

Analysis Of Community Participating Factors In Development Planning Applying The Participatory Rural Appraisal Method

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Abstract.

To achieve development success in the Medan Tuntungan District, it is important to give space for community involvement. Participation of the community is the most crucial aspect in determining the success of development. The Medan Tuntungan District consists of nine villages and is one of the city's districts. In the Medan Tuntungan District of Medan City, the compilation of development planning documents is conducted utilizing a participatory method, whereby the local government prepares development program plans that the community deems essential for enhancing their well-being. Through the activities of the Development Planning Meeting, the participatory method is implemented by incorporating all parts of society and stakeholders in development planning. The purpose of this research are: (1) To assess and determine the amount of community engagement in development planning in the Medan Tuntungan District, Medan City, in terms of non-participation, tokenism, and citizen power characteristics. (2) to examine the elements that encourage and discourage community engagement in development planning in the Medan Tuntungan District of Medan City. This study employs a quantitative model using the participatory rural appraisal method and factor analysis inside the SPSS software. (1) Community participation in development planning is influenced by indicators of consultation, delegated power, and citizen control; (2) in the process of participation, the community has supporting factors such as opportunity, ability, and ability, while inhibiting factors include individual characteristics and demographic conditions.

Keywords: Community participation and development planning.

I. INTRODUCTION

To ensure development success, numerous aspects must be addressed, including community engagement in development. Professionals' view that the greater community awareness and participation in planning processes, the more ideal the outcomes will be. The better the success percentage, the larger the community's engagement in the development process. Participation of the community is the most crucial aspect in determining the success of development. This approach makes sense since the ideal objective of development is to promote the wellbeing of the population. Therefore, being active is widely appreciated by society. In order to ensure the success of development, the community must be involved in all program planning, implementation, and evaluation, as they are the only ones who understand the problems and the need to develop their territory and who will ultimately use and evaluate the success or failure of development in the area. [10]The Development Planning Conference (discussion of development plans) is also a mechanism for synchronizing the "top down" approach with the "bottom up" approach to assessing community needs (community need assessment) with technical assessment (technical assessment), conflict resolution on various interests of local government and non-government stakeholders for regional development, between development program needs and funding capabilities and constraints, and a mechanism for synchronizing diverse interests of local government and non-government stakeholders for regional development..

The planning of the Medan City Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2021–2026 is the fourth phase of the Medan City Long Term Development Plan (RPJPD) 2005–2025, which guides the 2019–2024 State Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN), the North Sumatra Provincial Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2018–2023, and reviewed the previous Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) and This technique seeks to develop aspiration and a feeling of community among all stakeholders. The significance of community engagement in the development planning process is consistent with the opinion of Conyers who presented three primary arguments for the significance of community

participation in planning. Participation in the community is a tool for acquiring information about the local community's situations, needs, and views. Communities will have more faith in development activity programs if they are part in the preparation and planning process, as they will have a clearer grasp of the program's core and a higher feeling of ownership over the program. Encouragement of public engagement is crucial because, if society is engaged, it will be considered that participation in development is a democratic right. [1] In the Medan Tuntungan District of Medan City, the compilation of development planning documents is conducted utilizing a participatory method, whereby the local government prepares development program plans that the community deems essential for enhancing their well-being. Through the activities of the Development Planning Meeting, the participatory method is implemented by incorporating all parts of society and stakeholders in development planning (discussion of development plans). According to Mardyanto, discussion of development plans is conducted at the village and district levels [12]. Although the forum's findings in numerous places cannot be implemented at this time and are only a formality.

The participatory approach to planning via the Discussion of development plans mechanism tends to be rhetorical, while regional head policies, DPRD recess findings, and SKPD programs continue to dominate development planning. This circumstance led to a buildup of dissatisfaction at the village/kelurahan and sub-district levels, which were obligated to create plans that had little chance of materialization. However, the issue is whether community engagement is suitable and can give answers for addressing current problems and planning growth that meets the requirements of the Medan Tuntungan District community. Based on the early observations of the investigation, the researcher discovered reports on the implementation of development activities utilizing two (two) funding sources, namely Village funds and non-Village money. According to the data gathered from the Medan Tuntungan District by the researchers, nine (nine) Sub-Districts implemented discussion of development plans initiatives that targeted the community via activities such as training and outreach as well as infrastructure development. However, the majority of development is physical in nature. According to Law No. 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System (SPPN), the development planning stage begins with the process of preparing a plan, which states: "Involving the community (stakeholders) and aligning development plans produced by each level of government through deliberations development planning." [8] Beginning with village-level discussion of development plans, district-level discussion of development plans, and culminating with district-level discussion of development plans.

In this context, the development planning process in the Medan Tuntungan District has intriguing aspects, such as how the discussion of development plans process works, what activities should be recommended, and for what goals. As stated by Riyadi and Bratakusumah, development planning cannot be conducted only on paper without taking into account the realities on the ground. Important components that must exist and be used in development planning operations are valid data collected in the field as primary data. Thus, development planning can be seen as the process of generating alternatives or choices based on data and facts that will be utilized as the basis for carrying out a series of physical (mental and spiritual) community activities/activities within the context of obtaining a better goal. [7] The most intriguing aspect of this study is that researchers saw reports on the implementation of development activities in the entire Medan Tuntungan District, which consists of 9 (nine) villages, including Tanjung Selamat Village, Simpang Selayang Village, Namo Gajah Village, Kemenangan Tani Village, Laucih Village, Sidomulyo Village, Village of Ladang Bambu, Village of Simalingkar B, and Mangga Village. Examining the need for growth planning discourse in every Kelurahan is obviously crucial. Was the program or idea implemented in response to a community recommendation, or was community engagement integral to the whole process? According to the explanation of one of the study respondents who attended the development planning meeting in the Medan Tuntungan District in February 2022, the presence of the community designated directly by nine (nine) villages was present at the development planning conference.

Obviously, the names of these delegates must be able to express ambitions about what the community need in the sector. However, community involvement has little effect on the execution of development operations. Where the District Government and the Regency Government have the ultimate authority in setting the development plan. The purpose of this study is to analyze and identify the

participatory community that was present at the development planning deliberations in the Medan Tuntungan District, whether the community was given and/or utilized "space" in conveying aspirations/needs in the field, or whether the community was merely a complement to activities deliberations on development planning are taking place, and to what extent community participation can have a positive impact on development planning. Where scholars apply Arnstein's theory to define the amount of community engagement in development, which comprises of three phases of power distribution: (1) Non Participation, (2) Tokenism, and (3) Citizen Power. [2]

II. METHODS

Researchers have conducted study in the nine-village Medan Tuntungan district in the Medan Tuntungan District of Medan City, North Sumatra Province. This quantitative research employs the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methodology. This study employs an explanatory research methodology. Explanatory research, according to Sugiyono, is a research approach that aims to explain the location of the researched variables and the effect of one variable on another [13]. In this research, 450 participants comprised the whole community and Lurah from 9 (nine) Sub-Districts, as well as those who participated in the Planning and Development Deliberation activities in the Medan Tuntungan District. After rounding, the total number of samples was 108, which was then split evenly across 9 (nine) Villages, yielding 12 results. Therefore, the number of respondents per Village in this research was 12. Observation, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation were used as data gathering methods in this research. During data analysis, validity, reliability, and factor analysis are conducted.

III. RESEARCH RESULT

Participation Factors in the Implementation of Development Planning

Based on 3 (three) variables including a total of 9 (nine) factors/indicators, the researcher sent questionnaires to all study respondents using the questionnaire technique. Whereas, for 1 (one) study indication, the researcher used 4 (four) statements from which respondents may choose depending on their Likert scale value. The outcomes of factor rotation are shown in table 1. This was accomplished using the MSA test and the reduction factor. In the MSA test, the researcher tested three times and generated seven variables (out of the nine factors/indicators employed) that fulfilled the variable feasibility test criteria. While there are two (two) components or indications that are omitted from this examination. Due to the fact that two (two) factors/indicators do not match the due diligence standards (0.5), they must be eliminated from the MSA test. Rotation of factors determines which risk variables have an effect on community involvement (factor rotation).

Two factors affected community engagement in development planning in the Medan Tuntungan District, the tokenism variable on the consultation indicator and citizen power on the delegated authority and citizen control indicators, according to the findings of the factor rotation.

Table 1. Research Variable Factor Rotation Results

	<i>Rotated Component Matrix^a</i>		
	<i>Component</i>		
	1	2	3
<i>Never</i>	,088	,330	,154
<i>Informing</i>	,211	,047	,799
<i>Consultation</i>	,819	-,124	,288
<i>Placation</i>	,693	,365	-,118
<i>Partnership</i>	,640	,337	,094
<i>Delegated Power</i>	-,030	,252	,832
<i>Citizen Power</i>	,230	,775	,146

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

Two factors affected community engagement in development planning in the Medan Tuntungan District, the tokenism variable on the consultation indicator and citizen power on the delegated authority and citizen control indicators, according to the findings of the factor rotation.

1) Non-Participation: There are three indications utilized for Non-Participation in this study: never, manipulation, and treatment. First, never; at this level, the community does not participate in the government's planning and development discussion program. Specifically, the community was not allowed to participate since it was considered that their engagement would be excessive. This means that the community's participation in these events is unnecessary. Second, manipulation, specifically at this level, the execution of development plans in the Discussion of development plans does not correspond with their actualization within the community. In other words, the community is not participating since a lot of individuals who are not from the community have been elected as community representatives. So that the audience is completely unaware of the choice information. Third, treatment, which at this level consists of the transmission of development planning information to community leaders without receiving any reaction. In other words, the community is beginning to participate but can only get decision-related information. The researchers found no positive test findings for any of the three indicators comprising this variable on nonparticipation. This demonstrates that community engagement in planning and development in the Medan Tuntungan District is not at its lowest level. According to Arnstein, nonparticipation is the lowest degree of participation power [2].

2) Tokenism: Three indicators are used to measure tokenism in this study: informing, consultation, and placation. First, the community is informed of the government's development plans, although this is merely a formality meant to provide information. In other words, the government does not prevent people from participating, but neither does it carry out the people's wishes. At the authority level, authorities only communicate in a single direction or provide only information that has been or will be implemented. Second, consultation; at this level, there have been discussions with numerous parties, but those in authority determine whether public suggestions and criticisms will be implemented. A forum for the formulation of government policies or programs, to which various stakeholders are invited, is one example. Thus, the government negotiates with the populace. The community's suggestions are considered by the government, but the government makes the ultimate choice. Third, placation, in which the party in power (government) just pretends to carry out popular desires while covertly executing the original plan.

In other words, the government accepts the community's comments, ideas, and critiques at this stage, but continues to pursue the development program in line with the decisions made by the previous administration. The consultation indicator impacts community engagement in planning and development in the Medan Tuntungan District based on the tokenism variable. In cases when the government has engaged in conversations with the community and received critiques/ideas that are subsequently included, these complaints and suggestions cannot all impact the ultimate decision about development planning in the Medan Tuntungan District. This is due to the fact that the government, in its role as a facilitator, has a program that is more fit for the region, and hence community recommendations or critiques are seen incompatible with the program to be executed. This is consistent with Claudia's research, which concluded that the existence of the community lies in the consultation aspect, namely a development planning system that emphasizes government participation, despite the fact that the government does not prohibit the community from submitting criticisms and suggestions during the development planning process. However, the community does not have the authority to make the final decision regarding the implementation of the program [5].

3) Citizen Power: This research employs three variables to measure citizen power, namely Partnership, Delegated Power, and Citizen control. First, collaboration, in which the government enlists the community as a collaborator in negotiating and executing development plans. In other words, this level involves the formation of multi-stakeholder collaboration in the formulation or implementation of policies and programs. Second, delegated power, in which the majority of seats on a committee with decision-making ability are held by the community. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the community to guarantee program accountability. In other words, the government grants the community power over development planning

choices at this point. Thirdly, the community has authority over government performance, including the evaluation of development planning programs, at this level. According to Arnstein, this amount of involvement is optimum public participation. Indicators of delegated authority and citizen control impact community engagement in development planning in the Medan Tuntungan District, as determined by the MSA test findings. According to Arnstein, this variable represents the highest rung on the participation ladder and may be described as ideal public involvement (Arnstein, 1969). First, delegate authority. In this participation indicator, the government offers the community the ability to manage parts of their own interests, beginning with the process of planning, implementing, monitoring, and assessing, so that the community has unambiguous power and is completely accountable for the program's success. Without applying pressure, the government engaged into negotiating agreements with the community to address the resulting conflicts. Consequently, the community is given the ability to make planning choices, and the government determines the plan. This was shown when respondents said that they had the ability to make judgments that the government deemed appropriate and could also provide program ideas.

Such as skill-building initiatives that foster an entrepreneurial spirit and have a good economic influence on a community. So that it may be argued that the government entrusts the public with the program's management in an attempt to promote equality, so that the community develops a feeling of responsibility for the proposed program and is educated to have an independent attitude. This is consistent with Hetifah's study, in which delegated authority is used to fulfill governance objectives and is based on three fundamental principles: trust, equality, and independence. Citizen control is the second factor in this variable that impacts community engagement in planning and development in the Medan Tuntungan District. Where the community handles operations for its own mutually agreed-upon purposes and without government involvement. The community has full responsibility for the continuation of the achieved skills training program. The government will not interfere with the usage and selling of products resulting from these training activities, so the community will be free to develop its creativity. However, this process will stay under government oversight. This is consistent with Endang's findings that 82% of the community engagement level is determined by citizen control factors. This is due to the community's capacity and expertise to handle the deployed program. With the availability of participatory programs, the community is able to actively engage in plans that affect their welfare, as well as directly execute the program and enjoy its benefits. Law Number 32 of 2004 regarding Regional Government and Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2008 regarding Stages, Procedures for Preparation, Control, and Evaluation of the Implementation of Regional Development Plans are two additional laws and regulations that emphasize the need for community participation in development planning. [9]

Supporting Factors and Inhibiting Factors for Community Participation in Development Planning

Several variables impact the community's participation in development planning activities. The qualities of these elements may contribute to the success of a program, but they can also work against its success. There are several factors that impact community involvement in development. These elements might be positive, in which case they have a driving force, or negative, in which case they have an inhibiting force. The elements that impact community engagement in the district of Medan Tuntungan's development planning process are detailed in Table 2.

Table 2. Supporting factors and Obstacle factor Community Participation

No.	Supporting factors	Obstacle factor
1.	Chance	Individuality
2.	Willingness	Demographics
3.	Ability	-

Source: Research interview results, 2022

The variables promoting and hindering community engagement in development planning in the Medan Tuntungan District are shown in Table 2, which researchers derived from field interviews. As for the supporting variables, the researcher identified three (three) elements that may facilitate community involvement: opportunity, will, and capability. On the list of inhibiting variables, researchers discovered

personal qualities and demographic circumstances. These two factors may impede community engagement in Medan Tuntungan District development planning.

1) Supporting factors

Supporting factors are elements that encourage community participation in development planning. Following is an analysis of the enabling variables for the Medan Tuntungan District community's engagement in development planning, specifically in terms of opportunity, willingness, and community capacity.

Chance

According to Slamet, opportunity is a person's awareness of an atmosphere or environmental state in which he has the chance to engage. The government provides the community with participation possibilities via its function. The form is the political will of the authorities to involve the community in development, both in decision making, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating, maintaining and utilizing development, all of which are obtained from seven factors that meet the variable standards of due diligence. The MSA values for never, informing, consultation, placation, partnership, delegated power, and citizen control may be seen again in table 4.8, denoted by numbers with the rank "a" in the columns for never, informing, consultation, placation, partnership, delegated power, and citizen control. [4]The community obtained the opportunity to participate in development planning in the Medan Tuntungan District through information (informing) during the implementation of planning and development meetings in the Medan Tuntungan District, specifically through the socialization of development programs in each Kelurahan. The information obtained from the socialization includes the objectives of the development planning program, the benefits of the development planning program, the implementation timeline, the budget, and a brief description of the DED (Detailed Engineering Design), which are detailed technical design drawings used as a reference when implementing infrastructure development projects or programs. Involving the community in decision making or program planning may provide give planning opportunities.

Willingness

According to Slamet willingness is anything that supports or nurtures their interest and attitude in order to be encouraged to join, such as the rewards that may be realized via involvement. The residents of the Tuntungan District of Medan are eager to participate in the development planning process. Representatives of the communities in the District Planning and Development Meeting attend and actively contribute ideas and proposals, as well as relay community grievances and requirements to the Medan Tuntungan District Office. Not only do community leaders have the knowledge to participate, but the general public also has the desire to engage by witnessing the program's implementation in each Village's. [11]The desire of the residents of the Medan Tuntungan District to engage in development planning meetings is relatively high, but the community is confronted with a variety of obligations, such as work, selling, and other routines. People in the Tuntungan District of Medan are already aware of the significance and advantages of development planning. Participation is motivated by a want to do so. The community is eager to join in caring for the outcomes of the district discussion of development plans development program because it perceives the advantages of the development program.AbilityAccording to Slamet, the capacity to participate includes the ability to locate and grasp development possibilities, or knowledge about development chances (improve the quality of life). [11]. Robbins defines ability as an individual's capability to do a variety of job-related tasks or activities. Community capability influences the efficacy of efforts in achieving objectives. [4]

Development planning in the Medan Tuntungan District requires labor, since the majority of implementation involves infrastructure development such as road maintenance, drainage, and others. However, not all residents are able to participate in the construction process because the majority of residents have jobs outside of construction (such as traders, factory workers, private employees, and ASN) and lack construction skills. As a result, residents can only contribute as much as they can, such as painting, cleaning, or carrying materials. In addition to lacking the skills necessary to contribute to program implementation, the residents of the Medan Tuntungan District lack the time to engage in development implementation. This is because of the requirements of his job. As a consequence of the community's emphasis on labor in order to provide for their families, several people only engage on weekends or during their leisure time. On another

occasion, though, there were also residents of the Medan Tuntungan District who provided food and beverages to employees in their neighborhoods. This demonstrates that the participation portion of the citizen power factor impacts the district of Medan Tuntungan's development plans.

2) Obstacle factor

This research examines issues that have a detrimental impact on the community and impede community engagement in development planning in the Medan Tuntungan District. Following is an analysis of the reasons impeding community engagement in development planning in the Medan Tuntungan District, including individual traits and demographic situations.

Individual Character

According to Dwiningrum, sloth, apathy, indifference, and refusal to make changes at the level of community members might hamper community engagement [4]. This is a result of the mind-set and egotism of those who do not care about the progress of their community. One of the impediments to community engagement in development planning in the Medan Tuntungan District is the continued individualism and prioritization of personal interests by residents, who do not assist one another in welcoming participation. The community is more concerned with personal labor than with participation in development, since they must work to sustain their life.

Statistics According to Achille Guillard, demography is the study of all quantifiable human conditions and attitudes, including changes in their body, culture, intelligence, and moral state [3]. According to Angel, age, gender, and education are social demographic characteristics that influence community engagement [14]. An individual's attitude regarding current community activities is influenced by their age. According to Slamet, age impacts a person's propensity for participation; as a result, the older group is seen as more knowledgeable and will thus contribute more to decision-making. In this research, 68 respondents were in the older age bracket (45-64 years), however field data indicated that this age group was no longer useful for planning development in the Medan Tuntungan District. This is due to disparities in perspective resulting from inequalities in education and experience, making old age an impediment to community engagement in development planning in the Medan Tuntungan District. [6]

Gender is also one of the variables that impede community involvement. Participation in development differs between men and women. As a result of the presence of a social stratification structure that divides position and degree, men and women will have distinct rights and responsibilities [6]. Due to the fact that the majority of planning and development projects in the Medan Tuntungan District are infrastructure repair/building, there are construction-related phases that can only be performed by males. In the meanwhile, ladies contribute by preparing food and beverages for the employees. During implementation, however, males are seldom involved since they must work to support their families. In addition, education is a barrier to community engagement in planning and development in the Medan Tuntungan District. The importance of the educational component is attributed to the fact that via education, a person can communicate and connect with people more effectively and adapt swiftly to advances in knowledge and technology. The greater the level of education, the more the understanding of development and the forms and methods for involvement. In this survey, just 3.70 percent of respondents had a master's degree and 10.18 percent had a bachelor's degree, obviously a long cry from the 80.55 percent of respondents who had completed high school. With a relatively low level of education, the community lacks particular skills and knowledge, making it difficult to comprehend the issues and goals of the adopted development planning program.

IV. CONCLUSION

Community participation in terms of non-participation, tokenism, and citizen power variables in development planning in Medan Tuntungan District, Medan City, namely: a) Non-participation variables: in planning and development in Medan Tuntungan District, community participation is not affected by the indicators of never, matipulation, and therapy; b) Tokenism variable: in planning and development in Medan Tuntungan District, community participation is not influenced by informing and placation indicators, while the consultation indicator influences community participation in planning and development;

c) Citizen power variable: in planning and development in Medan Tuntungan District, community participation is not affected by the partnership indicator, while the indicators of delegated power and citizen control affect community participation in planning and development. And the supporting factors and inhibiting factors for community participation in development planning in Medan Tuntungan District, Medan City, namely 3 (three) supporting factors for community participation in development planning, such as opportunities. Will and ability. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factors for community participation in development planning are individual characteristics and demographic conditions.

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