



ANALYSIS OF FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (MUSRENBANG) IN PANTAI CERMIN SUBDISTRICT SERDANG BEDAGAI REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the factors that influence the participation of the community in the Pantai Cermin subdistrict in the Deliberation of Development Planning (Musrenbang). The study was conducted at Serdang Bedagai Regency. The methodological approach used in this study is a descriptive analysis and a multi-regression analysis of 90 respondents. The findings have shown that at the same time, the factors of education, jobs, age, gender, and knowledge have had a significant effect in the Musrenbang. Education, jobs and knowledge factors had a positive impact on community participation in the Musrenbang, while age and gender factors had a positive effect but did not have a significant impact in the Musrenbang.

KEYWORDS: *Community Participation, development planning deliberations (Musrenbang)*

1. INTRODUCTION

Regional development has two dimensions, objectives and processes. Development goals are certainly better living conditions as desired by the community while the method of achieving these goals is set out in various development strategies. The source of national development is rural community development. The shift from centralization to decentralization is expected to increase community participation in development activities. Adisasmita (2006) argues that rural development is an integral part of national development, an effort to improve the quality of rural human resources and society as a whole, which is carried out sustainably based on rural potential and capability.

The community was allowed to be involved in the development planning process through

development planning deliberations forums, called Musrenbang which involved all elements of the community starting from the Neighborhood Association, Community, Village, District level up to the Regency level. In the framework of implementing autonomy, village development planning is an integral part of the regional (district / city) development planning system and is part of the national development planning system.

But participation is not something that can come naturally. Nasution (2009) states that a person can actively participate in development if he has a good education because knowledge, attitudes, and skills which are closely related to education. Active community participation in the implementation of the Musrenbang is not easy.



The problem of community participation in the Pantai Cermin Sub-district shows that the involvement of community participation in development planning, particularly in the Musrenbang, is still weak, as can be seen from the 2018 Sub-District Musrenbang attendance list, which shows that of the 150 people invited, only 90 were present. According to an interview with the Village Head of Pantai Cermin subdistrict, it was stated that people who did not feel involved were reluctant to attend the Musrenbang. It can be seen from the 2018 musrenbang attendance list. There are only 10 representatives from each village in the community, while there are 12 villages and 77 hamlets in the Pantai Cermin subdistrict.

Jobs are one factor that can affect the level of community involvement in musrenbang. Working can have an impact on the level of participation in development. The public's thought, the busier a person has no time to participate in development (Nasution, 2009). The majority of Pantai Cermin Subdistrict's livelihoods are farmers and fishermen, while other residents work as traders, civil servants, soldiers, breeders, and others. With the socio-economic conditions of the community in terms of employment, they do not necessarily have to participate actively in village development plans.

Objective of the study

The study aims to analyze the factors that influence community participation in the Pantai Cermin sub-district in the Deliberation of Development Planning (Musrenbang).

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This type of research according to the level of exploration is quantitative descriptive. The research approach used in this study is quantitative/associative/correlational, i.e. analysis of the data using inferential statistics, with the aim of knowing the degree of relationship and the form of influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable. because this study aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables (Rusiadi, et al, 2014).

The study was conducted in the Pantai Cermin subdistrict, Serdang Bedagai Regency which consisted of 12 (twelve) villages. The selection of Pantai Cermin District as a research location is based on the consideration that the results of this study in the form of community participation in the Musrenbang can be used as an information and can be improved in the Musrenbang.

The population in this study is the community who participated in the District Musrenbang in the Pantai Cermin District. Based on the attendance list of RKPD Musrenbang participants in the Pantai Cermin District in 2018 there were 90 people. In this study, the authors conducted a census study because the population was above 30 and under 100 people. So that the total population is a sample of 90 respondents.

To test the formulation of the second problem and research hypotheses the factors that influence community participation in Musrenbang in Pantai Cermin District were analyzed using multiple regression analysis.

The operational definitions of the research variables can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1
Operational Definitions of Research Variables

No	Variabel	Definition	Indicator	Measurement
1	Community participation (Y)	direct and indirect community participation in Musrenbang activities	Participation in decision making	Ordinal Scale
			Participation in implementation	Ordinal Scale
			Participation in receiving results	Ordinal Scale
			Participation in reviewing	Ordinal Scale
2	Education Level (X1)	The last formal education of the respondent	Level of education	Ordinal Scale
3	Profession (X2)	Respondent's job	Profesi responden	Ordinal Scale
4	Age (X3)	Age of respondents when attending Musrenbang	Age	Ratio
5	Gender (X4)	The sex of the respondents who took part in the musrenbang	Gender	Dummy 0 = female 1 = male
6	Comprehension (X5)	Respondents' knowledge of Musrenbang activities	Knowledge about Musrenbang	Ordinal Scale



3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Regional Planning

Planning is essentially a conscious, organized and ongoing effort to choose the best alternatives from some alternatives to achieve certain goals (Conyers in Safi'i, 2007). According to Safi'i (2007), planning is a process to prepare systematically with an awareness of the use of limited resources but is oriented to achieving goals effectively and efficiently, where to achieve goals requires accurate policy formulation. Planning also requires relevant stakeholders to constantly monitor and evaluate the success of the plan. The concept in planning is concerned with the future, especially in a plan are 1) Welfare (wellbeing) 2) Social justice (social justice); 3) Equality (equity) (Rasyid, 2015).

Etzioni in Safi'i (2007) in planning theory there are several typologies, including rational planning models; incremental planning models; and strategic planning models. According to Jayadinata (1999), regional planning in various countries is not the same, depending on economic life and the problems faced.

Sirojuzilam and Mahalli (2010) stated that regional planning is related to two main aspects, namely something related to space and activities on the space. These two main things which then relate to space develop into spatial planning and which relate to activities related to economic, social, institutional and ecological development planning.

Community Participation

Participation means the participation of a person or group of people in the development process both in the form of statements and in the form of activities by providing input of thoughts, energy, time, expertise, capital and or material, as well as participating in and enjoying the results of development (Sumardi, 2010). World Bank in Sumarto, (2009), explained that participation is a process whereby various actors (stakeholders) can influence and share authority in determining decision-making initiatives and allocating various resources that affect them. Sutrisno in Nasution (2009), stated that there are two notions of participation, namely: "First, participation in community support for development plans/projects that are designed and the objectives set by planners; Second, community participation in development is a close collaboration between planners and the people in planning, implementing, preserving, and developing the results of development that have been achieved.

Factors Influencing Community Participation

The factors that influence community participation can be explained as follows:

a. Internal factors

Internal factors are derived from within the community itself, namely individuals and group unity therein. Individual behavior is closely related or determined by sociological characteristics such as age, sex, knowledge, occupation, and income (Slamet, 2003).

b. External Factors

According to Sunarti (2003), these external factors can be called stakeholders, namely all parties who have an interest and have an influence on this program. Key bettors are those who have a very significant influence or have an important position for the success of the program.

According to Moeljarto (1997), there are 4 (four) things/conditions that support community participation, namely:

- a. The development strategy is directed at the part of the poor.
- b. There is a suitable leadership structure, because village leaders have the same interests as the poor themselves or because there is significant competition for the leadership positions of those who represent the interests of the elite.
- c. Formation of groups outside cooperatives (cooperation) based on villages.
- d. NGOs play a supportive role.

Ife (1995), states that the factors that encourage people to participate are:

- a. First, people will participated if they feel, he issue or activity is important
- b. The second condition for participation is that people must feel that their action will make a difference.
- c. This implies the third condition for participation, namely that different forms of participation must be acknowledged and valued.
- d. The fourth condition for participation is that people must be enabled to participate and supported in their participation.
- e. The final condition for participation is that structures and processes must not be alienating.

The obstacles faced in community participation according to Moeljarto (1997), namely:

- a. Lack of genuine attention to social equality.
- b. Concern about joint action
- c. Lack of access to people's opportunities
- d. Fragmented development approach

4. RESULT

The Pantai Cermin sub-district is located in a low-lying area with a height of 0 to 6 meters above sea level, which is directly adjacent to the Malacca

Strait. With an area of 80,296 Km² or 8,029.6 Ha consisting of 12 Villages and 77 hamlets with the Capital District located in Pantai Cermin Kanan Village

The Pantai Cermin sub-district has a temperate climate with two seasons, namely the rainy season and the dry season. Both seasons are influenced by two wind directions consisting of mountain winds that bring rain and sea winds that carry hot and humid air. Rainfall is prominent in

November to June while the dry season occurs in July to October.

The administrative boundaries of Pantai Cermin sub-district are:

The north is bordered by the Malacca Strait

East side is bordered by Perbaungan sub-district

South side is bordered by Perbaungan sub-district

West side is bordered by Beringin sub-district / Pantai Labu sub-district

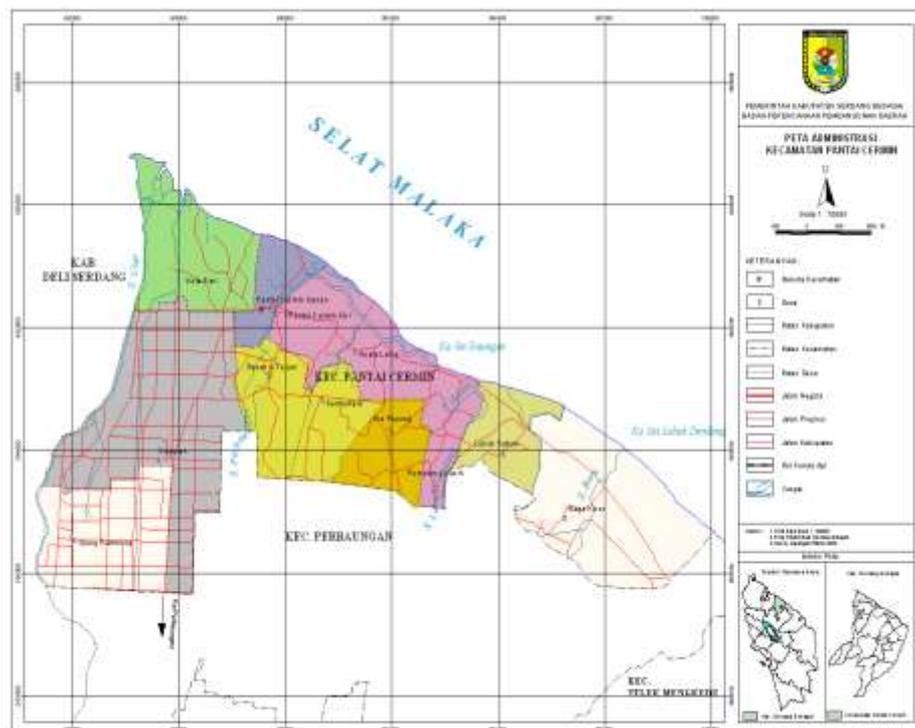


Figure 1 Administrative Map of Pantai Cermin Sub-district

**Table 2**
Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of Respondents	Category	Total	Percentage
Age	34-40	19	21.11
	41-45	29	32.22
	46-50	27	30.00
	> 50	15	16.67
Gender	Female	54	60,00
	Male	36	40,00
Level of education	Elementary	8	8.89
	Junior High School	15	16.66
	High School	23	25.56
	Diploma	32	35.56
Type of Job	Retired/Not Working	7	7.78
	Farmers/Fishermen	24	26.67
	Private employees	15	16.67
	Entrepreneur	19	21.10
	Civil Servants/Soldiers	25	27.78
Comprehension	Do not know	10	11.11
	Hesitant	25	27.78
	Just knowing	22	24.44
	Know and Understand	33	36.67

The majority of community respondents in the Pantai Cermin District are 34-55 years old, and in general community respondents who attend the Musrenbang are at a productive age to be able to carry out business activities in earning a living for their families. The majority of female respondents played a role in attending the Musrenbang in Pantai Cermin District. The majority of community respondents in the Pantai Cermin Sub-district who attended the Musrenbang had a high school / D1 / D3 / S1 education of 67 people (74.45%). The majority

of the work of community respondents in Pantai Cermin Subdistrict who participated in many Musrenbang was PNS/ABRI and farmers/fishermen. The majority of community respondents in Pantai Cermin Sub-district understood Musrenbang, where 55 people (61.11%) knew and understood and only knew.

Factors Influencing Community Participation in Musrenbang in Pantai Cermin Sub-district

Tabel 3
Test Statistics-t
Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.521	1.032		2.444	.017
	Level of education	.647	.207	.290	3.129	.002
	Job	.606	.172	.314	3.527	.001
	Age	.011	.024	.021	.451	.653
	Gender	.408	.248	.078	1.647	.103
	Comprehension	.829	.202	.333	4.099	.000

a. Dependent Variabel: Community participation

In Table 3 above, the t statistical test was obtained, as follows:

1. Educational Variable (X_1) with a probability level of 0.002. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0.002 < \alpha = 0.05$, reject the H_0 hypothesis and accept the H_a hypothesis which states

that education has a significant positive effect on community participation.

2. Job variable (X_2) with a probability level of 0.001. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0.001 < \alpha = 0.05$, reject the H_0 hypothesis and accept the H_a hypothesis which states



the work has a significant positive effect on community participation.

3. Age variable (X_3) with a probability level of 0.653. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0.653 > \alpha = 0.05$, reject the H_a hypothesis and accept the H_o hypothesis which states that age has no significant effect on community participation.
4. Gender variable (X_4) with a probability level of 0.103. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0.103 > \alpha = 0.05$, reject the H_a hypothesis and accept the H_o hypothesis which states that gender does not significantly influence community participation.
5. Comprehension variable (X_5) with a probability level of 0,000. Thus it can be concluded that $P = 0,000 < \alpha = 0.05$, reject the H_o hypothesis and accept the H_a hypothesis which states that understanding has a significant positive effect on community participation.

Based on Table 3 and the above description, thus the multiple regression equation can be arranged as follows:

$$Y = 2,521 + 0,647 X_1 + 0,606 X_2 + 0,011 X_3 + 0,408 X_4 + 0,829 X_5$$

The meaning of the multiple regression equation models is

1. A constant value of 2.521 means that if there is no independent variable value, in this case, education, occupation, age, gender, and understanding equal to 0 (zero) then the value of community participation will be 2.521 one unit score.
2. Education (X_1) = 0.647 for independent education variables that are positive means to have a direct effect, which means that each addition or increase in the value of one unit of education variable scores will increase the value of community participation by 0.647 per one unit score.
3. Job (X_2) = 0.606 for independent work variables that are marked positive means to have a direct effect which means that each addition or increase in the value of one unit of work variable scores will increase the value of community participation by 0.606 per one unit score.
4. Age (X_3) = 0.011 for the independent age variable which is positive means it has a direct effect which means that each addition or increase in the value of one unit of age variable scores will increase the value of community participation by 0.011 per one unit score.
5. Gender (X_4) = 0.408 for independent gender variables that have a positive sign means to have a direct effect which means that each addition or increase in the value of one unit score of the gender variable will increase the value of

community participation by 0.408 per one unit score.

6. Comprehension (X_5) = 0.829 for independent variables understanding which is positive means to have a direct effect which means that each addition or increase in the value of one unit of understanding variable scores will increase the value of community participation by 0.829 per one unit score.

DISCUSSION

Educational variable have a positive and significant effect on community participation. The results of this study are in line with research by Fadhillah (2016) which shows that the level of community education determines how the community presents its arguments in the village *Musrenbang*. Harahap's research (2013) concluded that education had a positive and significant effect on community participation in development. Suroso (2014) concluded that the results of hypothesis testing showed that the level of education had a relationship with the active participation of the community in the *Musrenbangdes* in Banjaran Village. This means that there are differences in community participation in village development planning through the *Musrenbangdes* in Desa Banjaran when viewed from the level of education. However, this study is not in line with the research of Hasyim (2009) which concluded that the level of education had a negative influence on the level of community participation in development planning in the City of Bima, West Nusa Tenggara Province.

The education variable influences community participation in *Musrenbang*, this is because the level of education of the community determines because the highly educated have broad insights so when arguing with the village, the community is more confident in conveying their ideas. The results showed that of the 90 respondents, 23 high school graduates (25.6%) and 44 D1 / D3 / S1 graduates were 44 people (48.8%), who did not complete primary school and graduated elementary school as many as 23 people (25.6 %). A person can actively participate in the development if he has a good education because knowledge, attitudes, and skills are closely related to education. This result is due to the higher education of members of the community will also increase to various things including the *musrenbang*. With increasing community knowledge about *musrenbang*, participation in regional development efforts is likely to increase.

According to Gibson in Nasution (2009), if it is related to the results obtained from the field, that with high community education determines how the community presents their arguments in the village *Musrenbang*, the community always maintains its



proposals, for example to improve road and irrigation facilities that are included in the priority scale village development, the proposal is very important to be maintained in the subdistrict *Musrenbang*.

The work variable has a positive and significant influence on community participation in Musrenbang. The results of this study are in line with the research of Hasyim (2009) which concluded that the type of work contributed significantly to the level of community participation in development planning in the City of Bima, West Nusa Tenggara Province. Suroso research (2014) proves that the results of hypothesis testing indicate that the type of work has a relationship with the active participation of the community in the Musrenbangdes in Banjaran Village. This means that there are differences in community participation in village development planning through the Musrenbangdes in Desa Banjaran when viewed from the type of work.

The work variable influences community participation in Musrenbang, this is due to the involvement of civil servants in activities carried out by the village government. The results showed that of the 90 respondents, jobs as civil servants were 25 people (27.8%), self-employed were 19 people (21.1%), and private employee workers were 15 people (16.7%). According to Plumer in Suryawan (2004) community work usually people with a certain level of work will be able to spend more or not even the slightest time to participate in a particular project, often the basic reason for the community is the conflict between commitment to work with the desire to participate.

The age variable has a positive but not significant effect on community participation. The results of this study are in line with research by Oktavianti and Ma'aruf (2017) which concluded that age does not have a significant effect on community participation. Jatmiko (2017) also concluded that age does not affect the level of community participation in the form of ideas, such as attendance at meetings, giving advice, ideas, proposals, criticisms, and solutions to problems in the maintenance of environmental channels. The results of this study are not in line with the research of Suroso (2014), which states that the results of hypothesis testing indicate that age has a relationship with the active participation of the community in the Musrenbangdes in Banjaran Village. This means that there is a difference in community participation in village development planning through the *Musrenbangdes* in Banjaran village when viewed from age variable.

The age variable does not affect community participation due to the age variable made by the village government is inviting the community to participate in deliberation activities in village development that are not binding so that the community feels it is an obligation to attend. The

results showed that of the 90 respondents it could be seen that the age of the respondents who took part in the District Musrenbang was between 34 and 55 years. When compared between the ages of 34-45 years as many as 48 people (53.33%) with ages 46-55 years as many as 42 people (46.67%) showed no dominant or large difference. This shows the absence of seniority in participating. Age difference affects the level of community participation because in society there is a difference in position and degree based on seniority so that it will bring up the old and young groups, which are different in certain respects, for example channeling opinions and making decisions. In this case, the older groups are considered more experienced or senior, will give more opinions and in terms of setting decisions.

The age variable is a variable that influences a person's attitude towards existing social activities. This study shows the age of the respondents are in the middle and upper age groups with a moral attachment to the values and norms of a more stable society, tend to be more participating than those of other age groups. This condition shows that the age of respondents in Pantai Cermin Subdistrict who participated in the Musrenbang had the same involvement and there was no difference in participating, such as giving a proposal if a Musrenbang meeting was held, implementing Musrenbang activities, receiving the results of Musrenbang activities, and evaluating Musrenbang activities.

Age is the number of years of a person's life measured in units of years calculated from the day of birth and rounded up to the nearest birthday. Age categories that have been determined are stages of human development based on Hurlock's (1997) development theory. Klausmeier in Hardjono (2000) states that a person's age can show emotional maturity, accuracy, maturity and the ability to think empirically. Mikkelsen (2001) suggests that individual characteristics can influence the individual to participate in an activity. Individual characteristics include age, level of education, total family burden, and number and group experience. Age is a variable that affects participation, the older a person is the relatively less physical ability and the condition affects social participation. Suryaningrat (2009) states that the older a person is, the lower his acceptance of new things is because people who belong to the old group tend to always stick with old values so it is estimated that it is difficult to accept new things

The gender variable has a positive effect but does not significantly influence community participation. The results of this study are not in line with the research of Gedeona (2014) which concluded that internal factors that influence community participation in development planning take the form of attendance levels in musrenbang, identify



development problems, provide ideas or ideas, to the stage of determining sub-district priority proposals influenced by variables gender.

The results of this study are in line with Ekawati's research (2010) which shows that women's activities can be said to be quite active in the Joyosuran *Musrenbangkel* in 2010 with women's representation of 37%. Women's access is shown by the involvement of women in commission meetings, there are benefits felt by women including adding to their experiences. The gender variable does not affect community participation because there is no significant difference between the male and female gender communities who come to the subdistrict musrenbang, this is because the female gender community also wishes to express their aspirations in development so that the female gender community feels the musrenbang as a forum can give them knowledge and issue aspirations and must attend. The longstanding dominant value in the culture of various nations says that basically, the place of women is in the kitchen which means that in many societies the role of women is mainly to take care of the household, but over time the value of the role of women has shifted with the women's emancipation movement and education the better girl. Gender equality and fairness are an equal and balanced condition between men and women in obtaining opportunities or opportunities, participation, control, and development benefits both inside and outside the household. The results showed that of the 90 respondents it was seen that the male sex was 54 people (60%), and the female sex was 36 people (40%). In development, women are also subjects who should be involved in both the process and its benefits.

The government also seeks to increase the role of women in development through the juridical basis of Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) in national development that mandates that every government institution ensure gender equality and justice (KKG) at each stage of its development activities, both at the planning stage, implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation. The purpose of PUG which is a national and international commitment is that women and men have the opportunity and participate and have the same controls and benefits in development so that in the end it can reduce or narrow the gender gap in various fields of life.

Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 132 of 2003 concerning General Guidelines for the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in Regional Development, also explains that gender equality and justice is a fair and equal condition in the cooperative relations between women and men. Thus the study of gender in development is something that

cannot be ignored because, in development, women are also subjects who should be involved in both the process and its benefits. So that gender equality and justice will be created which is important because it can be an effort to eliminate discrimination between men and women so that women and men have equal access to play a maximum role both as actors and connoisseurs of development. As stated by Panda (2007): "... Gender mainstreaming is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic, and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality ... "... Gender mindset is a strategy to make women as good as men's interests and experiences integrated with the design, implementation, supervision, and evaluation of policies and programs in all fields political, economic and social so that women and men get the same benefits and injustice will not last. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality ... "

Understanding variables have a positive and significant effect on community participation. The results of this study are in line with the research of Yunizar (2001) which states that the understanding variable gives a positive and significant influence on community participation in the implementation of waste management. Harahap's research (2013) concluded that understanding had a positive and significant effect on community participation in development. Widyasari (2017) proves that understanding influences community participation. Good understanding and knowledge of joint activities is the first key to realize community participation in an activity.

This result means that the more intensive the understanding is given by the village apparatus, the community participation in Musrenbang will also increase. Ngustomo (2015) states that the better a person's understanding of the activity, the higher their level of participation will be. This understanding also relates to the level of education and knowledge of the community towards community participation in Musrenbang, so these two variables go hand in hand, meaning that community knowledge about community participation related to Musrenbang will be higher if the intensity of understanding given to the community is more intensive. The success of a regional Musrenbang is largely determined by the level of community participation and the level of participation will be expected to exist if the community is aware of their rights and obligations towards the Musrenbang. People who do not know their rights and obligations will find it difficult to demand and expect participation.



Slamet (2003), states that individual behavior is closely related or determined by sociological characteristics such as age, sex, knowledge, occupation, and income. Theoretically, there is a relationship between individual characteristics and the level of participation, such as age, level of education, type of work, duration of community membership, the amount of income and involvement in development activities that will greatly affect participation. Some variables that influence the community to participate in the participation process are knowledge and skills, community work, education level and illiteracy, gender and belief in certain cultures

6. CONCLUSION

The variables of education, occupation, age, gender, and understanding simultaneously have a significant effect on the District Musrenbang. Education, employment, and understanding variables have positive and real effects on community participation in the District Musrenbang, while age and gender variables have a positive effect but do not show a significant effect in the District Musrenbang.

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