

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CROSS-VILLAGE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE IN KARANG REJO VILLAGE, SIMALUNGUN DISTRICT, GUNUNG MALIGAS DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Karang Rejo is one of the villages in Simalungun district, Gunung Maligas sub-district, North Sumatra province, Indonesia. One of the things that is being focused on in the village is the road across the village which is increasingly deteriorating and dangerous for local people to pass through. Community participation is also very much needed to support the improvement of cross-village road infrastructure so that it is suitable for passage again and it is easy for people to carry out activities such as work, school, and other activities. Not only participation in decision making, but the community must also participate in implementing development. The purpose of this writing is to find out and analyze the role or participation of the community in the construction of cross-village roads in Karang Rejo village, Simalungun district. The author uses a method, namely a qualitative descriptive method where the author describes and analyzes the phenomena that occur in the problem. The results of this research are that there are still minimal people participating in the construction of cross-village road infrastructure in Karang Rejo village, Simalungun Regency, Gunung Maligas District. In the implementation of this development, those who are seen and participate are the people who give their energy and time rather than the people who donate materials and funds in the form of money. The government programs implemented are none other than for the community, so they require community involvement. The community needs to work together with the government to strengthen, facilitate, and maintain the implementation of development programs.

Keywords: *Participation, Community, Development*

A. PRELIMINARY

The government program implemented is none other than the community, so it requires community involvement. The community needs to work together with the government to strengthen and facilitate the implementation of development programs.

Participation comes from the Latin *participare*, which in Indonesian means joining or participating. Sastrodipoetra (1988) defines participation as spontaneous participation associated with awareness and responsibility for group interests to achieve common goals, whereas Alastrare White (Sastrodipoetra, 1988) states that participation is "Active participation of local communities in making decisions or implementing real projects estate".

Development is a process of change that covers the entire social system, such as politics, economics, infrastructure, defense, education and technology, institutions, and culture (Alexander 1994).

Based on The UU no. 6 Tahun 2014 Bab IX Pasal 78 concerning villages, regulates that village development is provided to improve the welfare of village communities and the potential of human life and reduce poverty through fulfilling basic needs, developing village facilities and infrastructure, developing the quality of the local economy, as well as using natural resources and the environment sustainably. Village development includes planning, implementation, and monitoring stages. Village development must prioritize solidarity, kinship and cooperation to achieve peace and social justice.

In development activities, community participation is an expression of community awareness, concern and responsibility for the importance of development to improve the quality of life. Thanks to community participation, we realize that development activities are not only an obligation that must be carried out by the government, but also require the participation of communities who want to improve their quality of life.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Community participation

The concept of participation is always associated with or synonymous with participation. So we can say that participation is not based on direct physical participation in the work but in relation to personal involvement to create great responsibility and contribution (Darmawi, 2014).

Community member participation is the participation of members of the development community, including planning and implementation activities (implementing) development programs led by the surrounding community (Adisasmita 2006). Ndraha (1982) stated that based on Cohen (1977) there is no satisfactory definition of the term participation, because they limit it to participation in the development process in the field of development, meaning (active) community participation in the field of village development. Nasdian (2014) explains that participation supports people being aware of the situations and problems they face and trying to find solutions that can be used to fix their problems (with a critical conscience).

Furthermore, according to Oetomo (1997, p.3) community participation in its role through planning:

- a) Provide opinions in determining development goals
- b) Formulate several advantages and development problems
- c) Provide suggestions in the formulation of spatial plans
- d) Providing information, criticism and suggestions regarding development policy strategies and objectives
- e) Reluctant submission of planning draft
- f) Cooperation in research and development
- g) Assistance from staff who are experts in their fields

Meanwhile, Cohen and Uphof in Ndraha (1990, p.4) divide the forms of participation into four forms of participation, namely:

- a. Participation in decision making (participation in decision making)
- b. Participation in implementation (participation in implementation)
- c. Participation in receiving benefits (participation in benefits)
- d. Participation in evaluation (participation in evaluation)

Active involvement or people's participation can mean involvement in the process of determining direction, tactics and development policies carried out by the

government. This mainly takes place in the political process but also in the process of social interaction between interest groups in the people. This can be in the form of mobilization contributions originating from financing the development of harmonious productive activities, social supervision over the course of development, and so on. In essence, people's activities support increased savings and investment, and thereby capital formation. Third, it is involved in reaping the output and benefits of development fairly. Parts of the region or exclusive groups of society can increase their involvement in their forms of productive activity through expanding opportunities and exclusive training as expressed by Tjokroamidjojo (1995, p. 207).

Kaho (2007) interprets the ways of participation that can be carried out by the community, namely:

a. Participation in the Decision Making Process

Every implementation process, especially in life and the people, inevitably goes through a policy determination period. Participation in decision-making relates to using people's participation to discuss new ideas or views for the sake of interests and to make decisions regarding their fate. The wider the ability to choose one's destiny, the greater the participation of the people. The form of participation that can be given by the people in the construction of cross-village roads is involvement in decision-making because the decisions made are related to the fate of the people themselves. Other forms of participation in decision-making include contributing ideas or thoughts regarding road construction, attendance at meetings, discussions and responses or rejection of future village road construction (Saputro, 2015; Tanuwijaya, 2016).

b. Participation in Implementation

This participation is a continuation term based on the first term. Communities in development applications can make contributions to support development applications in the form of energy, money, goods, materials or facts that are useful for development applications. The people's willingness to help so that the event is carried out can be successful must be in harmony with the abilities possessed by each person and without sacrificing their interests, this is categorized as participation. People's participation in the cross-village road construction application is demonstrated through activeness and enthusiasm when the community works together to achieve the goal of building the village road. Then the community worked together in the development and took an active role in repairing village roads (Saputro, 2015; Tanuwijaya, 2016).

c. Participation in Utilizing Results

The community has the right to participate in enjoying every facility that exists fairly. Fairness in this sense means that everyone receives their share according to their sacrifices and existing habits (Kaho, 2007). Participation in enjoying output can be reviewed according to 3 aspects, namely according to income (economic) aspects, environmental aspects, and social aspects. According to the income aspect, according to the application process, this development can facilitate community activities starting from driving, working, going to school, and so on. Therefore, the road that people have traversed is not difficult to traverse again. Not only private vehicles but public transportation is not difficult to find passengers due to the good road conditions. In terms of the environmental aspect, the condition of the road is better compared to the previous condition which was not neat and could endanger

the public if they crossed it. In the social aspect, using the construction or repair of roads results in better socialization between communities. (Tanuwijaya, 2016).

d. Participation in Evaluation

It is generally agreed that any implementation of community life can only be evaluated as successful if it can provide benefits to the community. To find out this, it is appropriate for the public to be allowed to assess the output that has been achieved.

The community can be used as a fair and trustworthy "judge" in assessing existing output. In road construction, assessments can be carried out through internal meetings with the village head as the administrator for the continuation of the road construction. The community participates when expressing suggestions and input regarding ongoing road construction which is accommodated and submitted later at internal management meetings (Tanuwijaya, 2016).

The purpose of inviting members of the public to participate is because the people are believed to know more about the conflict and their own needs. The explanation is as follows: 1) They truly understand the condition of the social and economic environment of their community; 2) They can analyze the causes and impacts of various incidents that occur on the people; 3) They can formulate solutions to overcome conflicts and obstacles faced by the people; 4) They can utilize the development resources (human resources, natural resources, funds, and technology) they have to increase production and productivity to achieve their community development targets; 5) People's members use efforts to increase the will and ability of their human resources so that they can be based on strong self-confidence and self-sufficiency that can eliminate most of the dependence on outside parties (Adisasmita, 2006).

Improving the condition of road infrastructure has benefits for the social economy of the community, namely providing access to markets and local social/public services, reviving the local economy, increasing food production & helping to unite remote communities into a broad economy according to Parikesit (2002, p. 97). Improvements to road conditions can take the form of adding new roads or improving roads.

Development of road infrastructure

In this case, several things were also found that led to the formation of legislation regarding roads. The following are things that are taken into consideration according to The UU No. 38 Tahun 2004 concerning Roads.

- a. that roads are one of the transportation infrastructures that are a crucial element in the development of national and state life, in training the unity and unity of the nation, state regions and community functions, and in advancing generic welfare as intended in the Preamble to the Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia tahun 1945.
- b. that roads as part of the national transportation system have a crucial role, especially in supporting the economic, social and cultural, and environmental sectors & are developed through a regional development approach to achieve balance and equitable development between regions, create and strengthen national unity to strengthen national defense and security, and create structures space to realize national development targets
- c. that to fulfill the role of roads as they should, the government has the right and obligation to operate roads
- d. that for road management to be carried out efficiently and successfully, community involvement is required.

Roads are one of the most important infrastructures to support and accelerate the social, economic, and cultural activities of a society. In fact, from the many historical studies that have been carried out, roads are a vital vehicle for the growth and development of a civilization. In the past, areas that were able to grow and develop were generally areas that were strategically located and were located on the side of the road or were crossed by the main road. The road is analogous to the veins in the human body which function as a vehicle to support entry the energy needed for human development.

There are several primary benefits of road infrastructure for residents, namely:

- a) Opening regional and regional isolation. The existence of roads will open up areas and residents that were previously isolated. The more open areas will increase the speed of social changes, which is a crucial pre-condition for the development process through citizen empowerment.
- b) Increase activities and support the smooth running of the regional economy. The existence of a road will facilitate the distribution and marketing of a commodity as a result of which it will stimulate activity and the growth of economic activity in the region.
- c) Obtain access to technology and use of social facilities, such as education, health, and government planning for relocation of the capital, district, and others. With the existence of roads, social facilities will be achieved more easily and quickly by residents, as a result, these facilities will feel effective and efficient for the community in Karang Rejo village, Simalungun district. Increased movement and social relations between residents. The existence of roads facilitates interaction between one region and other regions.

C. METHODS

This research aims to explain, describe, answer and describe in detail the problems that will be researched by studying phenomena according to the problems on the subject specifically.

This research uses a qualitative descriptive research method. This research is used to look at the phenomena contained in the research subject (Moleong, 2016).

The main data source was obtained from interviews conducted with local village/RT heads who participated in the construction of cross-village road infrastructure. Then additional data is obtained from notes or writings that have been published generally.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Participation provided by the community is participation in the form of providing energy in carrying out efforts that can support the success to be achieved.

As stated by the village head, namely Mr Airul Zen, S.Pd.I, the village head of hamlet VIII Nagori Karang Rejo. There are still many people who lack awareness and participate in efforts to build a road across the village of Nagori Karang Rejo. Based on information obtained from the village head of Hamlet VIII Nagori Karang Rejo, it can be concluded that one of the causes of obstacles to the implementation of road construction is the lack of public awareness and reluctance. in protecting and paying attention to the surrounding environment.

Community participation in the construction of this road infrastructure is a form of community concern and support for the design and objectives of the development.

Community participation can be measured from the level of community willingness to participate in the construction of road infrastructure where the source of development funds comes from the government. In the ongoing road infrastructure development, there are still many people who do not participate in planning the road construction. Only those who participate are people who give their energy and time compared to people who give materials or funds in the form of money.

The obstacles to community participation in implementing development infrastructure development in Karang Rejo Village, Simalungun Regency, Gunung Maligas District, are as described, including:

a) Internal Obstacles

The internal obstacle to implementing this development is the lack of awareness among residents regarding community participation in the implementation of the construction of the motorway infrastructure in Karang Rejo village, Simalungun Regency, Gunung Maligas District. Then, people prefer to wait for assistance from the government if there is damage to infrastructure in the village. One of the fatal consequences of this is that inevitably people have to pass through roads that are very damaged because they have no other way and this has the potential to endanger people who pass through or drive themselves. The community should be more concerned, considerate, and maintain all forms of facilities provided by the government and be innovative without waiting for government assistance.

b) External Obstacles

The external obstacle to implementing this development plan is the lack of socialization from both the government and related parties in the village. so that people unconsciously do not know about the program or developments in the development plan.

In Karang Rejo Village, development will run well if there is attention, supervision and involvement of the community so that when there are errors or shortcomings in the development, the community can criticize it and provide suggestions to achieve development that will run well in the future and can be utilized well by the whole community.

Based on the results of the interviews, development supervision is more focused on interested parties in Karang Rejo village, such as the heads of the hamlets concerned, the village head and other interested elders. The community is very happy with the plan to develop cross-village road infrastructure and contribute to achieving better development. Even though the community's contribution is small, the government and those overseeing the development process appreciate the community's contribution to better development.

The low number of residents participating in this development has a big impact on the results of the development later, good responses in the form of criticism and suggestions are needed to achieve good infrastructure development. However, there are also obstacles or obstacles for the community to contribute to the development due to work and time that is not suitable for the community to contribute to the construction of the cross-village road. It is generally agreed that any implementation of community life can only be evaluated as successful if it provides benefits to its citizens. To find out this, it is appropriate for citizens to be allowed to assess the output they have achieved. The public can be used as a fair and trustworthy judge in assessing existing output.

As for the stages of development, citizen contributions play an important role in input and output. The contribution stages can be classified into 6 processes, namely

receiving information, issuing information objections, then planning, implementation, evaluation, and acceptance of development results. As an input stage of development or Input, contributions play a role in building citizens' skills to develop independently. Meanwhile, as a development output or output, participation is the output of the stimulation or motivation stages of all efforts, such as village competitions, village subsidies, and so on.

As for women's participation in the implementation of cross-village road construction, it usually involves making contributions such as providing food to people who take part in cooperation, providing financial assistance or helping to socialize among mothers who take part in associations such as members of women in the military service. This is only part of the community that participates. Some of the other people in Karang Rejo village are people whose majority work outside the village. This is one of the reasons why the community does not participate in the implementation of development.

As has been explained, the problem with the implementation of community development is the lack of community participation in the construction of roads across Karang Rejo village, Simalungun Regency, Gunung Maligas District. One of the strategies implemented is development that has a bottom-up nature, one of which is through community participation. Village development that involves community aspirations will bring changes to development in a better direction.

E. CONCLUSIONS

Development is primarily aimed at realizing ideals, namely towards a prosperous, prosperous, just and equitable society. In development efforts, citizen participation has a very crucial role because development is aimed at meeting the needs of residents. With the community's contribution in the development implementation stages, it is hoped that the results of the development will be in accordance with what the community needs and expects and can run well.

Community participation is in the form of energy, materials and funds in the form of money. In the ongoing road infrastructure development, there are still many people who do not participate in planning the road construction. Several layers of society who participate are people who give their energy and time compared to people who give materials or funds in the form of money. To realize development that is appropriate and runs well, participation from all parties and levels of society is required. The forms of community participation in development that have been carried out are the distribution of authority to the community, namely so that the community plays an increasingly active role and can provide feedback regarding the development process.

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