatan yang dihadapi dalam partisipasi masyarakat menurut Moeljarto (1997), yaitu :

- Lack of genuine concern for social equality.
- Concern about joint action
- Lack of access to people's opportunities
- Fragmented development approach

Participation in Development

According to Tjokromidjoyo (1996), there are four (four) important aspects of participation in development, namely:

- The involvement and participation of the people by the political process mechanism in a country also determines

the direction, strategy and development policy of the government.

- Improved articulation (ability) of objectives and, in particular, of ways to execute those goals should be accomplished.
- Public engagement in real activities that are aligned with the policies, tactics, and initiatives that have been established in the political process.
- Adanya perumusan dan pelaksanaan program-program partisipatif dalam pembangunan yang berencana.

4. RESULT

From its position Pelalawan Regency is a strategic area that is traversed by the East Sumatra Crossroad which is the most populous economic route. Besides that, Pelalawan Regency is also directly adjacent to the Riau Islands Province, precisely in Kundur District and Karimun Regency.

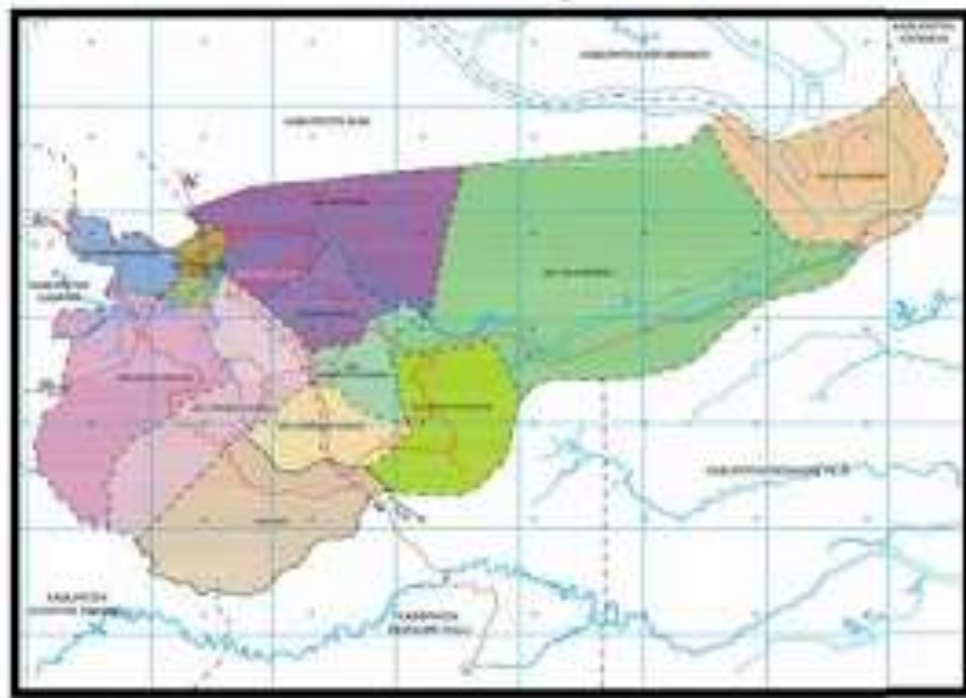


Figure 1. Map of Pelalawan Regency Administration

Pelalawan Regency is located on the east coast of Sumatra Island with a land area that stretches along the downstream part of the Kampar River and is close to the Malacca Strait. Geographically, Pelalawan Regency is located between 1 ° 25 "LU ~ 0 ° , 20" South Latitude and between 100 ° , 42 " ~ 103 ° , 28" East with regional boundaries. North Side: Bordering

the Siak Regency; Southern Side: Bordering Indragiri Hulu Regency and Indragiri Hilir Regency; Westside: Bordered by Pekanbaru City and Kampar Regency; Eastside: Bordered by Karimun Regency, Riau Islands.

**Figure 2. Percentage of District Administration Area**

Pelalawan Regency

Besides that the administrative area of the sub-district in Pelalawan Regency consists of 12 sub-districts.

Hypothesis Testing Results

Tabel 1
Koefisien Determinasi

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.612 ^a	.374	.368	2.69943

a Predictors: (Constant), Community participation

b Dependent Variable: Development planning

The results of the calculation of the value of R Square is 0.374 This means that 37.4 percent of development planning can be explained by the

independent variable of community participation, while the remaining 62.6 percent is explained by other factors not included in this study.

Table 2.
Test Statistics-t

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	20.005	2.362		8.470	.000
	Community participation	.478	.063	.612	7.614	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Development planning

In Table 2, the statistical test t obtained that the community participation variable has a probability level of 0,000, thus it can be concluded that $P = 0,000 < \alpha = 0.05$, then reject the H_0 hypothesis and accept the H_a hypothesis which states the community participation variable has a positive and significant effect on development planning. Based on Table 2

and the above description can thus be arranged a simple linear regression equation as follows:

$$Z = 20,005 + 0,478 Y$$

The multiple regression equation model has the following meanings:

1. A constant value of 20,005 which means if there is no value of the independent variable, in this



case community participation is equal to 0 (zero) then the value of development planning will be 20,005 one unit score.

2. Community participation (Y) has a value = 0.478, which is positive means it has a direct effect, which means that each addition or increase in the value of one unit score of the community participation variable will increase the value of development planning by 0.478 per one unit score.

5. DISCUSSION

The Effect of Community Participation on Development Planning

The development program proposed by the community in development planning concerns the improvement of village roads, water, improvement of the status of the puskesmas, and agricultural assistance. Community participation has a positive and significant effect on development planning in Pangkalan Kerinci District, Pelalawan Regency, Riau Province. Community participation with a regression coefficient of 0.478 has a direct effect which means that each addition or increase in the value of one unit score of the community participation variable will add to the value of the development planning score of 0.478 per unit score. In Table 2, the statistical test *t* obtained that the community participation variable has a probability level of 0,000, thus it can be concluded that $P = 0,000 < \alpha = 0.05$, then reject the H_0 hypothesis and accept the H_a hypothesis which states the community participation variable has a positive and significant effect on development planning. Community participation in decision making is very important because the community is required to determine the direction and strategy of development tailored to the attitudes and culture of the local community. Participation in decision making is a process in choosing alternatives provided by all elements of society, social institutions, and others. Community participation in decision making in the development planning process, usually done through deliberations to reach consensus, aims to choose alternatives in planning the implementation of development.

The success of a development program depends on the participation of the community in participating all. Koentjaraningrat (1998), states that people's participation, especially rural people in development involves two types which in principle are different, namely: a). Participation in joint activities in specialized development projects. In the first type, rural people are invited, ordered to do physical work. If people participate based on their belief that the project will benefit him, then they will participate with enthusiasm and spontaneity, without

expecting high wages. On the other hand, if they are only ordered and forced by superiors to contribute their labor or property to the project, then they will not participate in this spirit; and b). Participation as individuals outside of joint activities in development. In this type of participation, there are no specific joint activity projects, but the projects include development projects, are not physical in nature and do not require orders or coercion from their superiors, but based on their own volition.

The results of this study are consistent with the research by Siregar (2005) which shows that there is a positive relationship between community participation and the development of cleanliness in Medan. Handayani's research (2007) shows the impact of community participation in development and Sitorus' research (2008) which concludes that community participation has a positive and significant impact on development planning. The results of Purba's research (2006) also show that the level of community participation influences the success of P2KT with a coefficient value of 0.53 at a 5% confidence level.

The importance of why community members are invited to participate and are encouraged to participate in development planning is that community members are considered to be fully aware of their problems and interests or needs. They truly understand the state of the social and economic environment of society. They can analyze the causes and consequences of various events that occur in the community and can formulate solutions to overcome problems and obstacles faced by the community, as well as be able to utilize the development resources (natural resources, human resources, funds, technology) they have to increase production and productivity to achieve the target of community development. Community members with efforts to increase the will and ability of its human resources so that based on self-confidence and strong self-reliance can eliminate most of the dependence on outsiders. Based on the above considerations, it is hoped that the local community development plans will be prepared as well as possible. Regarding community participation in Pangkalan Kerinci Sub-District, Pelalawan Regency, Riau Province, community participation in the discussion of development planning in the Musrenbang is still low. Seen from the data obtained during the 2018 Musrenbang, the attendance list was only 99 people who did not comply with the invitation that had been given by the village apparatus as many as 170 people.

The role of communication is important in future Musrenbang activities because it is one of the means in providing activation from the village government to the community, such as providing information related to the implementation of village



development planning meetings to the community. If related to the results obtained from the field, why did the community decide not to attend the village development planning meeting because the information related to the implementation of the Musrenbang had not been delivered optimally to the community? The village head should disseminate to all elements of the community, not just certain people.

Communication factors, ideas, ideas, wisdom, and new plans will get support if known and understood by the community. Communication between the village government and the community is included in two-way communication. If there are additional funds from the Province and sudden requests that are required to be included in the village medium-term development plan, in the end, the proposal form below will take precedence.

The role of the stabilizer is an intermediary element that mediates between the community and the government in handling conflict. The form of stability between the community and the village government is manifested in the form of negotiations between the village government and the community. Each representative of the hamlet present presented a proposal related to the interests of development in his hamlet, then a priority scale was formed, which should take precedence, then gather and negotiate. The negotiated proposal is not fanatical in the hamlet, but by what is needed by the community, so social jealousy will not arise because the initial determination of the development project has been carried out with the community.

The role of the facilitator, where the task of the lead facilitator only facilitates and facilitates this development. The Camat, the village head, the village apparatus and the BPD in facilitating the implementation of the Musrenbang are by inviting community leaders, then giving an understanding that the village head, village apparatus, and BPD are very decisive in the development in the village because everything in the village cannot be separated from the approval of the BPD, so there is continuity between the BPD and the village government so that the village government itself is between the BPD, the village head and his apparatus.

Public participation in development planning is believed by many to have been a keyword in development in the current era of regional autonomy. Development that involves community participation has failed to create justice and community welfare. Participation is a bridge between the government as the holder of power, authority, and policy with the people who have civil, political and socio-economic rights of the community. With community participation, the bargaining position of the community in the eyes of the government is

increasing, the people are not always dictated and dominated by the government in meeting the needs or decisions in the development of the environment but are always involved in decision making and implementation.

The concept of participation is broad, and important, because one indicator of the success of a development is the participation of the community receiving the program. A person who participates experiences more involvement than himself or his ego than involvement in a job or task. A person's involvement in certain activities shows that his feelings regarding or agree to carry out and his thought to support that someone needs to carry out these activities. Active community participation in development programs requires community awareness of the same interests and interests, which can be realized through an awareness strategy. For the success of the program, citizens are required to be involved not only in cognitive and practical aspects, but also emotional involvement in the program.

According to Julianara (2002) the substance of participation in the operation of a government system where no policy is taken without the consent of the people, while the basic direction to be developed is the process of empowerment, further said that the purpose of developing participation is: 1) that participation will allow the people independently (autonomous) organize themselves, and thus will facilitate the masses to face difficult situations, and be able to resist various adverse tendencies; 2) the status of participation is not only a concrete reflection of opportunities for expression of aspirations and ways to fight for it but more importantly that participation is a kind of generation for the community's interests to be ignored; 3) that problems in the dynamics of development will be overcome by community participation. From this basis, it can be concluded that community participation in the implementation of government policies will be seen from the behavior of supporting and implementing development program activities carried out.

In deciding someone to do something in participating, it requires the behavior of the community itself. Every individual in his behavior is very much determined by factors that are very complex including physiological factors such as physical and mental state and abilities, psychological factors such as perception, attitude, personality, intelligence, motivation, environmental factors such as family, culture, labels attached to one's self such as social status, self-esteem, level of education, and so forth.



6. CONCLUSION

Community participation has a positive and significant effect on development planning in Pangkalan Kerinci District, Pelalawan Regency, and Riau Province.

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