



Jurnal Manajemen dan Bisnis

Vol. 12, No. 2, Dec 2023, pp. 240-245

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indragiri (STIE-I) Rengat

<https://journal.stieindragiri.ac.id/index.php/jmbi/issue/view/35>

ANALYSIS OF INDEPENDENT VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN RENGAT DISTRICT INDRAGIRI HULU REGENCY

^{1)Yusnedi} ^{2)Heriasman}

¹⁾ Institut Teknologi Dan Bisnis Indragiri

yusnedi@stieindragiri.ac.id, heriasman@stieindragiri.ac.id

Abstract

Community participation in village development activities is very important to pay attention to. The aim of this research is to analyze community participation in building independent villages in Rengat District, Indragiri Hulu Regency. Qualitative descriptive research methods were used in this research with data collection techniques using observation, documentation and interviews. The stages of data analysis carried out were data reduction, data display (data presentation), and conclusion drawing/verification. The research results show that community participation in building an independent village in Rengat District, Indragiri Hulu Regency is considered not optimal, seen from the aspects of (1) Community participation in the planning process; (2) Community participation in implementing development programs; (3) Community participation in creating jobs; and (4) Community participation in increasing economic business activities.

Keywords: *Community participation, independent village development.*

INTRODUCTION

Support in realizing the vision of the Village Law is to develop an Indonesian society that is independent and has personality. Village reform is a necessity that must be achieved through Law Number 6 of 2014 and its derivative laws and regulations. In order to support the implementation of regional development management, it is absolutely necessary to increase the capacity of regional government officials and civil society organizations so that they can take appropriate roles in democratic interactions and comprehensive development processes.

Development in this era of decentralization must have more dimensions of increasing human resources so that they can provide appropriate services to the community and be able to manage natural resources in a sustainable manner. Direct community participation is very necessary and needs to continue to be strengthened and expanded.

The term participation is not just rhetoric, but is actually actualized in various development activities and policy making. The long-term success of government depends not only on public satisfaction with the services provided, but also on the interest, participation and support of the community. A healthy democracy depends on how the public gets good information and can influence government decision making.

Nowadays, in developing villages, community participation must be prioritized. Providing opportunities for the community to participate is one component of achieving intensive development. Without the support and participation of the population, development

will not be successful. Like the conditions that occur in Rengat District, Indragiri Hulu Regency, community participation in development activities in several villages in Rengat District, Indragiri Hulu Regency still appears to be low. Of the 16 (sixteen) existing subdistricts and villages, several villages still see low community participation in the village development process, such as in Kampung Besar Kota sub-district, Kampung Besar Opposite, Kampung Dagang sub-district, Sungai Guntung downstream village, Sungai Guntung Tengah village and Banyan River Village.

The low level of community participation can be seen in the implementation of the Indragiri Regency government's flagship program, namely the Great Farmers' Stalls for Superior Products (Patah Hips) program. Community participation in the implementation of government programs is also still limited to mere participation, such as in Development Planning Conferences (Musrebang) or Village Conferences (Mudes). This is due to a lack of public awareness, accompanied by low understanding due to the low level of public education. Another factor that influences the lack of community participation in Rengat District is that, in general, people work as farmers and many also work outside the village.

Based on the background that has been stated, the aim of this research is to analyze community participation in building independent villages in Rengat District, Indragiri Hulu Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The first research conducted by Kristina Korniti Kila (2017), examined the management of village fund allocations in increasing community empowerment, while this research was conducted to increase community development and empowerment.

The second research conducted by Elysabeth Permatasari, Sopanah, Khojanah Hasan (2018), researched with the aim of analyzing accountability and transparency as the basis for implementing development and community empowerment, while this research was conducted to determine the management of village fund allocation in increasing development and community empowerment.

The third research conducted by Marselina Ara Lili (2018), examined the management of village fund allocations in an effort to increase economic development, while in this research it was aimed at increasing development and community empowerment.

The fourth research conducted by Intania Nella Mawitjere, Michael Mantiri, Ventje Kasenda (2016), examined the management of village fund allocations guided by Regent's Regulation Number 34 of 2015, while this research was guided by Jombang Regent's Regulation (PERBUP) Number 21 of 2017

RESEARCH METHODS

Qualitative descriptive research methods were used in this research to describe and explain the state of village development in Rengat District, Indragiri Hulu Regency through community participation in order to achieve an independent village.

The type of data used is primary data (main data) sourced from research informants through interviews, observation and documentation, as well as secondary data obtained through intermediary media from literature, notes or historical reports from the Indragiri Hulu Regency government and the Government. Village in Rengat District.

Data collection techniques used observation, documentation, and interviews with informants for this research, namely the Indragiri Hulu Regency Community and Village Empowerment Service, Rengat District Village Local Facilitators, Rengat District Regional Government (District Head and Village Head), and community leaders. The stages of data analysis carried out are data reduction, data display (data presentation), and conclusion

drawing/verification

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this research outline the research findings analyzed, based on:

- (1) Community participation in the planning process;
- (2) Community participation in implementing development programs;
- (3) Community participation in creating jobs; And
- (4) Community participation in increasing economic business activities

Community participation in the planning process

The following are some of the results of interviews regarding community participation in the development planning process, as conveyed by the Acting Village Head: "Planning to prepare the RPJMD begins with deliberations at the hamlet level. This is where the community plays a role in exploring ideas. The hamlet head collaborates with the RT/RW and community leaders in his hamlet to explore ideas and look for potential in their respective hamlets. "Review of the results of the analysis of these programs which are then proposed during the village Musreimbang."

The Village Head also said:

"As far as we have observed, the community has carried out its role well. This is very helpful for the village government. Participatory planning in this idea exploration uses 3 (three) study tools, namely village sketches, institutions, and seasonal calendars. "It is important to carry out preparation at the lowest level, because the ones who know the conditions and needs in each hamlet are the RT/RW."

Furthermore, the Village Head said:

"Musdus proposes needs and conveys the aspirations of the community. The problems encountered in the hamlet gave rise to a long list which was then classified. Programs that are the main priority are placed in the first year, second year and so on. "The Village RPJM which involves community participation in this hamlet is very effective and efficient in dealing with every problem in the village."

The results of the interview with the sub-district head said:

"By involving the community, we are empowering them. This means that the program we deliver can be well received. "Furthermore, from this process they not only gain experience but also contribute to their region."

Based on several interview results, it shows that the participatory planning process has been implemented in almost all levels of village government in Indragiri Hulu Regency. Village planning starts from the preparation of the Village RPJM for 6 years which is then revitalized into the Village RKPD for the village work plan for each year. Before submitting it to the village level MUSRENBANG, community leaders first explored ideas in their respective hamlets.

Local people seem to really know what they need and that they have the right and ability to do so. express his thoughts and desires. If development projects and programs implemented at the local level are based on decisions taken by the community themselves, then the program will be more relevant and better touch the problems and needs felt by the community. This bottom-up planning is the right step to address community concerns. And in general in Rengat District, the community responded well to the government's intention to involve them in the development planning process.

Community participation in implementing development programs

The following are some of the results of interviews regarding community participation in implementing development programs, as stated by the Acting Village Head, that:

"For the physical development program, we don't involve that many people. For example, for the construction of roads or drainage in a hamlet, the workers come from the hamlet concerned. "Automatically, efforts will be made to empower the community evenly by distributing work like that."

Likewise, the results of an interview with one of the community leaders in Des, that: "It is very good to involve the community in the process of implementing village government development programs, because between the government and the community more effective communication will be created along with the meetings that are created."

Based on several interview results, it shows that only a small portion of the community participates in implementing the physical program, meaning that community participation in implementing the program is still not good. It can also be seen that the community feels the benefits of the government's openness in involving them. From this engagement process, communication is created and building togetherness between the government and the people in the region to work together to build a better life in the country. Through this community participation, it is hoped that it can be a reflection for the Rengat Village government to have more direct contact with the community in order to provide the best possible public services.

Community participation in creating jobs

The following are some of the results of interviews regarding community participation in creating jobs, as stated by the Acting Head of Rengat Village, that:

"People seem to have been able to read the opportunities that are before their eyes. During the RT/RW Regional Regulation on Determining the Rengat District as Preparation, we saw that many residents had the courage to build home businesses using their own yard. We consider this very positive, because indirectly they have helped the government create jobs for local communities as well as help overcome the problem of poverty."

The Acting Village Head further said that:

"In Rengat District, there are various companies that were started by local people and over the last few years have developed very rapidly. We consider this development to be something positive and needs to be supported. "When small companies that are sufficiently developed are able to employ 1-10 native workers from Pattalassang District, it means that the community has contributed to creating jobs."

Based on several interview results, it shows that people's awareness of creating their own jobs has begun to appear. This is proven by the many variations and types of businesses built by the local community. Apart from that, the workers who are empowered are also indigenous people who live in Rengat District itself. This is certainly a breath of fresh air, that Rengat District has been able to open up employment opportunities for the surrounding community.

Based on observations, those that absorb the most workers are not only companies that have been around for more than 10 years, such as minimarkets, building materials or other materials stores. However, it is certain that all types of businesses in the culinary sector will be absorbed from the local community.

Community participation in increasing economic business activities

"What we have observed so far is that to support the development of people's home businesses, the government has made it easier for them in terms of obtaining business permits. The business license issued by the village government is usually used as collateral to apply for funds to a credit bank. People who have the awareness to build a business to improve their family's economy usually use the land in their own yard. "This land use can be seen along the road starting from the border of Sombaopu District to the end of the Rengat axis road."

Based on several interview results, it shows that the opportunity to develop the potential of local community resources is still large even though the challenges faced are also quite large. These challenges relate to human resource capacity, capital, work networks and government networks.

The development of local economic enterprises as a poverty alleviation strategy, the poor community as an asset that has the potential to become a major force in spurring regional economic development if human potential can be mobilized and developed.

Poverty alleviation using a local economic business development approach can encourage and stimulate the creation of an entrepreneurial spirit in society and the growth of economic potential. To overcome the problem of poverty, an appropriate, effective and efficient model is needed, realized in various integrated and sustainable empowerment programs. The local economic development model cannot be separated from efforts to accommodate the aspirations and real needs of poor communities

CONCLUSION

Whether a village is independent or not can be seen from the level of community participation. The more independent a village is, the less government work there is. Community participation in building independent villages in Rengat District, Regency is considered not optimal, in terms of aspects

- (1) Community participation in the planning process;
- (2) Community participation in implementing development programs;
- (3) Community participation in creating jobs; and
- (4) Community participation in increasing economic business activities.

The government needs to increase outreach at the village level down to the hamlets, so that community participation in building independent villages can run optimally.

LIMITATION & FURTHER RESEARCH

Considering the limitations of time and data, researchers limited their research to the following aspects:

- (1) Community participation in the planning process;
- (2) Community participation in implementing development programs;
- (3) Community participation in creating jobs; and
- (4) Community participation in increasing economic business activities

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Give thanks and gratitude to God Almighty, because with His blessing and mercy, I was able to complete this scientific paper. I realize that without help and guidance from various parties, it would be quite difficult for me to complete this scientific paper. Therefore I would like to thank:

- (1) Mr. H. Raja Marwan Indra Sahputra, SE. M.Si as Chancellor of ITB Indragiri
- (2) Mr Ziko Fransinata, SS.MM, DR. Aris Triyono, SE.MM and Gerhana Adjie, SE.MM as Vice Rector I, II and III ITB Indragiri
- (3) All parties who can be mentioned one by one

REFERENCES

- Agustino, Leo. (2012). *Dasar-Dasar Kebijakan Publik*. Alfabeta, Bandung.
- Creswell, J. W. (2010). *Research design: pendekatan kualitatif, kuantitatif, dan mixed*. Yogyakarta: PT Pustaka Pelajar.
- Edward III, (1980). *Implementation Public Policy*. Washington DC: Congressional Quarter Press.
- Hapsari, S. K. (2016). *Pencegahan Kematian Ibu dan Anak melalui Pendekatan Strategi Komunikasi pada Program EMAS (Expanding Maternal and Neonatal Survival)*. Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi, 14(3).
- Hardisman, H. (2011). Pembangunan Terestegrasi sebagai Pendekatan Pemecahan Masalah Kesehatan di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Andalas*, 5(2), 94-99.
- Jones, C. O. (1996). Pengantar Kebijaksanaan Publik (Public Policy), Terjemahan Ricky Ismanto. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.
- Mahsyar, A. (2014). The Interaction Model Between Street-Level Bureaucrats and the Public in Health Service Provision at Puskesmas. *Bisnis & Birokrasi Journal*, 21(1), 44-48.
- Mitra, M. (2012). (Masih) Masalah Kesehatan Masyarakat di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kesehatan Komunitas*, 1(4), 170-170.
- Nainggolan, O., Hapsari, D., & Indrawati, L. (2016). Pengaruh Akses ke Fasilitas Kesehatan terhadap Kelengkapan Imunisasi Baduta (Analisis Riskesdas 2013). *Media Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan*, 26(1), 15-28. Nugroho, Riant. (2014). *Public Policy*. Jakarta: PT. Elex Media Komputindo.
- Pranata, S., Pratiwi, N. L., & Rahanto, S. (2011). Pemberdayaan masyarakat di bidang kesehatan, gambaran peran kader posyandu dalam upaya penurunan angka kematian ibu dan bayi di kota Manado dan Palangkaraya. *Buletin Penelitian Sistem Kesehatan*, 14(2).
- Sampoerno, Does. (2008). Membangun Bangsa yang Sehat Produktif KESMAS, *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional* Vol. 3, No. 1.
- Saputra, W., Fanggidae, V., & Mafthuchan, A. (2013). Efektivitas kebijakan daerah dalam penurunan angka kematian ibu dan bayi. *Kesmas: National Public Health Journal*, 7(12), 531-537.
- Suwitri, S. (2008). Jejaring Kebijakan Dalam Perumusan Kebijakan Publik, Suatu Kajian Tentang Perumusan Kebijakan Penanggulangan Banjir Dan Rob Pemerintah Kota. *Jurnal Delegasi, Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi, STIA Banjarmasin*, 6(3), 01-32.