



SUPPORTING FACTORS FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT IN TATA MEKAR VILLAGE, PULAU LAUT TANJUNG SELAYAR SUBDISTRICT, KOTABARU REGENCY

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Abstract

This research is to determine the supporting factors for community participation in development planning in Tata Mekar Village, Pulau Laut Subdistrict, Tanjung Selayar, Kotabaru Regency. This study used qualitative research methods. Data collection techniques in this research were carried out using observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis techniques by collecting, reducing, displaying and making conclusions. The results of the research state that the factors supporting community participation in development in Tata Mekar Village, Pulau Laut Subdistrict, Tanjung Selayar are internal factors and external factors. Factors that originate from within a person or the individual himself. These internal factors consist of gender, age, education level, income level, livelihood and length of residence. There are factors that originate from outside a person or the individual himself. These external factors consist of intensive communication, social, economic and cultural climate, opportunities to participate and freedom to take initiative and be creative.

Keywords: Society, Participation, Development.

INTRODUCTION

Regional autonomy aims to provide freedom for local governments in managing their household affairs. This is reinforced in Article 18 paragraph 5 of the 1945 Constitution which states that "Regional governments exercise the broadest possible autonomy, except for matters determined by law to be matters of the central government." Further regulations regarding regional autonomy are explained in Law Number 23 of 2014, replacing Law Number 22 of 1999. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government regulates the implementation of the decentralization system in Indonesia, giving greater authority to regions to plan and implement harmonious development. This law maintains the principles of diversity, participation, genuine autonomy, democratization and community empowerment from the previous law, different from Law no. 5/1979 which leads to uniformity of village government. PP No. 72 of 2005 concerning Villages regulates village government, including the obligation of district governments to formulate regional regulations regarding Village Fund Allocation (ADD) as part of village fiscal authority. The village government uses revenue sources to finance activities with certainty of financing (Minang et al, 2021).

Regional autonomy requires community participation in government. Participation, according to Uphof (Nurjanah et al., 2018), is a community movement involved in making decisions, implementing activities, enjoying the results, and evaluating. The community is expected to participate in development designed, organized and financed by the government for their own welfare (Ismail & Syarifuddin, 2021). Village development must develop potential, such as increasing the knowledge and skills of the population, to make maximum use of natural potential. Rural development must be balanced with urban development with a clear framework and equal government steps at various levels (Sontang, 2015). Successful development requires awareness and active participation of the community, as well as the government's role in directing, guiding, supervising and providing budgets through Village Fund Allocations (ADD) which are included in the village APBD (Subroto, 2009).

Community participation is very important for the success of planning or development programs. Without participation, the program will not run well. Participation requires public awareness of their interests and interests (Kartika, 2012). According to Adisasmita (2016), rural development faces geographical, topographical, demographic, infrastructure, access to capital and information obstacles, as well as weak human resource capabilities. An important solution is to encourage and develop community participation as an important element in development. Slamet (2014) states that factors of community participation in development include internal factors (ability and willingness of the community) and external factors (the role of officials and formal institutions). Internal factors include gender, age, education, income, livelihood and length of residence, while external factors include communication, social climate, economy, culture, opportunities and freedom of initiative.

Previous research shows factors that influence community participation in development, as done by Hadi Suroso (2014), Yusuf Manggala (2016), Arumingtyas Septi Ristiana (2020), and Dijan Rahajuni (2009). In Tata Mekar Village, community participation in development planning has not been optimal. Musrenbangdes down to the sub-district level tend to be dominated by village/district elites, so community participation is still low. Insufficient socialization of the Musrenbang and community apathy because their proposals were not given enough attention led to low participation. Based on this background, this research is entitled: "Factors Supporting Community Participation in Development in Tata Mekar Village, Pulau Laut Subdistrict, Tanjung Selayar, Kotabaru Regency."

This research focuses on development in Tata Mekar Village, Pulau Laut Subdistrict, Tanjung Selayar, Kotabaru Regency. What are the supporting factors for community participation in development planning in Tata Mekar Village, Pulau Laut Subdistrict, Tanjung Selayar, Kotabaru Regency? Analyzing the factors that encourage community participation in development planning in Tata Mekar Village, Pulau Laut Subdistrict, Tanjung Selayar, Kotabaru Regency. The benefit of this research for academics is to develop knowledge of development planning, while for practitioners it is to contribute thoughts and considerations to sub-district offices in increasing community participation in development.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is descriptive in nature with a qualitative approach. According to Sugiyono (2012), the qualitative descriptive method is based on postpositivism philosophy and is used to research objects in natural conditions, with the researcher as the main instrument. This approach aims to produce in-depth descriptions of the speech, writing, or behavior of certain individuals, groups, communities, or organizations. This research was conducted in Tata Mekar Village, Pulau Laut Tanjung Selayar District, Kotabaru Regency. The location was chosen because of its uniqueness, attractiveness and relevance to the problem under study (Hardani et al., 2020). The research subjects were the people of Tata Mekar Village.

This type of research is field research with a qualitative design. Data sources include primary data obtained directly from respondents through interviews, and secondary data obtained from sources relevant to this research. Data collection techniques are observation by direct observation in the field, direct interviews with respondents using a list of questions, and documentation by collecting data from relevant writings and documents.

Research focus includes:

- 1) Community Participation: Participation in the process of identifying problems, selecting solutions, implementing and evaluating changes.
- 2) Internal Factors: Individual characteristics that influence participation, such as age, education level, number of dependents, income, and group experience.
- 3) External Factors: The relationship between project managers and targets, service activities, and stakeholder influence.

The main instrument is the researcher himself. The resource persons consisted of the Village Head, Village Secretary, and the people of Tata Mekar Village. According to Sugiyono (2012), data analysis involves collecting, compiling and organizing data into categories to produce conclusions that are easy to understand. Analysis steps include Data Collection (Collecting data according to the results of observations and interviews), Data Reduction (Summarizing and focusing data on important things), Data Display (Presenting data in the form of tables, graphs or narrative text), and Conclusion Drawing (Summing up the data obtained, with possible changes if new evidence is discovered).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on research results, the community in Tata Mekar Village participates in planning, implementing, maintaining, utilizing, monitoring, evaluating and utilizing development results. Information was obtained from various groups with details of 10.8% women and 89.2% men, 18.1% under 30 years old, 22.9% aged 30-39 years, 33.7% aged 40-49 years, and 25.3% over 49 years old, 16.9% finished elementary school, 22.9% finished junior high school, 42.2% finished high school, and 18.1% finished college. Community participation is the participation of the

community in the process of identifying problems and potential that exist in the community, selecting and making decisions about alternative solutions to deal with problems, implementing efforts to deal with problems, and community involvement in the process of evaluating changes that occur. There are indicators of community participation in decision making can be seen in Table 1, in implementation in Table 2, in taking benefits in Table 3, and in evaluation in Table 4.

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that 10 people said they strongly disagreed or 12.0%, 22 people said they disagreed or 26.5%, 29 people said they agreed or 34.9%, who strongly agreed as many as 22 people or 26.5%. Based on Table 2, it can be seen that 7 people said they strongly disagreed or 8.4%, 28 people said they disagreed or 33.7%, 22 people said they agreed or 26.5%, who strongly agreed as many as 26 people or 31.3%. Based on Table 3, it can be seen that 6 people said they strongly disagreed or 7.2%, 24 people said they disagreed or 28.9%, 30 people said they agreed or 36.1%, who strongly agreed as many as 23 people or 27.7%. Based on Table 4, it can be seen that 7 people said they strongly disagreed or 8.4%, 26 people said they disagreed or 31.3%, 21 people said they agreed or 25.3%, who said they strongly agreed as many as 29 people or 34.9%.

Table 1. Participation in Decision Making

No	Information	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly disagree	10	12.0
2	Don't agree	22	26.5
3	Agree	29	34.9
4	Strongly agree	22	26.5
	Amount	83	100

Table 2. Participation in Implementation

No	Information	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly disagree	7	8.4
2	Don't agree	28	33.7
3	Agree	22	26.5
4	Strongly agree	26	31.3
	Amount	83	100

Table 3. Participation in Benefit Taking

No	Information	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly disagree	6	7.2
2	Don't agree	24	28.9
3	Agree	30	36.1
4	Strongly agree	23	27.7
	Amount	83	100

Table 4 Participation in Evaluation

No	Information	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly disagree	7	8.4
2	Don't agree	26	31.3
3	Agree	21	25.3
4	Strongly agree	29	34.9
	Amount	83	100

The community is involved in village development planning deliberations starting from the village level (Musrenbangdus) to the village level (Musrenbangdes), by providing contributions in the form of energy, ideas or thoughts. Community participation can be seen in the implementation of development with contributions in the form of energy, property and expertise in activities such as making drains and culverts, as well as providing food and drinks

during activities. The community plays a role in maintaining and utilizing development results, showing a sense of ownership and responsibility for the infrastructure being built. Community involvement in monitoring and evaluating development is carried out together with village officials to ensure compliance with the initial plan. The community accepts and utilizes development results, such as road improvements, which shows acceptance and support for the development projects being carried out.

Community participation is influenced by several internal and external factors. Internal factors include participation varies between men and women, participation increases with age, higher education encourages more active participation, people with high incomes tend to make material donations, while those with low incomes are more often physically involved, type of work influences free time for participate, and the longer you stay in the village, the higher the sense of belonging and participation. Meanwhile, external factors include good communication between residents and village leaders to increase participation, an environment that supports social participation, a social structure that allows participation, and an environment that encourages initiative and creativity.

Development is not only carried out by the government, but also requires participation from various elements of society to achieve shared prosperity and prosperity. The success of development in rural areas reflects the success of national development. Therefore, the success of national development can be measured from village level development.

Internal factors that influence community participation come from within the community group itself, namely the individuals and group units within it (Slamet, 2014). Individual behavior is closely related to sociological characteristics such as age, gender, knowledge, occupation, or income (Karim et al., 2017). Theoretically, there is a relationship between individual characteristics and participation levels, such as age, education level, type of work, length of time as a member of society, and income (Tumber, 2017; Turnip & Alie, 2015). Individual involvement in development activities greatly influences participation. Internal factors come from the community group itself, namely individuals and group units within it (Prasojo, 2004; Maujud, 2017). Individual behavior is closely related to sociological characteristics such as education and income (Heriyadi et al., 2016). Theoretically, there is a relationship between individuals and the level of participation, such as the length of time they have been members of the community, type of work, and active involvement of the community in various development activities, which greatly influence the level of participation (Deviyanti, 2013).

To realize development success, the initiative and creativity of community members born from awareness and responsibility as humans living in society are very important. Community participation in development involves active involvement in the process of determining development directions, strategies and policies implemented by the government. This participation mainly occurs in political and social processes, where relations between interest groups in society strongly support its implementation.

External factors that influence community participation include stakeholders, namely all parties who have an interest and have an influence on the program. Key stakeholders are those who have significant influence or an important position for the success of the program (Ismail, 2016). External factors that influence community participation include leadership and communication factors (Suroso et al., 2014). Leadership is one of the determining factors for the success and sustainability of village development plans, because the leader functions as a controller and determines the direction of development (Krisjuyani, 2022). Leaders also have

the ability to motivate the community to simultaneously carry out activities directed at achieving development goals (Prayudi, 2022).

Based on theory, in providing motivation to the community, the village head provides motivation through pamphlets and outreach per RT/RW, with the hope that the community will feel that the village is a collective property and will be moved to participate in village development. Communication factors, ideas, ideas, policies and new plans will receive support if they are known and understood by the public (Tjokroamidjojo, 2016). Communication between the village government and the community is included in two-way communication. If there are additional funds from level I or sudden requests that must be included in the RPJMDes, proposals from the community will still be prioritized.

Submission of ideas and ideas by the community often emphasizes the interests of each RW, while these proposals must be adjusted to the budget. The village government prioritizes proposals based on community needs, not community desires, taking into account the available budget. Other proposals remain on the agenda, and if they have not been included in the RPJMDes, they will wait their turn to be included in the RPJMDes in the next five years. The evaluation carried out by the community only takes the form of checking that their proposals have been realized, while the control is directly handled by the village development team.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, community participation in development in Tata Mekar Village, Pulau Laut Subdistrict, Tanjung Selayar is supported by internal and external factors. Internal factors include gender, age, education level, income level, livelihood, and length of residence. External factors include intensive communication, social, economic and cultural climate, as well as opportunities and freedom to participate and be creative. It is recommended that Tata Mekar Village increase community participation by paying attention to these two factors, and that further research can deepen the analysis by increasing the number of informants.

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