

## TO INCREASING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

### Case Study Implementation of Infrastructure Development in the Village Pringanom, Masaran, Sragen

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**Abstract:** In carrying out the infrastructure without involving the community to play an active role possible results of such development will not achieve the maximum in accordance with the wishes of the people. In anticipation of this problem, the public should be involved from the planning, implementing, managing for development results effectively and efficiency. This study describes the role of the community in the development of infrastructure in the village Pringanom, Masaran, Sragen. Methodology used in this research is the study of literature, field surveys, in-depth interviews and group discussions through Focus Group Discussions (FGD). The result was a recommendation of the community's role in infrastructure development with the concept of empowerment, where the community identifies the potential and problems of their own development plans together with the government, engaged in construction, and regulate the management. The title of this research is the Role of Local Governments in improving public participation in the implementation of infrastructure development (Case study implementation of infrastructure development in the village Pringanom, Masaran, Kabupaten Sragen).

**Keyword:** Community role, Infrastructure, Pringanom Village.

Infrastructure construction, include among others: roads, bridges, water resources, housing and settlements. All the infrastructure is essential for economic growth and prosperity. But in fact, the infrastructure built by the government, the community often people do not maintain their sustainability. In general, the people of Indonesia are still holding the old paradigm that development is the responsibility of the government. This paradigm is becoming another problem in the infrastructure development.

This is due to less involved in the community, from planning to construction to management, so that what was built by the local government less in accordance with the needs of society. For example, the construction of MCK ( Bath, Washing and Latrine) general some time ago was built on a large scale by the Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works in remote areas in almost all parts of Indonesia, many of which are not used. Because many latrines are built in difficult areas of water, and the use of latrines have not been into the local culture. So MCK "spoofed" to "*Human Settlements Monomen*".

In the village of Pringanom, Masaran, District Sragen, an overall study, this study analyzes the shape society's role in development in the field of infrastructure.

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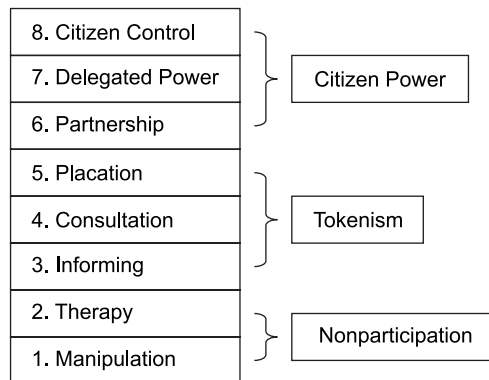
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This paper is intended to provide input and recommendations to the local government on the role of communities as agents of development.

## THEORITICAL REVIEW

The role of the community is the highest level of engagement, on the role of which is the lowest level where people just follow the others. But in general this engagement is better known as community participation. Public participation in decision-making processes are distinguished by their nature, are consultative and partnership.<sup>[1]</sup> Consultative was when the government decision makers consulted on the communities involved and the public deserves to be heard and to be notified, but the final decision remains in the hands of the government.<sup>[2]</sup>

While the pattern participate, governments and communities are partners with aligned relative position, together to discuss issues, look for alternative solutions, and make decisions. Role community discussed in this paper led to a partnership that is part of the public power level in Eight rungs on The Leader of Citizen Participation consists of 8 stages as follows:<sup>[3]</sup>



The level of community partnerships are at the level of society to the level of power Delegation of power and community supervision, which is the highest level of the principles of participation of communities to take.

Development of a public role or no role not only participated became active role requires a process of empowerment. Community empowerment is attempting to transform the entire potential growth of the community into a real force to protect and promote the values and interests in all aspects of life.<sup>[4]</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cormick, Tiffin Mc. 1979. *Industry Psychology*. New Dehli : Prentise Hall of India.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* Cormik 1979.

<sup>3</sup> Arnstein, (1969) *Eight Rungs on The Leader of Citizen Participation* (Originally published as Arnstein, Sherry R. "A Ladder of Citizen Participation," JAIP, Vol. 35, No. 4, July 1969, pp. 216-224.

<sup>4</sup> Sanit, 1998 dalam Pheni Chalid, (2005). *Regional Finance, Investment And Decentralization: Challenges And Obstacles*. Publisher Partnership.

Three main topics in community empowerment are individuals, community organizations, and local wisdom. All three must be balanced since the purpose of community development is to build an independent individual and a solid group, in harmony with the approach and the strengthening of the group, and can not be separated from the Social community setting (*Chalid, 2005*), through a process like drawn one.

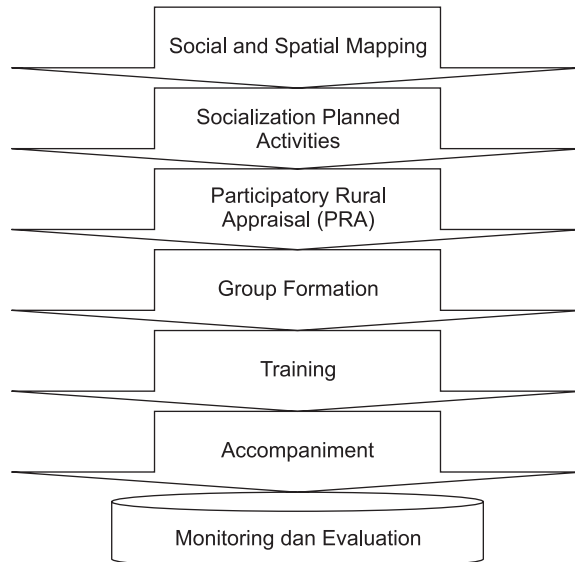


Figure 1: Process of Community Development<sup>[5]</sup>

## METHODOLOGY

In the process of community empowerment as described in Figure 1, a specific methodology used in each stage as follows:

1. **Stage of Social and Spatial Mapping:** Social and spatial mapping is done as early identification of physical, environmental, potential social, economic and cultural societies, institutions and community and relationship in institutions and figures. Social mapping conducted by researchers with the method of literature study, survey institutional, field surveys, and interviews with the people.
2. **Studies Literature:** This method was conducted to explore the basics of theory and secondary data related to the research theme.
3. **Institutional Survey:** In this survey of secondary data obtained on the study site, either in the form of statistical data and activity data ever undertaken

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* Pheni Chalid, (2005).

at the sites. The survey was conducted in the Public Works Department Sragen, Village Location Pringanom, Masaran, Sragen.

- (a) **Field Survey:** Field surveys conducted by directly observing the physical condition of an environmental community and location, as well as check the secondary data have been obtained.
  - (b) **Deep interview:** In-depth interviews are used to dig up more information from respondents. Were selected for the study three types of characters that act regulates all social order of society and development, which is the village chief and RT (Neighborhood), RW (Rukun Warga) all forms of government relating to formal government. Aside from figures tersbut also figures there are figures citizen named Eko he was Head of water user associations (P3A) a farmer, and also a Master Honorarium SMP Muhammadiyah Masaran, helping researchers obtain data and more complete information, also selected randomly some people as respondents.
4. **Stage Dissemination Action Plan:** Early socialization of the plan of activities carried out in the regional government of Sragen and in the forum. Socialization is then performed on the community leaders in the village Pringanom. The method used is the Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Selection of this method is based on the consideration that in the stage of socialization is not just introduce activities but also asked for input for subsequent implementation.
  5. **Phase Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA):** PRA is a series of activities to steer the society found the potential, problems faced, and how to optimize this potential to solve problems independently. PRA followed by figures representative of Pringanom generous nature in the village, as many as 50 people. PRA consists of various activities and implemented together with the villagers Pringanom are: the course of history, trends and changes, Venn diagram, mapping, and search the village. In the following method:
    - (a) FGD for search activity course of history, trends and changes, Venn diagrams, and mapping. In this activity, people are guided discussion, either in one forum leaders, as well as in their respective groups RW then the results are presented and discussed in the forum wards.
    - (b) Field surveys, conducted in the village searches.
  6. **Stage Group Formation:** At this stage also used the method FGD with community group participants who had been there before.
  7. **The training stage:** Training is done with a combination of classroom theory and practice in the field. The instructors come from the relevant agencies, especially technical institutions, such as the Centre for Research and

Development of Water Resources, Centre for Research and Development of Roads and Bridges, and the Centre for Housing Research and Development under the Ministry of Public Works as well as in cooperation with universities.

8. **Stage Mentoring:** Assistance was done in collaboration with local non-governmental organizations to develop a cadre of facilitators from local community leaders.
9. **Monitoring and Evaluation Phase:** Monitoring and evaluation are conducted regularly and the results are evaluated together with the community and local governments. The method used in this phase are:
  - (a) Field survey, conducted to monitor the utilization of infrastructure.
  - (b) FGD done for joint evaluation.

The results obtained in the process of community empowerment, in-analyzed by descriptive qualitative method to identify the problem, explain it and find a solution to solve them.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Mapping and Social Spatial

The village is located in the District Pringanom Masaran in Sragen, Central Java Province. Village Administration Center in the hamlet Jetak. Pringanom village has an area of 338.8 ha comprising 16 Hamlet, the number of RT (Neighborhood) 31 RT. Most village Pringanom a wetland = 225.1 ha. Land = 113.7 ha of dry land.<sup>[6]</sup>

Most people's livelihood is a farmer in the rice fields. Because the soil was very quickly absorb water. Activity rice farming communities tend to be three times, never stops because there is *Irrigation of Gajah Mungkur Wonogiri*.

The population of the village of the data Pringnom In 2011 as many as 5,084 people, consisting of: 2,445 men and 2,539 women. If the comparison between population and territory, the rural population density Pinganom reach 152 people / km<sup>2</sup>. Number of families 1,271 families (KK) so that the average household consists of 4 people. Headcount: 223 KK, Poor Absolut: 137 KK. Education Facility No 4 Elementary School. Health Facility No 1 health center, and 1 village midwife.<sup>[7]</sup> One Market Economy Means located in the village of Sadak near Jati village, and the road leading to the village Masaran Pringanom. Total Industry No 1 Grabah, and Print Batu Merah by the Society in several Hamlet as Hamlet Jetak, Sari, Bampir and Hamlet Pringanom.

<sup>6</sup> Sragen in Figures In 2011. Masaran & PDRB Subdistrict Sragen. Data Update 2012. And combined with the data Field survey by the researcher.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* Sragen in Figures In 2011.

In terms of primary education, relatively high. Junior high school education. Residents with an educational background of college / university 5 people. Usually educated above high school to migrate to the big cities. As shown at Figure 2.

Village Community Pringanom Islamic religious majority. Culture and customs of such offerings if you like the harvest has been largely abandoned, because of the influence of the teachings of Islam, most residents have been following the development of Islam. Modern public life has been like in the big cities.

Tolerance fellow community is still high level of mutual cooperation grind consulted properly. Figure 2 Percentage of population Rural Education Level Pringanom according to data sourced from the Central Bureau of Statistics Sragen.

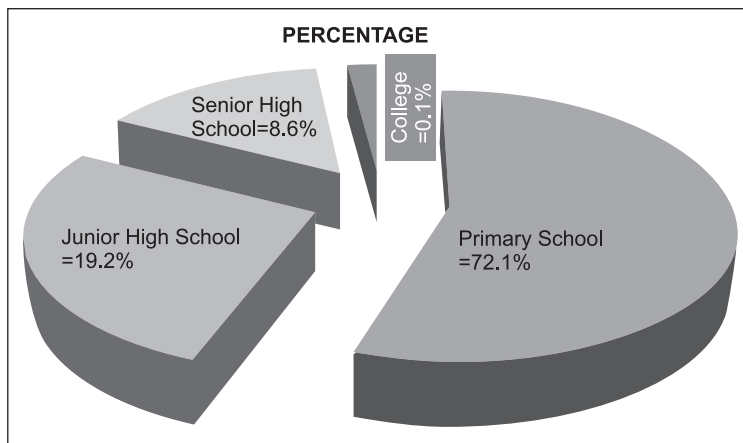


Figure 2: Percentage of Villagers Pringanom

## 2. Socialization Planned Activities

From the results of social and spatial mapping planned an integrated program of research and development for infrastructure is integrated by centers in the Research and Development of the Ministry of Public Works. In terms of layout, the Centre for Housing Research and Development member referrals by traditional settlement patterns that are still held by Pringanom Village community, with the addition of access roads for the transport of agricultural crops. Centre for Research and Development of Roads and Bridges developing road technology appropriate to the nature of soil and rivers. While the Research and Development Center of Water Resources to develop irrigation systems.

In addition to improving the quality of settlements, particularly related to the issue of endemic, Housing Research and Development Center also apply the technology Instant Home Simple and develop public sanitation facilities.

All of this development plan geared to the concept of community-based empowerment and enhancing the role of local government and other related parties, conducted by the Center for Research and Socio-Economic Development Culture and the Role of Civil Society. Furthermore, the action plan broadly disseminated to the public, especially the leaders and representatives of agencies / community groups in the form of FGD. At this stage, people are very enthusiastic response plan development in their villages. Community leaders active question and comment, especially the figures are still young. This is related to the experience when the Village Pringanom into development programs such (District Development Program) of the Interior and other programs of the NGO. From the result of socialization, community determined jointly engaged in infrastructure development process from planning to later harness and manage it.

### 3. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) to draw up an action plan (Action Plan)

From the discussion of the course of history and trends and changes, obtained information on the origin of the villagers Pringanom and events that bring considerable influence to society, both spatially and cultural changes, as described in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>EVENTS</i>
1960-1970	New No 500 households Pringanom Village, Village Road was still a dirt road not paved. Most Home Residents walls of woven bamboo (Gedek). The house had no electricity, still use kerosene lamps. No new Pringanom One Primary School, located in the middle field, east of the hamlet Sadakan. Most Flooded like village Mojo, Jembangan, Bakung, and Sari. Education is still not widely used SR (Sekolah Rakyat), graduated from elementary school
1970-1980	Road construction began there, especially on the road to the hamlet Sari Masaran market, precisely in 1974 started there asphaltting Road, a distance of approximately 2 Km, this is a Main street in the village Pringanom. Add 1 elementary school, became Pringanom 2 Primary School, located in the village Jetak. People have started the junior high school (SMP). And the construction of village roads began in earnest self-reliance of local communities. Electricity 1978 has begun to enter the village Pringanom especially the village Main street.
1980-1990	Added Population increased because of road construction has been started with a budget of Regional Budget (APBD) Sragen and Governmental.
1990-2000	Added Population increase, especially in Village Road Sari Masaran to which is the Main street. There were migrants from outside the village who enliven Such Village
2000-2016	Pringanom village, there is a change of rice land into housing in because accretion the rapidly increasing population. Main Street Sari Masaran To the left and right edge of the road already widely houses nine basic the majority of stalls and food stalls and there is now a supermarket.

In the Venn diagram activities, communities identify and assess their institution proximity to them. From the results of the public discussion of the most relevant institutions agreed, which is expected to contribute to program development Pringanom upland villages, namely:

1. Village Government,
2. The village council (BPD),
3. Farmers,
4. Cooperative,
5. Extension Field,
6. Community Leader.

The community also had a role that is expected to meet the group, namely coordination, consultation, and facilitation.

The next stage of society making village maps according perception and knowledge. In these maps preloaded potential locations that might be developed or utilized in the construction of infrastructure that will be implemented, including the location of the Bengawan Solo river sand. Communities also provide input in the selection of the location of the application distribution of irrigation water, the flow of its water from the reservoir Gajahmungkur.

Further community together researchers conducted a search the village to confirm the information in the map that has been created.

After completing the PRA, people make a deal in the preparation of action plans (Community Action Plan) as follows:

1. Promoting the return of culture of mutual cooperation in the implementation of infrastructure development in the village Pringanom, particularly in agriculture which will be facilitated managing irrigation infrastructure, replicate the construction of houses and sanitation conducted independently community and not the work of the contractor.
2. Develop Human Resources and natural resources owned. In a development on the part of the third done by a contractor, the contractor requested community prioritize local labor and materials to be provided at a reasonable price. As for the work that is able to do together, the community is willing to work together.
3. Setting up of appropriate professions, skills, and interests to manage development results. This group will be given technical training beforehand. Furthermore, in the period of utilization and maintenance, the characters in each group will be the facilitator for the people concerned. People will also oversee the implementation of development by third parties.



- (a) In the preparation of community action plans, agreed principles into
- (b) societal expectations, namely:
  - (i) The problem / issue discussed.
  - (ii) Partnership.
  - (iii) Disclosure, and
  - (v) mutual trust.
- 4. Mentoring. After training, people are still accompanied intensively for several months to facilitate any difficulty. Further assistance was done by a cadre of people who come from local leaders.
- 5. Monitoring and Evaluation. After the mentoring period expires, remains to be monitored regularly and evaluated the progress and difficulties faced by both groups and cadres.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Conclusions**

From these results, it can be concluded that:

1. The role of the community is very important in the development field Infrastructure. The role of the community in planning optimizes conformity with the needs of development so that development results can also be utilized optimally.
2. In the village Pringanom, shape people's role in the planning starts from introducing the potential of Human Resources, and Natural Resources, as well as the problem, including exhume the culture of mutual cooperation to be promoted in the implementation of the development. The results of the planning process undertaken by the public is an agreement to implement the action plan development.
3. In the implementation, community involvement to minimize conflicts of interest that often interfere with the smooth development. Shape the community's role in the implementation phase is the provision of human resources and natural resources as well as supervision of development carried out by others.
4. The role of post-development society will be able to optimize sustainability, utilization, and maintenance of development results. Shape public role in this stage starts from the formation of working groups that facilitate processing to monitor and evaluate the results of joint development by the government.

### Recommendations

1. Local governments should always involve in the construction field Infrastructure from planning to execution, even to the point of maintenance, so that people feel ownership.
2. The need for mutual cooperation fostered cultural properties to be promoted in the implementation of the development.
3. The need for an agreement to implement the action plan development.
4. The need minimize conflicts of interest that often interferes in the supply of natural resources and the construction supervision carried out by others.
5. The Importance formed society's role in the working group that facilitates the processing to monitor and evaluate the results of joint development by the government.

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