

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE VILLAGE RKP PLANNING PROCESS (Case Study of Pao-Pao Village Tanete Rilau Sub-District)

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Abstract

The village is the government that communicates directly with the community and is the center of government development. As such, the village government is an important part of the administration, and the village can have the power to regulate and manage the interests of the community. To achieve community participation, the government has established a forum to implement development plans, namely Muslembang. If community participation is an element of the village development process, community participation has a significant impact on decision-making. The purpose of this study is to obtain an explanatory overview of community participation in the village RKP planning process in Paopao Village, Tanete Lilau District, and to clarify what are the factors that support and hinder community participation in the village RKP planning process. to clarify. Baloo's regent. The type of research used by researchers is qualitative. The location of this survey is in Paopao Village, Tanete Lilau District, Bal Regency. Data collection methods by:

Interviews, observations, records. The data collection process used by researchers includes data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results showed that: In 2019 and 2020, community participation in the village RKP planning process in Paopao Village, Tanete Lilau District, Baru Regency, only village officials participated in the RKP design team, community empowerment executives and community members. elements were not involved. And when it comes to female participation, only one woman reaches up to 30%. Therefore, we cannot speak of participatory advice on development planning. The driving force behind community participation in her RCP planning process for her village in Paopao Village, Tanete Lilau District, Balu District, is the community's awareness of progress in village development as a form of community awareness itself. Encouragement. Prioritize. The barrier to community participation is the individual community itself. Lack of curiosity, economic factors, and the level of education in the community are also among the barriers to participating in the development surprises of Baru Regency, Tanete Lilau District and Paopao Village.

Keywords: *Community Participation, Process, Village RKP Planning, Barru Regency.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Since most of Indonesia's territory is in rural areas, villages are the government in direct contact with the community and the center of government development. Village

governments are therefore an important part of governance so that villages have the power to regulate and manage the interests of the community (Widjaja, 2003). Village development should consider the interests of the local community. Rural development is a part of national development and aims to enhance the capacity and capacity of villages to manage their economic resources efficiently in order to enhance the progress and welfare of rural communities. Village development includes not only physical development but all aspects of village community life in the areas of society, culture, education, health and human resources (Muhi, 2017).

Village governments are thought to be better placed than county governments to prioritize the needs of their communities, and in fact have much more room for maneuver. In this regard, village governments and their staff must not only strengthen the role of communities in development, but also continue to play an important role in development (Ulfah et al., 2017). Village development follows a development paradigm based on active participation of local communities. Village development requires planning so that development activities can follow predetermined patterns (Melis et al., 2016).

The National Development Planning System is a unified development planning process for preparing long-term, medium-term and annual development program plans, implemented by central and local level administrative elements with community involvement. Village development and village community development are two-way efforts of governments and communities themselves, covering all aspects of life and livelihoods (Samsir, 2020). Therefore, community participation is highly influential as it allows the community, as a party, to gain the influence and benefit of the development plan. Participation, therefore, does not mean simply participating, but playing a role in managing institutions that serve the interests of rural communities in particular. Participation is an attempt to encourage all individuals who have the right to voice their opinions in decisions that affect their lives (Sombang, 2021).

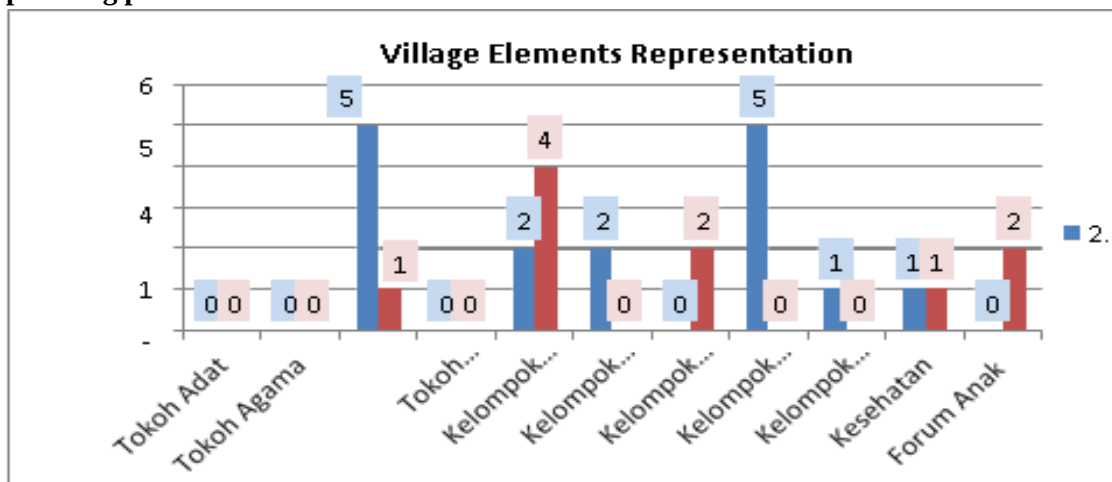
The Village Development Planning Conference is a participatory dialogue forum between village governments and other stakeholders to discuss and agree on development programs within six years for RPJMD and one year for RKP Desa. In Muslemban Village, the village government and different parts of the community work together to find ways to develop the village through village development programs.

If community participation is one of the components of the village development process, community participation has a significant impact on decision-making. Therefore, it is first necessary to increase community participation in the implementation of village development. Participation in the community functions as an input and an output in the development process. The process of community participation can be divided into her six stages: initial receipt of information, transmission of response to information, planning, implementation, evaluation and development results (Ernawati Purnaningsih, 2008). Participation is a key point when it comes to the village development process. Community

participation is a form of involvement of community members throughout development, including activities in the planning and implementation of development programs. In this case, community participation provides an opportunity for the community to voice its opinion on established plans and programs (Tahulending et al., 2018).

As community participation in decision-making increased, participation went beyond that to participate and contribute to making proposals directly for the benefit of rural communities. In relation to the importance of community participation in the planning process of the village government work plan and the planning process of the village RKP to be implemented in Muslembang village, the relationship between the expressions of the village elements can be seen as follows. can do. :

Figure 1.1 Ratio of village community elements participating in the 2019-2020 Village RKP planning process.



Source: Rkp Desa Pao-Pao, 2022

From the Figure 1.1, it can be seen that several elements of the village community were involved in the planning of the Village Government Work Plan (RKP Desa) for Paopao Village, Tanete Lilau District, Baru District. Based on available data, youth leaders and women's groups were the most engaged rural community elements in 2019. And the elements of society that did not participate at all in 2019: traditional leaders, religious leaders, educational leaders. Meanwhile, 2020 will see traditional leaders, religious leaders, fishermen's groups, women's groups, and the poor. Community participation in the village RKP planning process in Paopao Village, Tanete Lilau District, Bal Regency is sub-optimal as the participation of community elements tends to be poor.

The community's participation in the development planning process as laid out in the village government's work plan can foster a sense of ownership and ownership of the

development of the village, as it is the community that knows the problems and needs in the development of the village. Therefore very important. region. Participation is the active involvement of communities in the processes of their activities as a vehicle for promoting their participation, and communities and governments support the growth of a sense of ownership and responsibility in each program implemented. (Handayani. S, 2006). It is the community that later uses and evaluates the success or failure of development in each area. Therefore, community involvement in all development plans, implementations, and evaluation programs is necessary to achieve community success.

In the context of describing the need for community involvement and participation in the village government's work planning planning process, and in the context of writing this work, the authors raise issues encountered in Paopao Village, Tanete Lilau District, South Sulawesi. doing. Low participation of residents in the consideration and implementation of village development plans. One of the reasons for the low resident participation rate is the lack of knowledge about how to participate in the village council to participate in proposals for village development related programs to be implemented by the village government in the future.

Factors that prevent community participation include laziness, ignorance, and ignorance of change at the community member level. (City Eileen Astuti Dwiningram, 2011). The low level of community participation in RKP village planning meetings and deliberations is also due to a lack of community awareness, concern and responsibility. Apart from attending consultations and meetings to discuss and formulate a village development plan programme, only a few community representatives, such as youth representatives and some community leaders, were invited by the village government. bottom. There are several obstacles that impede the process of change. It is a disorder caused by an individual or personality (Soetomo, 2008). Based on the above background, the authors are interested in conducting a study on "Community Participation in Village RCP Planning Process" (Case of Paw Pao Village, Tanete Lilau District, Baluu District).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS

a. Participation

Participation comes from the word "participation" which can be interpreted as an activity to generate feelings and take part in the activities of an organization. In general, it can be seen that participation is community involvement in an activity in the community for the common good carried out by social institutions. Community participation is a right that belongs to every community in making a decision. The decision referred to in this case starts from the initial planning stage, the implementation stage, monitoring, environmental conservation and up to the evaluation stage. In this case the role of the community is not just to enjoy the facilities and benefits, but the community as the subject of sustainable development (Dewi, 2003). Participation can also be interpreted as an effort made by the

community in taking part in an activity both in the form of a statement or activity. For more details, community participation is community participation in every development program (Mardijono, 2008).

According to (Cohen, J.M., 1977), participation can be classified into four types, one of which is participation in decision making. Participation in decision-making, in particular in decisions relating to ideas of common interest or other joint decisions relating to ideas. This form of decision-making is the presentation of ideas and thoughts, participation in conferences, and participation in discussions held to answer or deny plans for future implementation.

b. Form of participation

There are several things the community can contribute to development. sharing money, goods, labor; sharing ideas or offering donations; and sharing decisions (Hamijoyo, 2007).

c. Facilitators and barriers to community participation

According to Hasan et al. (2020), there are several factors that support community participation.

- 1) Elements of public awareness and preparedness.
- 2) the ability to interact, discuss and exchange thoughts and ideas with others;
- 3) Attitudes towards kinship
- 4) gender.
- 5) Education level of each community.

According to Siti Irene Astuti Dwiningrum (2011), there are several barriers to community participation.

1. Factors of laziness and boredom
2. Typological aspects (certification and fraud)
3. Geographic location (dotted small islands)
4. Demographics (total population)
5. Economic factors (poor or underdeveloped villages)

d. Participatory planning

Participatory planning is planning that involves the community to solve the problem at hand. The purpose is to achieve expected conditions, create aspirations, and create a sense of belonging. So Wijaksono and Sugarto Abe (2002) express the same thing. Participatory planning is an attempt to find solutions to problems faced by communities in order to independently achieve an expected standard of living based on their needs and capabilities.

Participatory planning requires the involvement of individuals and groups in decision-making for the common good. Participatory planning should consider three dimensions: rational, consensual and personal. Finally, there is the social dimension (Smith, 1973).

According to Ndhara (1983), to improve conditions and improve people's living standards, he requires three efforts:

- 1) Planning should be tailored to the actual needs (sense of need) of the community.
- 2) the need for a social driver to make the answer (answer) work when it appears.
- 3) It can be a motivation that functions as an action (behavior) that excites people.

The importance of participatory development, especially since communities are subject to development programs offered for the benefit of the community itself (Adisasmita, 2013). His four phases of participatory development are:

- 1) Socialization.
- 2) Implementation of mentoring.
- 3) Strengthening the organization.
- 4) implementation of development programs and projects;

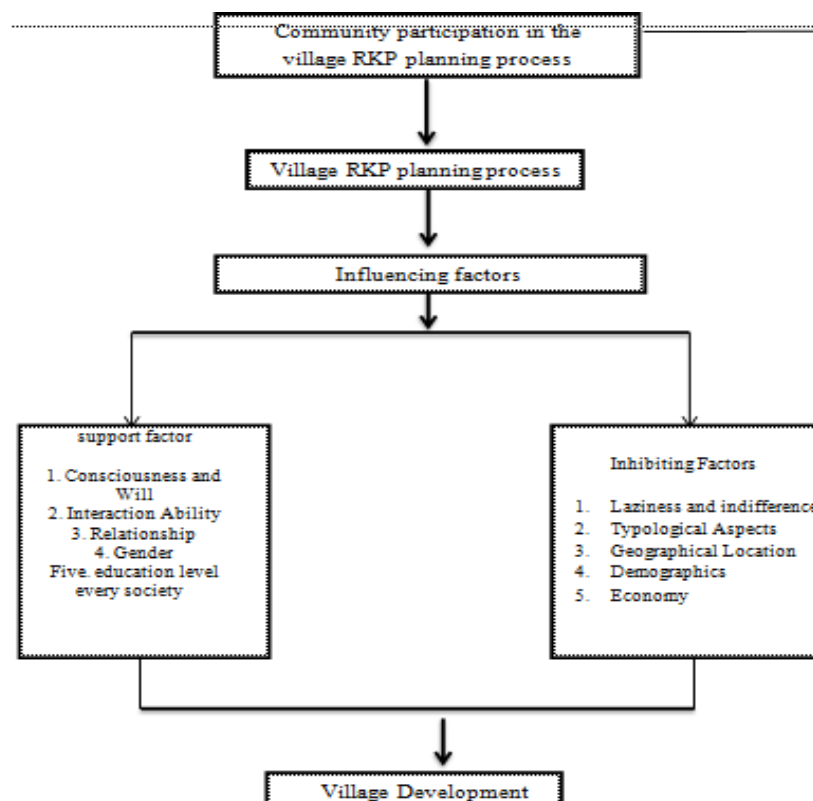


Figure 2. 1 Framework of Mind

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a qualitative research because it uses a case study approach. A case study is a broad study that investigates or explores an event in depth and detail which refers to individuals, groups, events and phenomena, which aims to obtain facts that occur, a complete and detailed picture related to the object. study. This qualitative research was carried out to get an overview of how the village RKP planning process in Pao-Pao Village, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency.

The research was conducted in Paopao Village, Tanete Lilau District, Bal Regency. and as of april 2022 when the survey was conducted. The focus of the research is to limit the question with respect to the research subject posed. Based on this, this study focuses on community participation in the village RCP planning process in Paopao Village, Tanete Lilau District, Baru District.

A research informant is a person who knows and understands the situation of the subject of research, and an information provider who provides information about the situation and background of the research. Therefore, individuals who become whistleblowers later become team members who assist in investigations. The informants for this study were residents of Paopao Village, Tanete Lilau District, Baloo Regency.

Key information is someone who knows and has the basic information needed for research. Important information also includes those who have more complete information about the subject of research. The key informants for this study later on were the village head of Paopao Village, Tanete Lilau District, the village clerk, the planning department, the village organization, the village RCP council team, and the community elements of Paopao Village, Tanete Lilau. was. Bal Regency, Lilau District.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community Participation in the Village RKP Planning Process in Pao-Pao Village, Tanete Rilau District, Barru District. Community participation in Pao-Pao Village, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency is urgently needed because it is the community who knows the scale of urgent needs and what is a priority and is urgently needed for the common interests of the people of Pao-Pao Village. Without community participation, village development will not be effective and efficient.

The development planning process in Pao-Pao Village is one of the stages carried out by the Pao-Pao Village government by involving Village officials, community empowerment cadres and all community elements in a participatory manner so that they can utilize and distribute Pao-Pao Village resources in terms of achieving development goals in Pao-Pao Village. However, if you look at the data on the ratio of elements of representation of community elements in the RKP Desa planning process in 2019 and 2020 it cannot be said to be optimal because the involvement of community elements tends to be lacking.

Therefore, community participation, in this case representation in the RKP Village planning process in Pao-Pao Village, is certainly a concern that must be prioritized by the village government. In the present era, the era of democracy, communities should always be involved and given space in the planning process of village RCPs. Community participation will be given to the community as well as participating only in the planning deliberations of her RCP in the village. Space to join the Village RKP Editing Team as stipulated in Village Ordinance No. 21 of 2020. Community empowerment cadres and community elements can also be included in the Village RKP editorial team. Therefore, it is the people who know better what is needed for the development and progress of their villages. It is therefore essential for the community to play an active role in participating in the village RKP planning process in Paopao Village to put forward ideas and related ideas for work programs to be implemented in the future.

Community participation is an involvement of all elements of society to participate in the development process which begins at the stage of providing input, making decisions in the planning process and participating in deciding related to the planned program of activities to be carried out in the future related to

the stages of implementing the RKP Desa Pao-Pao planning process in which the community is also given space to become the drafting team in the Village RKP planning process which is carried out during the Village Musrembang which is still being carried out to this day in accordance with Village Government Regulations related to the implementation of development planning deliberations which carried out annually.

In previous research conducted by Ray (2020). The results of the study showed that based on the results of interviews conducted by community representatives, they stated that the village government or village apparatus did not provide enough information related to the meeting, therefore community participation was still low, both in decision making and in activities involving the community.

This research also shows that community participation in the village RKP planning process which was carried out during musrembang meetings in Pao-Pao Village, Tanete Rilau sub-district in 2019 and 2020 cannot be said to be optimal. This can be seen based on the level of community presence in terms of conveying aspirations or ideas related to village progress due to several factors that are obstacles, as well as information from village officials which was not conveyed as a whole, thus the level of community participation in Pao-Pao Village is very necessary considering that the community has an important role in development planning in Pao-Pao Village, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency. In this context, we also agree with the opinion (Agustin, 2020) stating:

Community participation is a form of participation of community members in any development, including activities in the process of planning and implementing development programs. Community engagement issues are conducted through a forum run by the village government to find out what the community needs. Muslembang is a planning forum held

by the Paopao village government to express their desires for the progress of village development for the local residents. However, his RKP design team in the village lacked a community element and lacked information from the community. The village government's involvement in the community prevented the community from expressing their wishes. The community should be prioritized in the planning process and development implementation of Paopao Village. Therefore, the results of village development planning meetings are reflected in development planning meetings at the district level, and then handed over to higher levels, i.e. prefectures. This is the result of the development planning conference, the participation of the village community in the preparation of the development plan.

Therefore, the importance of community engagement in economic development lies in bottom-up and top-down approaches. Basically, development planning is the result of bottom-up and top-down planning. Bottom-up planning begins with village-level planning meetings and then progresses from subdistrict to district and vice versa. The aim of this plan is to strive for the development plan to have good results and reach as wide a range as possible, so good cooperation between the village government and the community is required. For example, at village development planning meetings, communities have the opportunity to express their suggestions and wishes and participate in the preparation of development planning documents according to the community's own needs.

From the perspective of supporting elements of community participation in Paopao Village, Tanete Lilau District, Balu District, the implementation of RKP Village Planning Process activities in Muslembang has a great impact on community participation in the development of yurts. - Pao Village. This can also be seen in some people who attended the development planning meeting because they had the awareness and willingness to participate, but naturally they were not aware of the situation in Paopao Village and the programs that would then need to be submitted to the government. already understood. His RKP matrix of the village can be included and it becomes the village government's work plan on how to proceed with the development of Paopao village so the community can feel the change.

Successful development of Paopao Village requires good cooperation between the government and local residents. In this case, the Paopao village government and the whole Paopao village community cooperate. Therefore, public participation will also succeed, depending on the achievements and goals that the government needs to demonstrate. It can be said that everything went very well in conducting the development planning meeting in Paopao Village. However, according to the results of this study, community involvement in the development planning process of Paopao Village is not without obstacles. We find that the barriers to community participation stem from individuals themselves, economic factors,

and the level of education in the community, as people tend to be lazy and indifferent to knowledge.

In this connection, communities are no longer able to attend or participate in development planning meetings in Paopao Village. These obstacles tend to prevent communities from learning about Paopao village government programs of action and having the initiative to direct their aspirations to their own needs. There is a very urgent need in Paopao Village. Paopao village chiefs and other village officials need to pay more attention to the obstacles that prevent communities from expressing their aspirations, ideas and imaginations in terms of village infrastructure, facilities and infrastructure in order to advance the development of Paopao. Village. Supports the overall convenience of the yurt and the community itself.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data presentation and discussion regarding community participation in the RKP Village planning process in Pao-Pao Village, Tanete Rilau sub-district, Barru Regency, it can be concluded that as follows:

- a. Community participation in the Village RKP planning process in Pao-Pao Village, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency in 2019 and 2020, it was found that only village officials were involved in the Village RKP drafting team, not involving community empowerment cadres and community elements. As well as the provision for the involvement of women as much as 30%, only one woman is involved. So that in development planning meetings it cannot be said to be participatory because to measure community involvement it can be seen from the presence of community elements in development planning meetings.
- b. The driving factor for community participation in the Village RKP planning process in Pao-Pao Village, Tanete Rilau District, Barru Regency, namely due to the encouragement within the community as a form of community awareness itself of the progress of village development because the community knows better what is the priority to work on. While the inhibiting factors of community participation are based on factors from each individual community itself. Lack of curiosity, economic factors and community education level are also among the barriers to participation related to development progress in Paopao Village, Tanete Lilau District, Baluu District.

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