

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN
TEGAL SARI MANDALA III MEDAN DENAI DISTRICT MEDAN CITY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine community development planning in terms of facilities and infrastructure or Physical conditions and barriers to community participation in Participatory development planning. The research was conducted in the village of Tegal Sari Mandala III, Medan denai district; Medan city is an area that is known to be strategic with a fairly good community life. Research form qualitative descriptive, data collection techniques used in this study were conducted through interviews with related parties such as village officials, LPM, and the Participatory Development Planning Executive Committee for participatory development planning activities. In *ADDition*, other techniques used are observation and recording. The data analysis technique used is descriptive analysis. The findings show that the level of community involvement is positive. Due to the active participation and passive participation carried out by some of the people in the Tegal Sari Mandala III Village when the participation took place.

Keywords: *Community participation, development planning.*

A. Background

The *Musrenbang* is a very important part of development planning. The general overview of *Musrenbang* becomes more meaningful because it is the main medium for public consultation for all stakeholders to align development priorities and regional development targets. Clarifying proposed programs and activities that have been submitted by the community at each stage of the *Musrenbang*, starting from the Village/District *Musrenbang*, District *Musrenbang*, *RKPD* Forum, and Regional *Musrenbang*, as well as agreeing on development priorities and programs/activities at each stage of the *Musrenbang*.

The concept used to agree on priority programs and activities is deliberation to reach consensus through a top-down system approach to bottom-up management, in accordance with regional administration authority. *Musrenbang* aims to reach a consensus and agreement on the final draft *RKPD*. The document contains (a) regional development policy directions; (b) the direction of the *SKPD* priority activity program along with the estimated budget or *SKPD* Work Plan; (c) macroeconomic and financial framework; (d) priority programs and activities that will be financed by the *APBD*, Provincial *APBD*, and other funding sources; (e)

recommendations for regulatory support from the Provincial and Central Governments; (f) budget allocation for *ADD*.

Without involving the community in the development process, the development will not be possible and will not achieve the targets achieved because the policies issued by leaders are very far from the aspirations, interests, and needs of the people. In addition, according to Alexander Abe 2002:4, loss of participation can lead to weakening of people's control and as a result, many people deny the mandate of the people which ends in abuse of power. The appearance of good governance issues encourages Indonesian development. Dynamically influenced by changes in demand from the government side or the citizen side. The government is expected to run more democratically and efficiently in the function of public services, be responsive, be able to formulate policies and guarantee human rights and justice in the social life of every citizen.

The government is expected to run more democratically and efficiently function public services, be responsive and able to formulate policies and guarantee human rights and social justice for every citizen. With expectations regarding the role of the state, citizens must also be citizens who are aware of their rights and obligations, willing to actively participate in the management of public affairs, and not be indifferent. By participating in each *Musrenbang* community, the community can be involved in including their needs on the agenda so that their needs and interests can be represented. The importance of public participation cannot be ignored any longer, because public participation in the democratic process is part of democracy itself. Therefore, all members of people from different groups, whether men or women, need to be involved at all levels of the decision-making process (Hetifah Sj Sumarto 2004:4).

One of them we can see is how community involvement occurs in the community in Tegal Sari Mandala III Medan City, Medan Denai District. There are 21 sub-districts in the city of Medan and 6 sub-districts and the one I live in is the Medan sub-district and Tegal Sari Mandala III sub-district, my research site because I saw that the area that was written as a good area had quite a lot of people who wanted to develop their knowledge. This influences the development process through participation. Community elements will greatly contribute to development for the future. The benefit of the development itself is that all elements are listed. From this description, the author is interested in conducting more in-depth research regarding community participation in the *Musrenbang* of Tegal Sari Mandala III Village, Medan District. Denai, Medan City

B. THEORY

Understanding Community Participation

Community participation is often discussed in almost all regions, both urban and rural areas in Indonesia because it can be seen that the influence of this participation is very large, community participation also really determines planning or programs around the community, the success of a program is also not Apart from community participation so that it can run well, community participation will be very much needed in planning or programs so that an activity can be implemented well and of course run smoothly. The planned program is

closely related to development in the community and can also improve the welfare of the community. In order for development to run as expected, participation from the community is very necessary in carrying out these development activities. Community participation itself also requires awareness from community members of the interests and interests of which the strategy implemented is an awareness strategy. The role of society in development is now not only an object but also the subject of existing or future development. The principle of people-centered development emphasizes that society must be the main actor in development. The community is expected to take part in existing development activities because participation from the community can make a government activity or program run well and as expected."The *Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004* concerning Regional Government has regulated the implementation of a decentralized system in Indonesia, which explains that the central government gives greater authority to regions to carry out a series of processes, mechanisms, and planning stages that can ensure the harmony of development in their regions." "The rationale for village regulation is adopted in the *Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004* maintains what is adhered to in the *Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 1999*, namely diversity, participation, genuine autonomy, democratization, and community empowerment. This basis is in sharp contrast to that previously adopted in the *Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1979*, which was stated to explicitly aim at uniformity in the form and structure of village government with a national style.

Community participation in the implementation of public policy is very necessary to develop synergy in the relationship between government and society. Community participation is a manifestation of community awareness and concern as well as responsibility for the importance of implementing a public policy that aims to improve the quality of community life. Through the participation provided, it means that the public realizes that policy implementation is not just a regulation made by the legislative body, but requires community involvement so that the policy objectives can be achieved. However, in reality, there are still many people who do not have an attitude of participation in various public policies that have been made by the government. This lack of participation causes obstacles in achieving government goals, apart from that, the lack of community participation also arises from the lack of intensive and sustainable outreach efforts to foster the community's ability to participate so that the community knows the benefits of participation in implementing policies for their lives. There are still many problems with community participation in Indonesia. One of the problems that the government is still working on is the issue of the level of participation of street vendors or what we often call street vendors in implementing government policy so that these street vendors sell according to the rules so as not to disturb K3 or the cleanliness, beauty and order of an area.

Types of Community Participation in Development Activities

Yadav (UNAPDI, 1980), there are four types of activities that show community participation in development activities, namely:

1. Participation in Decision Making
Community participation in development needs to be grown through opening forums that allow the community to participate directly in the decision-making process regarding development programs in the local area or at the local level.
1. Participation in the Implementation of Activities
Community participation in the implementation of development is defined as the equal distribution of community contributions in the form of labor, cash, and various other forms of sacrifice commensurate with the benefits that will be received by each member of the community concerned.
2. Development implementation is community participation in maintaining community development projects that have been successfully completed. Therefore, there is a need for special activities to organize community members to maintain development results so that the benefits can continue to be enjoyed (without reducing their quality) in the long term.
3. Participation in Development Monitoring and Evaluation
Monitoring and evaluation activities for development programs and projects are very necessary. So that the objectives can be achieved as expected, it is also necessary to obtain feedback on problems and obstacles that arise in the implementation of the development in question. Community participation to collect information related to the development of activities and the behavior of development officials is very necessary.
4. Participation in the Utilization of Development Results
Participation in the utilization of development results is the most important element that is often forgotten. Because the goal of development is to improve the quality of life of many people so that the distribution of development results is the main goal. Utilization of development results will stimulate the will and volunteerism of the community to always participate in every future development program.

Functions and Benefits of Community Participation

According to Carter (in Santoso, 2005:2), states that the function of community participation is:

1. Community participation as a policy
2. Community participation as a strategy
3. Community participation as a communication tool
4. Community participation as a tool for resolving disputes
5. Community participation as therapy.

The benefits of community participation are:

1. Towards a more responsible society
2. Improve the learning process
3. Eliminate feelings of isolation
4. Generate support and acceptance of government plans
5. Create political awareness
6. Decisions resulting from participation reflect the needs and interests of the community.
7. Being a source of useful information is a commitment to a democratic system.

Development Planning Concept

Development is a process toward achieving state goals. Many factors are involved in this development, interconnected with each other. Development cannot just happen spontaneously, but through a process called development planning, but the government plays the biggest role, especially in the planning process.

Development planning is a direction for the use of limited development resources to achieve the goals of better socio-economic conditions more effectively and efficiently (Listyianingsih, 2014: 92). Widjojo Nitisastro 2014:92 details what is included in development planning, namely:

- a. Making conscious choices regarding concrete goals to be achieved within a certain period. Based on the values held by the community concerned.
- b. Choice between efficient and rational alternative ways to achieve these goals.

Development planning takes place over a period of time so the planning that is prepared to achieve development goals is always an unbroken process cycle. Planning refers to the inseparable link between development needs and government administration. Planning is necessary because development needs are greater than available resources. With planning, we want to formulate various development activities that can efficiently and effectively provide optimal results in utilizing available resources and developing the potential available in development. Development planning influences and is influenced by several forms of intervention in an economy that is deemed necessary to ensure the availability of goods and services.

Characteristics of Development Planning

Development planning has its characteristics that can easily be differentiated from other plans. According to Tjokroamidjojo (1984), the characteristics of a development plan are efforts to achieve development goals related to the government's role as a driver of development (agent of development). In detail, according to Tjokroamidjojo (1984), development planning has the following characteristics:

- a. A plan to achieve steady economic growth
- b. Efforts to increase per capita income
- c. Efforts to bring about changes in the economic structure
- d. Expansion of employment opportunities
- e. Efforts for equitable development
- f. There are efforts to foster community economic institutions that better support development activities
- g. Building abilities are based more on social abilities
- h. There are continuous efforts to maintain economic stability
- i. There are also countries that include fundamental/ideal or long-term development goals.

If it is concluded, then in accordance with the characteristics described above, development planning must be carried out properly in order to obtain good results. Existing resources must be utilized effectively and efficiently so that the desired goals can be achieved. Planning is also related to government efforts to encourage and implement development with a long-term perspective.

Development planning stage

The development plan goes through several stages to achieve the best results. Meanwhile, according to Tjokroamidjojo (1984), the stages of the planning process are:

- 1) Description of the situation. This takes the form of a review before starting the plan (pre-flight review) or a review of the implementation of the previous plan (performance review). Efforts to carry out this activity and identify the main problems faced, how far progress has been achieved, obstacles that still exist, as well as potential and prospects that can still be exploited.
- 2) Estimate the future state (prediction) that the plan will pass. Statistics, various research results, and forecasting techniques are required. Search for future prospect trend information mechanisms.
- 3) Determining the planned goals and selecting ways to achieve the planned goals. Usually the political, social values of society and therefore play a very important role in setting and achieving goals for the best results.
- 4) Drawing review stage. The decision-making process has a level of decision-making in the technical field that leads to the political process.

Preparation of Work Plans

Formulation of more detailed goals or targets Detailed schedule, number, and schedule of events for a certain period of time Financing and identification of institutions or collaboration between institutions Development plans will be implemented. Plan activities regularly Program or project-specific financing Developed in the form of a project, it has become an important planning tool, financing tool, implementation tool, and program evaluation tool.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses descriptive methods. Descriptive research methods can be interpreted as problem-solving procedures that are investigated by describing or depicting the condition of research subjects (people, community institutions, and so on), based on real facts or as they are. In this case, it is a description of the form of community participation in development planning in the Tegal Sari Mandala III sub-district, Medan Denai sub-district, Medan city

D. DISCUSSION

In the results of this research, researchers will try to find out how factors influence the success of implementing participatory planning. In accordance with the existing problem focus, analysis of the implementation of participatory planning in the Tegal Sari Mandala III Village development planning process from the Focus of Planning and Community Participation, planning synergy and planning legality.

Analysis of research results Using the opinion of Wicaksono and Sugiarto (Wijaya, 2001) as a reference for the analysis of the proposed plan, participation is an effort to solve community problems to achieve conditions such as expectations based on independent needs and abilities. To learn about community involvement in the Medan Denai District development plan, the analysis used is based on:

Focus Planning

Based on the problems and needs faced by the community and paying attention to community aspirations that satisfy mutual trust and openness. in planning Participation in roads is within the framework of annual road development planning in the form of a List of Priority Activities Partition Priority proposals from districts/districts and will be submitted to a higher process. The objectives of the participatory planning activity itself include:

- a. Determine the direction and objectives of development plan activities by registered persons.
- b. Determine the type of proposal and the basis for the activity plan, existing strengths, and potential and actual community needs.
- c. Community-defined program plans develop.

Carried out in the Medan Denai sub-district, Tegal Sari Mandala III sub-district, the participation stage planning starts from the preparation stage, implementation output, and development planning. social expectations participate and understand the entire series of development planning processes. The basis for planning the main problems and needs of the community can be obtained through research activities on problems and needs from the perspective of the city/community where you are located from the preparation stage of the development planning process. Based on the results of research and problem-solving activities for several sub-districts and requests from sub-district communities to get an overview of community problems and needs, but for the types recommended for several other villages it is recommended to discuss them during *Musrenbang* implementation, without being explored by community groups. Planning is ready to take into account the wishes of the people. Uphold an attitude of mutual trust and openness.

This can be seen from the research results. This shows that Community participation takes place at the sub-district/sub-district level, meaning that only Community representatives are involved in the planning development process but do not participate in determining the priority list of sub-district/sub-district Issues and Needs. This will be communicated in the Development Planning process (*Musrenbang*)

Community Involvement

The community has the opportunity to share their ideological contributions, not being hampered by the ability to speak, time, and place. In this case, ideally, the community should participate in decision-making activities that are considered prioritized and handed over to the Higher Shepherds. Based on the findings from the study, the involvement of the *Musrenbang* Forum Community is good at sub-district and sub-district levels. Low. Low community involvement in the Development Planning Process does not only come from community factors but also weaknesses from the government. From the community side, the problem is:

- 1) Community limitations Understanding development plans.
- 2) Be pessimistic and indifferent to the social process of development plans because their proposals are not accepted by higher processes.
- 3) A community that looks busy making a living so you don't have time to participate in the development planning process.

4) Paternalistic or fearful culture Take different actions.

The obstacles from the government are:

- a. The political commitment of the authorities is weak.
- b. Reliable human weak support resources.
- c. Weak budget support.
- d. Low institutional capacity The legislature fulfills the aspirations of its constituents. So the low level of community involvement is an indicator of the lack of success in the implementation of participatory planning in Tegal Sari Mandala III Village.

Dynamic Programming

Dynamic programming will be obtained through a continuous process and has a proactive community. Of course, it reflects the interests and needs of all parties. With a more open space for participation and encouraging people to share their aspirations, the active role of people's collective voices being heard and more opportunities to make an impact on the decisions of public service institutions, encouragement of collective action, the community is more ready to be involved in participating in the process. Based on the previous *Musrenbang*, there were several accommodations as a result of the *Musrenbang*, suggestions from the sub-district/ward were one of the factors in the *SKPD* work plan that triggered low community participation in participating in the implementation of the *Musrenbang*. This shows that there is no more open space for participation, which can encourage people to move to express themselves and their wishes together.

Planning Collaboration

Planning collaboration always emphasizes cooperation between regions and geographies, and interactions between those stakeholders. In planning to participate in the development planning process for the Medan Denai sub-district, the decision to formally carry out the process at the sub-district and sub-district levels has been carried out well, even with several stages in the development planning process not being implemented. Participant side view does not represent the community in Medan Denai, especially in the road planning process, the hierarchy of community representation is still low. However, if you look at the documentation as input during the planning process, road-level development has several accessories, such as A priority list of sub-district/sub-district activity problems. The results of the agreement for *Musrenbang* participants in the form of a priority list of zoning proposals/activities resulting from collaboration between administrative and geographic regions, the results of interactions between stakeholders, are generally possible to be especially popular among *Musrenbang* participants and the Tegal Sari Mandala III sub-district community in general.

Legality of the Plan

Where the legality of the plan is implementing the development plan See all regulations implementing the law, upholding ethics and governance of community values, not offering opportunities to abuse authority and power. Implementation of the district-level development planning process is the responsibility of the sub-district head for design with the help of regional equipment. The development planning process at the sub-district level is the responsibility of the Denai sub-district apparatus. The general development planning process in the Medan Denai

sub-district has not been implemented in accordance with the *Musrenbang* technical instructions. It can be observed from: (1) there are several stages of the development planning process that are not implemented in the sub-district development planning process; (2) the development planning process does not yet involve elements of the community as a whole; (3) the determination of priority proposals does not yet involve *Musrenbang* participants, because the output has been formed by the sub-district from the priority list of sub-district/ward proposals/activities that have been submitted to the sub-district before the development planning process is scheduled.

Citizen participation in development planning provides many benefits for the residents themselves, including increasing the capabilities of residents through the application of development programs, so that the living conditions of residents reach the expected level of capability, giving power or delegating authority to residents so that residents have independence in making decisions to shape themselves and the environment. Thus, efforts to involve residents in development planning means enabling & making the residents themselves independent. Based on the discussion of research results, citizen participation in development planning in Medan Denai District is still low. Many factors influence it. Low citizen participation will affect the success of development planning applications, which means improving the quality of socio-economic, political, and environmental life of residents, one of which is reflected in the increase in income and welfare of residents, will not necessarily be realized well.

E. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the discussion of the research results that have been presented, conclusions can be drawn that:

Citizen participation in development planning in Medan District and Tegal Sari Mandala III Village is still low, determined by the following factors:

- a. Residents' limited understanding of development planning.
- b. There is no principle of equality in the *Musrenbang* institution when conveying ideas.
- c. There is pessimistic & apathetic behavior of residents towards the development planning process because their proposals are not accommodated.
- d. Some residents' working time conflicts with development planning implementation time.

The development planning process in Medan District and Tegal Sari Mandala III Village has not been implemented optimally, using the following description:

- a. At the pre-*Musrenbang* deliberation stage, namely in the process of investigating cases and residents' needs, this was not done to its full potential.
- b. Development planning has not been based on the cases & needs faced by residents.
- c. The dissemination of development planning was not carried out by the sub-district/district government to the wider community.
- d. The agenda for discussion and determination of priority proposals for higher levels of *Musrenbang* has not been fully implemented by involving residents.

- e. The *Musrenbang* application stage still adopts the previous year's procedures.

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