

Analysis of the Strength of Development Agencies in Village Development Planning

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ABSTRACT

The government in realizing village development cannot be separated from the role of mature planning. In this study aims to analyze the strength of the development agency in village development planning. Respondents in this study were 103 respondents consisting of farmers = 65 people, breeders = 21 people, grocery merchants = 13 people, and civil servants = 4 people. The data analysis technique used a quantitative approach using multiple regression to see the relationship between independent variables and the dependent variable. Independent variables are the suprades government, village communities, market participants and the dependent variable is village development planning. The quantitative data contained in each variable will be processed using the application SPSS for windows 20.0. The results of the study indicate that the strength of development agencies contributes to village development planning. This can be seen from the Market Actors, the Supradesa Government and the Village Community.

Keywords: Development Agency, Planning, Village Development

INTRODUCTION

Government intervention in village development planning cannot be separated from the development planning approach with a top down pattern, which in the implementation was carried out by the supradesa government, namely the District and District Governments (Akib & Salam, 2016; Deng, Jiang, Li, & Liao, 2017; Guo & Sun, 2016; Mortreux et al., 2018). Whereas the intervention of market actors in village development planning arises and develops along with the increase in the budget for village development sourced from the APBN, namely village funds. In intervening, market players from outside the village made a transactional agreement with the supradesa government to propose an activity in village development planning. For example, market players offer training activities to increase the capacity of village government apparatus, training community socio-economic groups and comparative study activities to be accommodated in village development planning. Whereas market actors' interventions from within the village occur when market actors collaborate with village governments and community leaders in influencing village development planning (Papilaya, Soisa, & Akib, 2015). For example, building material entrepreneurs in the village who propose physical development priority activities rather than empowerment activities. In it includes agricultural production facilities traders who prioritize agricultural activities that require production

facilities from other activities that are also urgent and needed by rural communities such as clean water needs.

Efforts to build civil society, participation and good governance are accepted as part of democratic efforts. According to (Sedarmayanti, 2007, 2009) that in the concept of governance there are three main stakeholders who interact and carry out their respective functions, namely the state (state or government), private sector or business, and society. If the three stakeholders are derived as a reference in development, the government, community and business world (market players) are called actors or development actors. In other terminology called agency, which refers to the notion that individuals (humans) can form or change their environment (social, political, cultural and so on). The individual is not merely a result of the form of the environment in which he is located, but he can also change or shape the environment (Lubis, Torong, & Muda, 2016). Actors or agencies are used in exchange (Giddens & Pierson, 1998).

Seeing the phenomenon of the three development agency forces, namely the supradesa government, village communities and market actors, it appears that this phenomenon influences the planning of village development in Batubelerang Village. Batubelerang Village is one of the villages in Sinjai Borong Subdistrict, Sinjai Regency. The village of Batubelerang is a village that succeeded in developing the village, because it was able to win the national championship in 2017. As a successful village at least in planning has involved relevant stakeholders, so the plan development that is arranged can accommodate the aspirations and needs of the village community. Village development planning is carried out by involving the community and village government (Fanani, 2016). The village government is obliged to organize a Village Conference (Mudes) and a Village Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbangdesa) by involving community leaders and community groups. Village village planning is a forum for village community participation in planning to set priorities, programs, activities and village development needs funded from the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDesa) and District Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD).

The implementation of the Village Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbangdes) in Batubelerang Village, the Steering Team in the planning forum was the Supradesa Government, which was represented by the District and District government officials. Subdistrict government officials in village development planning forums often intervene in planning from below, using a sub-district priority scale, as a manifestation of the force of coercion in village development planning. The strength of market participants is not directly visible in the Musrenbang village but the activities offered through the district government are conveyed to the village government in the village Musrenbang forum. The strength of the community arose more during the Hamlet and Village Deliberation meetings, especially the proposed activities that were not funded by the District Budget. That the proposed community activity plan was intervened when discussed in the village Musrenbang forum. The meetings of the three development agencies in the Musrenbang village forum often resulted in planning from above beating planning from below.

Community helplessness in village development planning can be seen from the position of the community which is more treated as an object in planning. Position as an object occurs because of unequal relations of power between the government and the village community. The role of the supradesa government as a state agent (statism) is far greater than the community

agent (intimacy). This is because the supradesa government has the power to direct community participatory planning meetings. Although there are efforts to strengthen the village community, it often means efforts to weaken the country (Al Yusainy, Thohari, & Gustomy, 2016). In relation to village development planning, an awareness is needed so that proposed activities from above (supradesa) are not always clashed with proposals for village community activities.

Thus the phenomenon of the power of development agencies carried out by the supradesa government, village communities and market actors is a phenomenon that is quite interesting to study. This is because the phenomenon in village development planning in Batubelerang Village has sufficient strength and contributes well in the Medium Term Development Plan Village (RPJMDesa) and Village Government Work Plan (RKPDesa).

METHOD

The research approach uses quantitative methods. Quantitative methods using questionnaires given to respondents who have been compiled according to the variables used in the study. The intended variable is according to what is stated in the mindset, namely the supradesa government, village communities, market participants and village development planning. Associated with qualitative data obtained by in-depth interviews to obtain respondents' answers that were not answered in the questionnaire. Additional information submitted is recorded by the researcher in a slip paper arranged according to the respondent's name and given a code for each answer in the questionnaire. The goal is to be able to systematically arrange data so that it is easier to do data analysis and conclusion.

The location of this research will be conducted in Batubelerang Village, Sinjai Borong Sub-District, Sinjai Regency. The population is the total population in Batubelerang Village, both men and women. Based on data from the Village Profile of Batubelerang in 2017 the total population is 1,107 people. To determine the sample size in this study used the Krejcie and Morgan tables with a 95% confidence level and an error rate of 5%. (Usman and Akbar, 2009: 49). In the Krejcie and Morgan table it is stated that if the population (N): 140 then the sample size (S) is 103. The sample size is 103 respondents with proportional details consisting of farmers = 65 people, breeders = 21 people, grocery merchants = 13 people and civil servants = 4 people.

Validity and reliability test, the questionnaire (questionnaire) that has been compiled was tested outside the research location villages that have the same characteristics as the research village. Through these trials to determine the level of difficulty and feasibility of the questionnaire that had been prepared before the location of the study. As for time The trial was planned on July 20, 2018 in Barambang Village, Sinjai Borong Sub-District, Sinjai Regency. Based on the results of the trial, the questionnaire that was prepared was feasible to be carried out at the research location, namely in Batubelerang Village, Sinjai Borong District, Sinjai Regency.

Data analysis techniques used multiple regression to see the relationship between free variables and the dependent variable. Free variables are the suprades government, village communities, market participants and the dependent variable are village development planning.

The quantitative data contained in each variable will be processed using the SPSS for windows 20 application. 0 by coding and giving a score of the answers in the questionnaire. After data processing is done then if the calculated value obtained is greater than the value of the table it can be said H_0 is accepted. Thus the conclusion can be said that there is a correlation between the independent variables with the dependent variable. So that the government variable supradesa, village communities and market actors are positively correlated with the variables of village development planning.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Basically the research carried out in Batubelerang Village related to Village Development Planning is influenced by 3 development agency strengths, namely: market players, supradesa government and village communities. To find out the influence of the three development agencies.

Market participants

Based on the proposed activities carried out in the preparation of village development planning, market participants from the village of Batubelerang are quite influential. This can be seen from the respondent's assessment which shows that 67.96% stated that market players from within the village often propose activities in the field of infrastructure such as road construction, namely an increase from dirt roads to concrete roads. Market participants in this village are building material entrepreneurs / traders will benefit if the proposed activities are accommodated in village development planning.

The points of entry of market participants from the village are facilitated by village officials on the practical grounds that the material is easily available in the village, making it easier for concrete road construction activities. the market from the village which is an agricultural production facility trader. Market participants from this class of traders propose activities in agriculture through meeting the needs related to increased production, such as fertilizers, rice seeds and food pest control drugs. Based on field findings, there are 32.04% of respondents stating that market participants from the merchant category propose activities in agriculture.

Thus both traders and entrepreneurs of building materials, who are market players in the village are jointly influential in preparing village development planning. The influence of the entry of market actors from the village in the preparation of village development planning is a new phenomenon, which develops along with the increase in the village development budget. For more details, the types of proposals for market activity from the village can be seen in table 1.

Table 1.
Number and Percentage of Respondents by Type of Proposed Activities from Market Actors from the Village

Proposal type	n	Percentage
Infrastructure Sector	70	67,96
Agriculture Sector	33	32,04
Animal Husbandry Sector	0	0,0
Total	103	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2018

Regarding the influence of market participants from outside the village in the preparation of village development planning, there are 67.96% of respondents who think that market players from outside the village often propose activities in village development planning. Market participants from outside the village are those who have training services, so The proposed activities are related to increasing the capacity of village government officials and economic groups in the village. The proposed training activities are sometimes facilitated by the District Regional Organizations which are technical advisers in the field of government and village development. In strengthening this proposal, when the design assistance for the APB Village is offered back to the village government, to accommodate training activities so that there is an element of coercion in it. In fact, there is often a threat not to slow down the evaluation of the Village Budget if training activities or comparative studies are not accommodated in the Village Budget. Besides the training activities, technical guidance activities are also proposed, namely 22.33% and comparative study activities of 9.71% as in table 4.14 below . Of the three forms of proposed activities from market participants from outside the village in Batubelerang Village, it shows that the magnitude of influence in village development planning. Thus the influence of market players from villages and outside villages in village development planning is in line with the principle of Good Governance, involving the government, private sector / business world and society (Sedarmayanti, 2007: 2).

Table 2.
Number and Percentage of Respondents by Type of Proposed Activities from Market Actors from Outside the Village

Proposal type	n	Percentage
Training	70	67,96
Comparative study	10	9,71
Technical guidance	23	22,33
Jumlah	103	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2018

The Government Supra village

In terms of the influence of the Supra village government on village development planning, it shows that 56.31% of respondents stated that the supradesa government often included proposals for activities in village planning. Submission of this activity was delivered by sub-district officials from related sector agencies at the Musrenbang in the Village in the Musrenbang in the Village during the discussion of community issues dominated by sub-district officials because of its position as the village Musrenbang Steering Team. With this position, it is easy to influence the community to include their activities in the village program, which is not necessarily in accordance with the needs of the community. Community voices sometimes do not arise because of suppression from government officials in the village by limiting the community to convey their aspirations. The impact has hurt community participation and the strengthening of the suprades' elite in village development planning. Strengthening the influence of the government supra village is also related to the gap in planning knowledge between the community and sub-district and district officials. The limited knowledge of the community about planning opens up space to control the community, so that it is powerless to face the government's suprades in village planning. Furthermore, 43.69% of respondents stated that the suprades government sometimes includes proposed activities in village planning. The respondents who stated sometimes were respondents who did not routinely attend Musrenbang activities in the village. In addition there were Musrenbang Steering Teams from sub-districts and districts that began to change in seeing the importance of planning coming from the community. This Steering Team sometimes limited themselves to submitting proposals into village planning. However, the influence of the government of the village government is still a large influence in the preparation of village planning seen from the opinions of the respondents who are high. To find out the proposals of the supradesa government's activities in village development planning can be seen in table 3.

Table 3
 Number and Percentage of Respondents based on the Government's proposal Supra village

Respondent's Perception	n	Percentage
Often	58	56,31
sometimes	45	43,69
never	0	0,0
Total	103	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2018

Villagers

Community involvement conveyed proposals in village planning, basically quite participatory seen from the frequent proposing activities related to community interests, namely 70.87%, but the proposal was unsustainable because it was held hostage by sub-district development priorities. The village proposal was failed in Development Planning Consultation (Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan/Musrenbang is slowly until the lack of

accommodation of proposals in the District Musrenbang, assessed by the village community as an act that does not respect village community participatory planning. By not accommodating the proposed results of the Musrenbang in Batubelerang Village, the Musrenbang activities were assessed by some as a ceremonial activity in village development. In addition, there were 29.13% of respondents who stated that sometimes the proposed activities for the community's interests could be accommodated. The accommodating of the proposed activities was because they were proposed activities that were 2 to 3 times proposed at each Village Musrenbang. With a recurring proposal shows that the activity is very priority in the village. The proposed activity that took place in Batubelerang Village was a proposal to pave the road to the tourist site that connects the Mattirotasi Hamlet. To find out community perceptions based on proposals for the benefit of the community, see the table below.

Table 4.
Number and Percentage of Respondents based on proposals for the benefit of the community

Respondent's Perception	n	Persentase
Often	73	70,87
sometimes	30	29,13
never	0	0,0
Total	103	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2018

Village Development Planning

Efforts to find out the involvement of stakeholders in village planning, it appears that the supra village government has a very large influence, namely 67.96% and below that is the village itself, which is 32.04%. Whereas market participants have not been involved because the plan, which is formulated in the form of the Village Medium Term Development Plan, is not yet a Village Government Work Plan. For more details on the involvement of Stakeholders in village planning such as table 5.

Table 5 Number and Percentage of Respondents Based on Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholders	n	Percentage
Supra village government	70	67,96
Villagers	33	32,04
Market players	0	0,0
Total	103	100

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2018

CONCLUSION

The strength of development agencies contributes to village development planning. This can be seen from the Market Actors, the Supradesa Government and the Village Community. As

for the reality that can be seen is 1) market players from within the village often propose activities in the field of infrastructure such as road construction, namely upgrading from dirt roads to concrete roads, 2) involvement of supradesa government often include proposed activities in village planning, 3) community involvement submitting proposals in village planning even though it is still dominated by the government.

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