Implementation of Participatory Development in Tarung-Tarung Nagari, Rao District, Pasaman Regency

Midun* & Junaidi Indrawadi

Masters Program in Pancasila and Citizenship Education, Faculty of Social Sciences, Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia

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Abstract

This article aims to analyze the implementation of participatory development in Nagari Tarung-Tarung, Rao District, Pasaman Regency. The problem is focused on participatory development. The data were collected by means of observation, interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and documentation and analyzed qualitatively. This study concludes that: The implementation of participatory development in Nagari Tarung-Tarung, Rao District, Pasaman Regency consists of three components: (a) Planning, (b) implementation, and (c) evaluation/monitoring. In these three stages, development is focused on building physical infrastructure, such as road construction, irrigation development, and road paving. However, what is planned is often not on target in implementation, so that community participation in Nagari development is not good due to the lack of public trust in the government, so that planning the Musrenbang until the implementation stage is not achieving the target, as well as the Nagari government in the implementation of development does not pay attention to the aspirations of the community by meeting mutual attitudes. believe. Only a part of the community gave aspirations. This means that community support for development in Nagari Tarung-Tarung is very small, this is marked by the lack of transparency from the Nagari government so that people are not so enthusiastic about development, there is an impression of apathy and leave everything to the government.

Keyword: Development; Participatory.


*Corresponding author:
E-mail: midunsuli07@gmail.com
INTRODUCTION

Development begins with awareness and belief that includes social structures, community attitudes and national institutions. Development is not only the government alone or the community, but joint activities whose results can provide welfare for the community. Tarigan (2009) explains that development is an activity in regional space that is carried out with the community in an integrated manner by developing resources and active community participation. Then according to Sutrisno, et al., (2019), explaining that the concept of development is defined as a development process as a process of describing the existence of development both including the process of growth or change in social and cultural shared life (organizational) which is carried out in a planned and sustainable manner with the principles of efficiency and effectiveness, equitable and fair use.

Participatory development is based on public awareness determined by all parties involved in the action. The development program of a region is determined by the commitment of all stakeholders (stakeholders) and the extent of their participation in the development program. Therefore, to achieve successful development in an area, all development implementation and evaluation programs must involve the community, because it is the community who knows the problems and needs to develop their territory (Firmansyah, et al., 2020). Community participation is the most important indicator of development success. Participation and communication that takes place in the community also supports various activities carried out. If it is associated with efforts to organize the nagari government, then contact and communication are the main requirements in building cooperative relations between the nagari government and the community.

But in fact, the contents of the implementing regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Village Development or Nagari and the government as the holder of the mandate of state power to plan, set goals and objectives, especially in Nagari Tarung-Taraung, Rao District, Pasaman Regency, do not behave as expected and does not involve the community in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development.

To achieve development success, it is necessary to involve the community in development. Rizal (2015) states that the community must be involved in the entire development process, from planning to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The more concerned about community participation in development, the better the success of community work will be achieved.

The implementation of the Nagari Development Plan Deliberation (musrenbang) is not carried out in accordance with a mechanism whose rules do not involve the community in development deliberation, only the Nagari government elite are involved in these activities. Due to the lack of community involvement in the implementation of development that should be carried out together with the community, it has been taken over by the nagari elite or has been appointed by workers. In fact, the method used by the nagari government apparatus, especially the
nagari guardian, in the development planning process is still one-sided, without community intervention. The Nagari development planning mechanism requires a form and pattern of synergy with a harmonious contact and communication process between the Nagari government and the community being built.

The research that the author conducted is a continuation of previous research (Prastiwi, 2012; Vasela, 2013; Rosmawati, 2015), that the implementation of participatory development is still low, namely the lack of community involvement in these activities. However, there is a difference in the research conducted by Andriana (2015) and Sujianto (2017), that participatory development for the preparation of the village medium-term development plan (RPJMDES), in its implementation involves community participation in decision making, planning, planning synergies and planning legality.

Many studies have been conducted by researchers at home and abroad on participatory development in Indonesia. However, no one has studied the problems faced in the implementation of participatory development in Nagari Tarung-Tarung, Rao District, Pasaman Regency. Participatory development in research is important because this activity is not only carried out by the central government, but in Nagari Tarung-Tarung also exclusively at the village level.

RESEARCH METHODS
In accordance with the research achieved, namely the implementation of participatory development, the type of research used is a qualitative descriptive approach. Research informants are Nagari government, community, and customary stakeholders determined by the purposive sampling method. Then the data was collected through observation, interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and documentation. Data were analyzed using Milles & Huberman analysis stages starting from data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Participatory Development Planning in Nagari Tarung-Tarung, Rao District, Pasaman Regency.

To obtain the results of regional development planning, it is necessary to have the participation of the community, especially the Nagari Tarung-Tarung community in development planning, because the community as one of the elements in development can certainly know and understand what is in it your area, and involve the community. community in the development planning process, planning Good things must involve the community, and in the process directly or indirectly. The development planning mechanism carried out in Nagari Tarung-Tarung, Rao sub-district, Pasaman Regency, is to arrange the Nagari Musrenbang schedule and publicly announce the schedule and venue for the Nagari Musrenbang.

**Arrange Nagari Musrenbang Schedule.** Development planning is one of the strategies outlined by the nagari government in planning and managing the development of the nagari, the nagari government also involves community groups so that the implementation of development in the nagari is carried out properly and the planned area can be realized. Community involvement, realized through participatory planning, can bring significant benefits when decisions are made more effectively. Therefore, the involvement of the community in the development process, in this case in the development planning process that provides strategic value for the community itself, is one of the important requirements of the development efforts undertaken. Supported by Tarigan's opinion, (2009) it is explained that development is an activity in regional space that is carried out with the community in an integrated manner through resource development and active community participation. Flor & Cherdpong, G, (2013) Development is a key process that brings together stakeholders to collaborate in describing the existence of development, including the process of environmental and natural resource growth that changes knowledge, attitudes, and practices that allow people to voluntarily engage in activities. When the Nagari conduct musrenbang activities, the community does not know, even what our Nagari has built. Even the pembungunan activities carried out by the Nagari were aware that the schedule and activities as well as existing workers were determined by the Nagari.

The planned schedule for the Nagari Tarung-Tarung Musrenbang is designed to
build a strong sense of ownership in the community towards the existing development outcomes. The lack of community participation to participate in the development process, namely in community development activities should not be seen as mere objects, but must be involved as active actors in development. Another important thing is that the community can enjoy the results of development according to their respective roles. Benites et al., (2019) The development planning of a region must follow two approaches, namely a sectoral approach and a regional approach. The sectoral approach usually pays less attention to the overall spatial aspect, while the regional approach is more spatial in nature and bridges the gap between development planning and spatial planning.

The author argues that community involvement is a tool to obtain information about the conditions, needs and attitudes of the community, without which the planning of musrenbang activities will not run well, this kind of trust is important, especially if it aims to be accepted by the community. That the reason that encourages public participation is because it is believed to be a democratic right for the community to be involved in the development of their own community. The planning stage in the Musrenbang Tarung-Tarung Nagari, Rao District, Pasan Regency, was carried out at the stage of preparing the Musrenbang schedule, but the community did not even know what Nagari had built.

Announce publicly about the schedule and venue for the Nagari Musrenbang. Community involvement in the Tarung-Tarung Nagari Musrenbang is in the form of participation in the preparation of an open announcement of the Musrenbang schedule and agenda, the schedule and venue for the Musrenbang, as well as holding deliberation in Tarung-Tarung Nagari. Community participation or participation in musrenbang activities in Tarung-Tarung Nagari is represented by community leaders. Clausen & Gyimóthy, S. (2016) explain that participation is being involved in decision-making and enjoying decisions with actors in relation to networks of power and positions in various sectors, e.g. B. Economics and culture, basic infrastructure needs and other perceptions influence uniting individuals into groups. Organized groups and attitudes should be carefully examined and questioned before being implemented.

The Nagari government only informs elements of the community such as Jorong, without direct information to the community about the time and location of the musrenbang. The findings of this study are supported by Wirawan, (2015) who proves that community involvement in musrenbang is absent and less active. In this phenomenon, there is a lack of synergy between the government and the community in development planning. Increased community involvement has also produced statements that support the active role of the community, especially participation in the development process. Another important thing is that the community can enjoy the results of development according to their respective roles.

As a result of the non-disclosure of the Nagari government in announcing the schedule for the Nagari musrenbang, the planning process is still ongoing until the implementation process. At this level, the community has direct involvement in the planning process, namely in the musrenbang forum, although decision making in some cases is still determined by those in power. Supported by Kurniawan's research, (2021) community participation in Musrenbang is very long and not only prepares the technical aspects of Musrenbang implementation, such as distributing invitations, procuring places and times. In addition, the program of activities that will be discussed in musrenbang activities is caused by the lack of transparency from the Nagari government in announcing the musrenbang schedule.

Based on the above, supported by an interview with Wali Nagari, Mr. IL, 3 July 2021 stated that:

"In making a development plan in Tarung-Tarung Nagari, the important thing that must be involved is the community. Therefore, one of the indicators that influence the success or failure of a regional development is community participation, where the community plays a direct role in the implementation of regional development. Without the involvement of the community who assists the government in preparing and carrying out regional development planning, what
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has been previously determined will be difficult to achieve in accordance with what was planned".

However, the reality is different from what was conveyed by the community Mr. HN, an interview on 3 July 2021 stated that:

"When the Nagari held musrenbang activities, we as a community did not know, even what was built by the Nagari, we as a community did not know. Even the construction activities carried out by the Nagari know that the schedule and activities as well as the existing workers are determined by the Nagari, we don't know anything."

Implementation of Participatory Development in Tarung-Tarung Nagari, Rao District, Pasaman Regency

Participation in the implementation of development is a close relationship between planning and implementation. Implementation issues are taken into account when the plan is made. This serves to achieve greater certainty in the realization of goals and plans. Therefore, implementation should be pushed as far as possible. The implementation phase occurs after the planning phase is complete and community involvement is seen from the program implementation process. According to Rizal, (2015), participatory development is a process carried out by the government and the community and can be distinguished as a cycle from needs assessment, planning, implementation, use to monitoring continuous assessment.

Community involvement can be seen from community activities in participating in carrying out development activities in the form of making road pavements and infrastructure in the form of roads and buildings, in carrying out development activities in support of every development program in Nagari, namely by providing donations in the form of food and drinks, for example B. fried, coffee and water. Then the contribution of energy and expertise is that the community participates in the work of making gutters and culverts by digging the ground in collaboration with other communities. Supported by research by Curtissa & Kvartiuka, (2019) explains that participatory development is an activity carried out by the government and the community involved in communication partnerships to lay the foundation for the formation of an activity. Dea, (2013) also explains that real participatory development is for example money, property, energy, while the intangible forms of participation are the participation of ideas, decision making and representative participation.

Development in Nagari Tarung-Tarung in 2016-2020, there are six types of development that are priorities for the Nagari government, starting from road asphalting to road construction. In the implementation of this development, community participation may not be good, only the community around the development offers participation in development. This finding is supported by research by Mewengkang, et al., (2021) that development is something that is physical, such as construction in the form of buildings, paving roads, making and repairing drainage and so on.

The development carried out in Tarung-Tarung Nagari goes through different stages from planning, implementation to monitoring. The city government is of course involved in development planning. Therefore, the development plan must be implemented in the field. Community involvement or involvement in the implementation of development in Tarung-Tarung Nagari is very necessary because through community involvement but development continues, the problem is that community involvement in development is still lacking. Supported by research by Samaun, et al., (2022) a small number of people are involved in the implementation of development. In fact, the community hopes to be involved in development. However, the government has determined who will be the workforce in the implementation stage of Nagari development, so that people think that the government lacks trust in the community, so it cannot be denied that the community lacks confidence in the ongoing Ngari development.

The implementation of nagari development can be realized by involving the community in supporting its implementation, by providing support to workers or as workers in the implementation of a program, or also by participating in mutual cooperation activities in the implementation of the nagari development program. However, the reality on the ground is not as expected because according to the author, the problem stems from a lack of public
trust in the Nagari government. Supported by Heryani’s research, (2018). Lack of trust in the government that is planned to participate in planning activities up to the implementation of development.

However, in reality the implementation of development in Nagari Taraung-Tarung does not pay attention to the aspirations of the community by fulfilling an attitude of mutual trust and openness. Putri, (2016) Without community involvement in the development process, development will not be able and will not achieve the goals achieved, because the guidelines issued by the leaders are very far from the aspirations, interests and needs of the community. Where the screening activity is only part of the existing community which is due to the lack of state socialization to the community giving aspirations for mutual trust and openness so that people think they do not trust the leadership of the nagari government. This shows that the community is not given the opportunity to participate in the development process.

Based on the above, supported by an interview with Wali Nagari, Mr. IL, 4 July 2021 stated that:

“In the implementation of development in our area, there are indeed people who do not want to devote their time at all to the development of our Nagari, the reason being that they do not only work or participate in the implementation of development, but want wages/salaries. If there is no salary they will not come to participate. Likewise, community participation is only around the construction that is present”.

Based on the above, the interview with the customary holder, Mr. AL, July 4, 2021 stated that:

“What we feel now, as a community, is that the people in our Nagari lack trust in the Nagari government, so that people are indifferent and do not care about the development in our area, the Nagari government does not provide clear information about the opportunities provided for them to participate in the development that will be implemented”.

Evaluation of Participatory Development in Nagari Tarung-Tarung, Rao District, Pasaman Regency

The participatory approach, which also shows weaknesses or shortcomings in Nagari Tarung-Tarung, is at the monitoring and evaluation stage of development. Even if the community is given access to monitor the implementation of a program or participate in program evaluation, the community’s follow-up on the results or criticism from the community is often unsatisfactory. Yudistira, et al., (2021) Supervision is a form of community participation in development, by supervising the implementation of development whose results can later provide good results. However, what is obtained from community research is not included in the monitoring or evaluation of development carried out, only by the Nagari government. With planning and implementation by the city government, supervision must also be carried out by the city government so that the results achieved are in accordance with the wishes of the government.

The author assumes that the supervision of development by the community is very necessary, because the results of development are naturally in accordance with the expectations of the community. Community participation is an effort to mobilize the community so that they are involved both mentally and emotionally to achieve the desired results together. Likewise, if the community is not included in the supervision, the development will only be limited to the government, so it must be supported by the participation of the community in the form of maintenance and supervision. Pasella, (2013), because participatory development activities are not only carried out by the central government but are also carried out by the village level government. Thus, support from the government is very necessary because in the implementation of development support is part of creating the realization of community needs, starting from the planning process to implementation and evaluation.

The community did not participate because they were not given tasks or responsibilities, so some people did not participate in supervising development. Community participation in monitoring or assessing medium-term development in Tarung-Tarung Nagari is very low, this can be
seen from the few people who carry out monitoring because they are busy with their respective activities, and there is no notification from the Nagari Government, so that monitoring activities are often inactive.

The evaluation of nagari development also does not involve the community, because only people who are close to the nagari government and have good relations with the nagari government attend the development evaluation meeting, so that the evaluation always runs smoothly. Although there are often reactions to reports on the implementation of development programs, these do not have much impact on the decisions of the assessment meeting because the community does not understand the development assessment itself. (Mardijani, 2010) Monitoring and evaluation of development projects is very necessary. In this case, community participation collects information about the development of activities and behavior of development officials.

Community participation in monitoring and evaluating development programs is still lacking. Only community leaders and certain people usually monitor, assess and criticize program implementation and development outcomes. Meanwhile, residents generally do not care about monitoring. There are also people who deliberately do not want to participate in monitoring, assessing and criticizing the implementation of development because they have been disappointed because the results of their monitoring and criticism have not been followed up by the Nagari Government and the program implementation team. The obstacles to the development of a nation or state in general and the development of Nagari in particular are mainly based on human resources, funding sources and the quality of development itself. The success of a development comes from the existing leaders.

The Nagari government does not communicate directly with the community, this can be proven by the response of the community who admits that the Nagari government rarely communicates and socializes with the community, the Nagari government should communicate with the community and the process of socialization and outreach to the community. achieve development success. The Nagari government only occasionally communicates with the community, according to the community communicating with the community helps, encourages and expands community awareness in Nagari development. This is different from Aksa's research (2018). Socialization of development activities and etc., which are located at village offices and at mosques and prayer rooms. The public can get information from wall magazines. The Nagari government must often communicate directly with the community so that the community can help each other in building a communication system or pattern that is in accordance with the conditions of the Nagari, in order to increase awareness, knowledge, rights and obligations of the community in building and developing a good and healthy communication system together in the community.

In addition, trust between the Nagari government and the community must be maintained so that in the village community the communication runs smoothly, and every Nagari government apparatus must be able to carry out their respective duties and functions properly because if one of the policies made does not work it will affect the smooth communication in the Nagari.

The Nagari government has not done much to strengthen the community. People say that the Nagari government doesn't care about its people. Seeing this, the Nagari Government is working less than optimally to strengthen the community in Nagari development by improving people’s welfare through the formation of a strong Nagari government and the realization of a clean and accountable government. Sari explained, (2016) who explained that local government and community support: The government as a developer of people's development mandates does have a role, especially local governments. Nagari development with its various problems is a development carried out for the common good. This makes Nagari a central point for regional development. Therefore, the development of a nagari cannot be carried out by one party alone, but must be carried out in coordination with other parties, both the government and the community as a whole. In order to realize Nagari development in accordance with expectations, it is necessary to pay attention to several community approaches to the government.

Activities that have taken place in Nagari Tarung-Tarung related to the development of
Nagari have not been widely invited by the community through invitation letters and information media. Aksa, (2018). Socialization of development activities is carried out by providing information on information boards located at village offices, mosques and prayer rooms. In this activity, it was found that only elements of the government were carried out with elements of the community who were close to the Nagari government, so that the community could not convey their ideas and ideas properly.

Thus, the authors assume that participatory planning is not as expected by the Nagari community because participatory planning is an effort made by the community to solve the problems faced in order to achieve the expected conditions based on the needs and abilities of the community independently. The Nagari government does not communicate directly with the community, this can be proven by the response of the community admitting that the Nagari government rarely communicates and socializes with the community.

Perencanaan merupakan salah satu The most important and crucial management function in every activity of the organization. Planning or preparation / determination before doing something. Therefore, a process for each activity that will be carried out must first have preparations or policies to achieve a goal, including the program to be carried out. Supported by Paselle’s research (2013) that there are still many proposed development activities that are accommodated in the Musrenbang that have not been realized. Proposed development activities that are really urgent and have an impact on the livelihoods of many people must of course be prioritized. So that the plans drawn up can achieve the desired goals. The Nagari Tarung-Tarung government must have excellent planning skills. He directs all the planning in Nagari Tarung-Tarung. When the head of the nagari, as the leader of the nagari, cannot make a decision.

The realization of the planning for the implementation of development in Nagari Tarung-Tarung in the year 200116-2020 there are still developments whose implementation is not in accordance with the target. Heryani. (2018) there are differences in the development targets of the community and a lack of trust in the government which is planned to participate in planning activities up to the implementation of development. This is because the government does not educate the public about the importance of community participation in development, so that people do not consider it important to participate. In 2017, the planning for the use of the MDA building was still focused on the development of physical infrastructure, such as road construction, irrigation construction, and road paving. However, what is planned is often not on target in implementation.

The planning stage so far can be seen from two perspectives, namely, first, the Nagari Government at the planning stage, the Nagari Government does not invite the community to discuss the activities to be carried out, and second, the City Government does not participate in the implementation of Nagari Evolution. Andriyana, (2015) in his research that the musrenbangdes sometimes often becomes an annual “ritual” or simply a release of commitment. Community participation is still very low and sometimes dominated by the same faces from year to year. That everything in a development in Tarung-Tarung Nagari is less discussed, as well as the existing development plans before a decision is made, so that what is planned can be planned properly and there will be no misunderstanding between them later.

The above, reinforced by an interview with Wali Nagari Mr. IL, 10 July 2021 stated that:

"The community also needs to participate in supervising the development process, although not all are involved, only certain people, such as residents who have positions in the Nagari government, because the supervision is not involved by the community, but only from elements of the Nagari government, the community should be with the government who should be supervising".

Likewise, the results of the interview at the same time as Mr. IL stated that:

"We as a community do not participate in the supervision of development on the grounds that there is no invitation from the Nagari government, but in terms of development, the benefits are felt by all residents. The problem is that we are not involved in the evaluation of
development, we only know who, for example".

CONCLUSION
The implementation of participatory development in Nagari Tarung-Tarung, Rao District, Pasaman Regency consists of: (1) Planning. The mechanism for development planning is carried out in Nagari Tarung-Tarung, Rao sub-district, Pasaman Regency. Which is divided into two stages, namely (a) Preparing the Nagari Musrenbang Schedule The Tarung-Tarung Nagari musrenbang schedule in planning involves community groups in it, but the lack of community participation in the development process, the presence of planning musrenbang activities will not run well, (b) Announce openly about the schedule and venue for the Nagari Musrenbang. Lack of transparency from the Nagari government in announcing the Musrenbang schedule, (2) Implementation. The implementation of Nagari development is realized by the participation of the community in supporting the implementation by providing support for workers or as workers in the implementation of a program. However, in reality, the implementation of development does not pay attention to the aspirations of the community by fulfilling an attitude of mutual trust and openness. Only a part of the community expressed the aspiration of mutual trust and openness. This shows that the community is not given the opportunity to be involved in the development process, and (3) Evaluation. The evaluation of Nagari development does not involve the community because in the development evaluation meeting there are also people who are close and have good relations with the Nagari government, so the evaluation always runs smoothly.

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