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COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DELIBERATIONS IN MARAWI VILLAGE, PINRANG REGENCY, INDONESIA

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Abstract

This study aims to discover community participation, development planning deliberations, and how community participation is in development planning deliberations in Marawi Village, Pinrang Regency, Indonesia. The population in this study was 1,371 heads of families where the sampling used was probability sampling, with a random sampling technique using the Taro Yamane formula with an error level of 10% so that a sample of 93 respondents was obtained. This research uses descriptive and associative methods with quantitative research types. Data collection techniques were used through observation, questionnaires, interviews, and literature studies. The data analysis techniques used are frequency tabulation analysis and simple regression analysis with the help of the SPSS 20.0 for Windows program. This study's results showed the average percentage of community participation in the "playing a role" category. The average value of the percentage of development planning deliberations with the category "good". Then there is an influence between community participation in the discussion of development planning, so it can be said that the impact of community participation on the discussion of development planning is "low".

Keywords: Community Participation, Deliberations, Development Planning

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Introduction

The concept of deliberation shows that development planning deliberations forums are participatory and dialogical. Deliberation is a term that means a forum to discuss something and end up making agreements or joint decision-making, not seminars or dissemination of information. (Cislaghi et al., 2016; Brear, 2020)

The development planning deliberations process should not be structured as a ceremonial event in which half or most of the time is filled with speeches or speeches. The essence of development planning deliberations is the active participation of citizens. Based on the Marawi Lurah Government Letter Number: 005/04/KM/I/2019 Regarding the Invitation to Development Planning Deliberation, only a few people were present at the development planning deliberations activity, this is evidenced by the minutes or list of attendees at the development planning deliberations event that was held. This results in the priority details of development plans in the village that should be proposed and submitted directly by the community are more likely to be taken over by the elites in Marawi Village so that the community does not feel the right development because it is not by what the community wants, due to enthusiastic participation or the presence of the community is not Pascual in the preparation of regional development plans through mechanisms development planning deliberations in the village. So that it has an impact on the process of providing inputs in the context of regional development, the community is faced with a ceremonial development planning deliberations event where these inputs are given to the government in the form of proposals or activity documents with a predetermined budget, then the local community tends to entrust the results of the planning to the village and sub-district governments. They considered what was discussed at the meeting to be merely ceremonial because the results of planning in the priority of activities that had been set were not in line with what was desired and even needed from the community, the phenomenon became a general description obtained by researchers. Meanwhile, in the concept of ideal community participation, there are 4 forms of community participation proposed by Yadav: 1) participation in decision-making, 2) participation in the implementation of activities, 3) participation in development monitoring and evaluation, and 4) Participation in the utilization of development results. (Narayan, 2018; Agossou et al., 2000; Nah et al., 2016)

Literature Review

Community Participation

The essence of community participation is community involvement in decision-making processes that concern the interests of the community, Mikkelsen suggested that community participation is the involvement and involvement of community members in development which includes activities in planning and implementing (implementing) development programs. (Clark & Wise, 2018; Usadolo & Caldwell, 2016; Revell & Dinnie, 2020).

In development activities, community participation is a manifestation of community awareness, concern, and responsibility for the importance of development that aims to improve their quality of life, so that people realize that development activities are not an obligation of the government itself but demand community involvement. Yadav stated that 4 types of activities show community participation, namely: Participation in decision-making, Participation in the implementation of activities, Participation in development monitoring and evaluation, and Participation in the utilization of development results. (Mustanir & Yasin, 2018; Rolfe, 2016; Nah et al., 2016; Toowichien & Sintao, 2022)

Development Planning

In general, development planning is a way technique or method to achieve development goals precisely, purposefully, and efficiently according to the circumstances of the country or region concerned. Development planning is an intervention in a series of social events to

improve the existing series of events and activities with the aim of 1) increase efficiency and rationality, 2) improve institutional and professional roles, and 3) change or expand options to lead to a higher level of well-being for all citizens.

Development planning is a process of developing community capacity in the long term, so it requires proper and accurate planning. Arthur W. Lewis in defines development planning as a collection of development policies and programs to stimulate the public and private sectors to use the resources provided more productively. (Latif et al., 2019; Erdiaw-Kwasie & Acheampong, 2018; Lewis, 1966; Kalawong et al., 2018; Mitprasat & Chansilp, 2018).

The definition of development planning is a series of activities carried out to compile development planning that takes place continuously and is interrelated to form a cycle. Meanwhile, Law Number 25 of 2004 straightens the understanding and implementation of development planning in Indonesia, namely the National Development Planning System (SPPN) is a unity of development planning procedures to produce long-term, medium-term, and annual development plans, which are implemented by elements of state and community organizers at the central and regional levels. (Zhang & Wang, 2019; Shen & Kee, 2017)

From several definitions and opinions regarding development planning above, the main components or elements of development planning are basically: 1) It is a planned and systematic government effort to be able to control and regulate the process of development activities. 2) Covers long-term, medium, and annual periods. 3) Concerned with variables that affect economic growth and overall development either directly or indirectly; and 4) Have a clear development target following the wishes of the community.

National development planning in Indonesia has five main objectives and functions as stated in Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, which are as follows: 1) Support coordination among development actors. 2) Ensure the creation of integration, synchronization, and synergy between regions, time, and functions of both central and regional governments. 3) Ensure linkages and consistency between planning, budgeting, implementation, and supervision. 4) Optimizing community participation in development planning; and 5) Ensure the efficient, effective, and fair use of resources.

Development Planning Deliberations (Musrenbang)

Development planning deliberation is a forum between actors to prepare national development plans and regional development plans, then development plan deliberations are forums that involve many parties openly who try together to identify and determine community development policy priorities. Sub-district Musrenbang is a sub-district stakeholder deliberation forum to obtain priority input on activities from villages and agree on cross-village activities in the sub-district as the basis for preparing the Work Plan of the District/City Regional Apparatus Work Unit in the following year. Village musrenbang is a planning forum (program) organized by public institutions, namely the village government in collaboration with residents and other stakeholders. Musrenbang means being able to build an understanding of the importance and progress of the village by photographing the potential and available development resources both from within and outside the region. Village musrenbang is an annual deliberative forum for stakeholders related to the village to agree on the next fiscal year's village work plan. In the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 114 of 2014, concerning Village Development Guidelines, what is meant by village development planning is the process of stages of activities organized by the village government by involving the Village Consultative Body (BPD) and community elements in a participatory manner to allocate and utilize existing resources to achieve village development goals. (Mustanir et al., 2022; Zhang & Wang, 2019; Hossen, 2016).

According to Sumpeno, musrenbang is a development plan with the community as a guide or model of village development that focuses on community participation in the entire development process. This approach is based on the values and spirit of gotong-royong that

have been deeply rooted in the culture of Indonesian society. Gotong-royong rests on the belief that every citizen has the right to decide and plan what is best for themselves and the environment and the best way to make it happen. (Sumpeno, 2004; Rolfe, 2016)

Broadly speaking, musrenbang contains the following meanings: 1) Planning is a series of analytical activities ranging from identifying community needs to determining development programs. 2) Environmental development planning, all programs to improve welfare, peace, prosperity, and community peace in residential environments from the RT/RW level, hamlets, and village. 3) Development planning rests on the problems, needs, aspirations, and resources of local communities. 4) A tangible manifestation of community participation in development planning.

Research Methodology

The research approach that will be used in this study is an associative descriptive method with a type of quantitative research, because of the variables to be examined and the aim is to present a structured, factual, and accurate picture of the facts about the variables studied the descriptive method is used to find out how community participation, development planning deliberations. An associative research method is research that aims to find out the relationship between two or more variables. In this study, associative methods were used to explain how community participation in development planning deliberations. The population was 1371 families. The sample was 93. Data collection techniques in this study are observation, questionnaires, and literature studies. The collected data is processed and analyzed using quantitative descriptive analysis techniques with the help of frequency tables and the SPSS 20.0 for Windows program. Measurement scale using the Likert Scale.

Research Results

Based on table 1, the average percentage of 5 question items on 4 community participation indicators is 62.63% so it can be said that community participation in Marawi Village is included in the criteria of "playing a role".

The overall frequency of the variable is 931. For the ideal number of percentage results, it can be calculated using the formula, which is:

Ideal results =
$$\frac{\text{Total frequency of answers}}{\text{Highest weighting value} * \text{number of questions} * \text{number of respondents}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1.157}{4 \times 5 \times 93} \\ &= \frac{1.157}{1.860} \\ &= 0,62 \times 100\% \\ &= 62\% \end{aligned}$$

So, the value of community participation in development planning deliberations in Marawi Village, Pinrang Regency is 62%. So that the community is declared "Role" in development planning deliberations in Marawi Village, Pinrang Regency.

Table 1 Respondents' responses on community participation indicators

Indicators	Percentage %
Participation in decision making	74.75
Participation in the implementation of activities	60.25
Participation in development monitoring and evaluation	55.5
Participation in the utilization of development results	60
Total	250.5

$$\text{Average score} = \frac{250,5}{4} = 62,63\%$$

Table 2 explains that the magnitude of the correlation value (R) is 0.357 and also explains the percentage of influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable called the coefficient of determination which is the result of the squaring R. From the results of the calculation above, a coefficient of determination (R²/R Square) of 0.127 is obtained which means that the influence of community participation variables on development planning variables is 12.7% While 87.3% was influenced by other factors. Simple regression analysis of the data shows that there is an influence between the independent variable, namely community participation, and the dependent variable, namely development planning deliberations in Marawi Village, Pinrang Regency. This is evidenced by the results of the calculation of the hypothesis test that has been carried out using a simple regression analysis with processed SPSS version 20.0 for Windows which shows a correlation value (R) of 0.357 or 35.7% which can be classified in the criteria is not good.

Table 2 Model Summary. Community participation in development planning deliberation

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.357 ^a	.127	.118	.845

a. Predictors: (Constant), Community Participation

Conclusion and Discussion

The main findings on the variable on participation in decision making, the male factor dominates so much that no women are even present except employees from the Lurah Office itself. So decision-making or delivery of ideas/ideas is monopolized by the male community. In addition, youth leaders have never participated in or attended the activity, so the proposal that entered the musrenbang activity did not have representatives from youth leaders. Then in the type of work, most people present from those who work as farmers and political elites or State Civil Apparatus (ASN), people who work as entrepreneurs, students, and domestic workers do not attend musrenbang activities. The findings of this study imply that community participation in development planning activities, especially musrenbang, is not participatory, which will eventually make most people reject the results of the decisions because they do not feel involved in making these decisions.

The percentage of community participation is 62.63% with the category "Playing a Role" The percentage value of development planning deliberations is 64.75%, and the category "Good" Based on the hypotheses and results processed using the help of the SPSS 20.0 for Windows program, it can be said that there is an influence of community participation on development planning deliberations of 35.7%, so it can be classified in the criteria of "low".

The ideal result obtained in the variable of community participation is 62.63%, meaning that 38% is influenced by other factors, namely: In the indicator of participation in decision-making, a percentage value of 74.75% was obtained, meaning that 25.25% was influenced by other factors, such as gender, which is known that the majority of musrenbang activities are attended by men and even no women are present except employees from the Lurah Office itself. So that decision-making or delivery of ideas is monopolized by the male community. The people who attended the musrenbang event were those aged >30, where youth leaders had never participated or attended the activity, so the proposal that was entered at the musrenbang activity did not have representatives from youth leaders. Then in the type of work, most of the people present work as farmers and political elites or State Civil Apparatus (ASN), people who work as entrepreneurs, students, and domestic workers do not attend

musrenbang activities. Based on the domicile of residence, the community will know better what is needed in their area, so they will enthusiastically provide input on musrenbang activities.

In the indicator of participation in the implementation of activities, a percentage value of 60.25% was obtained. This happens considering that in this indicator there are two types of implementations, namely donations in the form of labor and donations in the form of cash. Where the percentage for donations in the form of labor is greater than donations in the form of cash. In the indicator of participation in monitoring and evaluation of development, the percentage value is 55.55%. This is influenced by the indifferent attitude of the community in terms of monitoring and evaluation because the community thinks that in terms of monitoring and evaluating there is a separate part sent from the government. In the indicator of participation in the utilization of development results, a percentage value of 60% was obtained. This is because local people only tend to use facilities instead of managing them. Development results among the community are mostly based on agriculture such as drainage or waterways, farm roads, and the construction of farmer bridges, based on the results of the discussion above, it can be concluded that the indicator of participation in decision-makers plays the most role with a percentage of 74.75% and the lowest is participation in making cash contributions, which is 52%.

The ideal result obtained in the development planning deliberation indicator was 64.75%. So, 35.25% is influenced by other factors. One of them is musrenbang which is carried out inefficiently because the results of proposals from one of the neighborhoods are not prioritized and even omitted from the list of proposals when sub-district musrenbang is carried out.

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Data Availability Statement: The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

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