



Jurnal Manajemen dan Bisnis
Vol. 12, No. 1, June 2023, pp. 58-65
Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indragiri (STIE-I) Rengat
<https://journal.stieindragiri.ac.id/index.php/jmbi/issue/view/32>

ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT VILLAGE IN REGAT DISTRICT

Yusnedi¹⁾, Fitria Ningsih²⁾

¹⁾²⁾ Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis Indragiri, Program Studi Manajemen
e-mail: yusnedi@stieindragiri.ac.id e-mail: f.ningsih2008@gmail.com
Submitted: 2023.06.01 Reviewed: 2023.06.20 Accepted: 2023.06.29
<https://doi.org/10.34006/jmbi.v11i2.593>

Abstract

Community participation in village development activities is very important to note. The purpose of this study was to analyze community participation in building an independent village in Rengat District, Indragiri Hulu Regency. Descriptive qualitative research methods used in this study with data collection techniques using observation, documentation, and interviews. Stages of data analysis performed are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing / verification. The results showed that community participation in building independent villages in Rengat District, Indragiri Hulu Regency was considered not optimal, seen from the aspects (1) Community participation in the planning process; (2) Community participation in implementing development programs; (3) Community participation in creating employment; and (4) Community participation in increasing economic business activities.

Keywords: *Community participation, independent village development*

Abstraksi

Partisipasi masyarakat dalam Pembangunan Desa Mandiri adalah wujud dari Visi Undang-Undang Desa yaitu mengembangkan masyarakat Indonesia yang mandiri dan berkepribadian sangat penting untuk diteliti. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pembangunan Desa Mandiri di Kecamatan Rengat Kabupaten Indragiri Hulu. Metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini dengan teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi, dokumentasi, dan wawancara. Tahapan analisis data yang dilakukan, adalah reduksi data, data display (penyajian data), dan conclusion drawing/verification. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa partisipasi masyarakat dalam pembangunan desa mandiri di Kecamatan Rengat Kabupaten Indragiri Hulu dinilai belum optimal, dilihat dari aspek (1) Partisipasi masyarakat dalam proses perencanaan; (2) Partisipasi masyarakat dalam pelaksanaan program pembangunan; (3) Partisipasi masyarakat dalam menciptakan lapangan kerja; dan (4) Partisipasi masyarakat dalam meningkatkan kegiatan usaha ekonomi.

Keywords: *Partisipasi Masyarakat, Pembangunan Desa Mandiri.*

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 must that must be pursued through Law Number 6 of 2014 and its derivative laws and regulations.

In order to support the implementation of regional development management, it is imperative to increase the capacity of regional government officials and civil society

organizations so that they can take an appropriate role in democratic interactions and the development process in a comprehensive manner. Development in this decentralization era 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 needed and needs to be continuously strengthened and expanded..

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

In the development of villages in the modern era, it is necessary to prioritize community participation. Providing opportunities for the community to participate is one of the components to achieve development as a whole. Without the support and participation of the community, development will not succeed. Such is the condition that occurred in Rengat District, Indragiri Hulu Regency.

Community participation in the implementation of development in several villages in Rengat District, Indragiri Hulu Regency is still low. Of the 16 (villages and sub-districts) that exist, several villages still show low community participation in the village development process, such as in Pulau Gajah Village, Pasir Kemilu Village, and Rantau Mapesai Village.

The low level of community participation can be seen in the implementation of the Indragiri Hulu Regency government's flagship programs, namely the Women-Friendly Village and Caring for Children (DRPPA) program and "Rhythm of the Village" with an extension of Mrs. Rezita greeting the Village. Community participation in the implementation of government programs is still limited to mere participation, such as in Development Planning Meetings (Musrembang) or Village Consultations (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 affects the low level of community participation in Rengat Subdistrict is because in general the community works as farmers and many also work outside the village.

Based on the background that has been stated, the purpose of this research is to analyze community participation in the Development of Independent Villages in Rengat District, Indragiri Hulu Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Village Development Concept

Siagian (2005: 108), explains that village development is the whole process of a series of efforts carried out within the village environment with the aim of increasing the standard of living of the village community and increasing welfare in the village. Village development with its various problems is development that takes place in touch with common interests.

Kartasmita (2001: 66), says that the essence of national development is the human being himself who is the center point of all development efforts and what will be built is his

ability and strength as executor and what will be built is his ability and strength as executor and driver of development.

In essence village development is carried out by the community together with the government, especially in providing guidance, direction, coaching assistance, and supervision so that the ability of the community can be increased in an effort to raise their standard of living and welfare.

The village development goals are: (1) Improving services in land matters and processing land issues within the boundaries of district authority; (2) Strengthening management of spatial use and control of spatial use to create an efficient, effective and sustainable living environment; (3) Improving the quality of safe, comfortable and healthy settlements; (4) Improving regional infrastructure in underdeveloped, remote and border areas; (5) Improving the quality of development planning in regions and regions; (6) Improving the regional economy for the welfare of the community and tackling disparities between regions; and (7) Rural development.

Independent Village Concept

An independent village is a village that can meet its own needs without depending on government assistance. Several factors influence a village towards an independent village, namely potential human resources, potential natural resources, potential buyers (markets), institutions, and local culture.

The concept of an independent village is an integrated concept-based rural development pattern starting from the input sub-system, primary production sub-system, product processing sub-system, marketing sub-system, and support service sub-system. The development that will be carried out in independent villages is developing economic, social and environmental potential in villages, developing business independence and entrepreneurship in villages, developing the quality of human resources and strengthening village community institutions, as well as developing networks and partnerships. The benefits of an independent village are the development of the village's potential to improve the welfare of the community in its area through job creation, increased economic and cultural business activities based on local wisdom in the village, increased village independence in carrying out development activities, and reduced regional development disparities between villages and villages. city.

Community Participation Concept

Davis (Ndraha, 1987: 37), defines participation as a mental and emotional drive that moves them to achieve goals and be jointly responsible. Nelson (Bryant & White, 1982: 206), mentions 2 (two) types of participation, namely participation between fellow citizens or members of an association called horizontal participation and participation carried out by subordinates and superiors, between clients and patrons, or between the community as a whole with government which is called vertical participation.

Cohen and Uphoff (1977: 3), stated that participation can be output development and is also an input, because if the people concerned are not given the opportunity to participate in the development of a project in their village, then the project is not essentially a village

development project.

Talking about community participation in development, one will find quite varied definitions of understanding, in line with the broad scope of the use of this concept in development discourse. Mikkelsen (1999) cited Soetomo (2013: 473), for example, believes that there are six different interpretations and meanings about participation, namely: (1) Participation is a voluntary contribution from the community to the project without participating in decision making; (2) Participation is an effort to make the community more sensitive in increasing their willingness to accept and their ability to respond to development projects; (3) Participation is an active process which implies that the person or group concerned takes the initiative and uses the freedom to do so; (4) Participation is strengthening dialogue between the local community and staff in carrying out project preparation, implementation and monitoring, in order to obtain information regarding the local context and social impacts; and (5) Participation is community involvement in self-development, life and their environment.

In this study, in order to analyze community participation in the development of an independent village in Rengat District, Indragiri Regency, it will be reviewed from: (1) Community participation in the planning process; (2) Community participation in the implementation of development programs; (3) Community participation in creating jobs; and (4) Community participation in increasing economic business activities.

RESEARCH METHODS

A qualitative descriptive research method was used in this study to describe and describe 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, records, 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 study, namely the Community and Village Empowerment Office of Indragiri Hulu Regency, Local Facilitators of Rengat District Village, Regional Government of Rengat District (District Head, Lurah 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 study describe the research findings that were analyzed, based on:

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

Community participation in the planning process

Following are some of the results of interviews related to community participation in the development planning process, as conveyed by the Acting Head of Rengat Village:

“Planning for preparing the RPJMD begins with a deliberation at the sub-village level.

This is where the community plays a role in exploring ideas. The hamlet head works closely with the RT/RW and community leaders in the hamlet to explore ideas and seek potential in their respective hamlets. Discuss the results of the analysis of these programs which will then be proposed during the village Musreimbang.

The Head of Sunggumanai Village also said:

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

Furthermore, the Head of Pulau Gajah Village said:

"Musdus proposes needs and conveys the aspirations of the community. The problems found in the hamlet gave birth to a long list which was then classified. Programs that are the top 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 an interview with the District Head of Rengat said:

"By involving the community, it means empowering them. That is, the program that we convey can be well received. Furthermore, from that 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 carried out in almost all levels of village government in Indragiri Hulu Regency. Planning from the village 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 presenting 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 they have the right and ability to express their thoughts and desires. If development projects and programs implemented at the local level are based on decisions taken by the community itself, then the program will be more relevant and more in touch with the problems and needs felt by the community. Planning from below is the right step to address community concerns. And in general in Rengat District, the community responds well to the government's intention to involve them in the development planning process.

Community participation in the implementation of development programs

Following are some of the results of interviews related to community participation in the implementation of development programs, as conveyed by the Acting Head of Pattalassang Village, that:

"For the physical development program, we don't involve so many people. For example, for the construction of roads or drainage in a hamlet, the workers come from the hamlet concerned. Automatically, community empowerment is sought evenly by carrying out such a division of work.

Likewise the results of an interview with one of the community leaders in Rantau

Mapesay Village, that:

"It is very good to involve the community in the process of implementing the village government development program, 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 the implementation of the physical program, meaning that community participation in program implementation is still not good.

It can also be seen that the people themselves feel the benefits of the government's openness in involving them. From this process of involvement, communication is created and builds togetherness between the government and the people in the region to work together to build a better life as a nation. Through this community participation, it is hoped that it can be a reflection for the Pattalassang Village government to have a lot of 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 related to community participation in creating jobs, as stated by the Acting Village Head, that:

"The community seems to have been able to read the opportunities that are in front of their eyes. When the RT/RW Perda on the Designation of Rengat District as Preparation for the Riau Province MTQ Arena in Rengat Indragiri Hulu, we saw many residents who had the courage to build a home-based business by utilizing their own yards. We value this very positively, because indirectly they have helped the government to create jobs for local people as well as help overcome the problem of poverty."

The Village Head further said that:

"In Rengat District, there are various companies that were initiated by the local community and have developed very rapidly over the past few years. We consider this development something positive and need to be supported. When small companies that are already quite developed are able to employ 1-5 original workers from Rengat District, it means that the community has contributed to creating jobs."

Based on several interview results, it shows that people's awareness to create their own jobs has begun to appear. Evidenced by the many variations and types of businesses built by the local community. In addition, the empowered workforce is also indigenous people who live in Rengat District itself. This is certainly a breath of fresh air, that the District of Rengat has been able to open jobs for the people around it.

Based on observations, it is not only companies that have been established for more than 5 years, such as minimarkets, building materials stores or other materials, which absorb the most workers. However, it is certain that all types of businesses in the culinary field are absorbed from the local community.

Community participation in increasing economic business activities

The following are some of the results of interviews related to community participation in increasing economic business activities, as stated by village community leaders, that :

"What we have observed so far, to support the development of community home-based businesses, the government provides convenience for them in terms of obtaining business

licenses. Business licenses issued by the village government are usually used as collateral to apply for funds to credit banks. People who are aware of building a business to improve their family's economy usually use the land in their own yard. The use of this land can be seen along the road starting from the border of Sombaopu District to the end of the main road.

Based on several interview results, it shows that the opportunity to develop the potential of local community resources is still large, although the challenges faced are also quite large. These challenges are related to the capacity of human resources, capital, work networks, and government networks. Development of local economic enterprises as a poverty alleviation strategy, the poor 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 with 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 to be realized in various programs. integrated and sustainable empowerment. The local economic development model is inseparable from efforts to accommodate the aspirations and real needs of the poor.

CONCLUSION

Independent or not a village can be seen from the level of community participation. The more independent a village, the less government jobs. Community participation in building an independent village in Rengat District, Indragiri Hulu Regency is considered not optimal, from the aspects of (1) Community participation in the planning process; (2) Community participation in the implementation of 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 to sub-village level, so that community participation in building an independent village can run optimally

LIMITATION & FURTHER RESEARCH

Opportunities to develop the potential of local community resources are still great even though the challenges faced are also quite large. These challenges are related to the capacity of human resources, capital, work networks, and government networks. Development of local economic enterprises as a poverty alleviation strategy, the poor 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 with 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 to be realized in various programs.

REFERENCES

- Agustino, Leo. (2012). *Dasar-Dasar Kebijakan Publik*. Alfabeta, Bandung.
- Arisandy, W. (2015). *Strategi Dinas Kesehatan dalam Meningkatkan Kualitas Pelayanan Kesehatan melalui Metode CRC (Citizen Report Card) di Kota Surabaya*. (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Airlangga).
- Creswell, J. W. (2010). *Research design: pendekatan kualitatif, kuantitatif, dan mixed*. Yogyakarta: PT Pustaka Pelajar.

- Damopolii, R. V. (2016). Implementasi Kebijakan Pemerintah Daerah dalam Pelayanan Kesehatan Masyarakat (Studi di Kecamatan). *Jurnal Politico*, Volume 3 Nomor 1.
- 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 i*
- Hardisman, H. (2011). Pembangunan Terestegrasi sebagai Pendekatan Pemecahan Masalah Kesehatan di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Andalas*, 5(2), 94-99.
- Iskandarsyah, M. N. (2016). Pelaksanaan Strategi Promosi Kesehatan dalam Program Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat (PHBS) Tatanan Rumah Tangga di Puskesmas Puuwatu Kota Kendari Tahun 2015. *Jurusan Kesehatan Masyarakat Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Halu Oleo*, Vol.1, No.1.
- 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 dibidang 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.