

Public Participation in the Village Infrastructure Development Process

Case Study: Program PNPM Mandiri Perdesaan in the Village Ambora Jayapura

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Abstract – This study aims to determine the form of community participation in rural infrastructure development at PNPM Mandiri Perdesaan Program as well as aspects related to community participation in implementation of rural infrastructure development. The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach that uses the unit of analysis informant with data collecting technique through interview, observation and document study. The analysis used was a qualitative descriptive analysis. Implementation of the PNPM Mandiri Program is based on the principle of public participation starting from the preparation phase which includes socialization, village meetings and the planning, implementation phase and maintenance phase of development outcomes. The results showed that: first, the form of public participation in the preparatory stage presence and contribution in the form of an idea or thought, at this stage of the implementation of community participation in the form of manpower, funds and materials, the maintenance phase of public participation in the form of energy. Second, those aspects related to community participation is the number of prosperous families, the type of work. While the level of education only affects the planning stage, while the homogeneity of rural communities do not have a close relationship with community participation.

Keywords – community participation, infrastructure development

I. INTRODUCTION

Concept of development is the very concept of multidimensional, which refers to a series of characteristics and all aspects of life, both aspects of the political, economic and social. According to Todaro in Bryant and White (1998) development is a multidimensional process that includes important changes in the social structure, the attitude of the people and national institutions and also the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of gaps and the eradication of poverty.

Along with the current reform and decentralization since Act No. 22 of year 1999 about the local governance that was later modified by law Number 32 year 2004, national development paradigm has undergone a change that significantly, the development of the country rests on being a

paradigm of development that is based on community or better known as the community development.

In the RPJMN 2004-2009 explained that infrastructure development is crucial as: (1) the backbone of the production and distribution of goods and passenger patterns, (2) the main adhesive unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, (3) trigger the development of a region, (4) the opening keterisolasian of a region, and (5) a precondition of success of the development in various sectors.

In rural infrastructure development efforts, the Government is facing obstacles not only in financing but also a rejection from society due to the mismatch between the infrastructure being built and that became their needs, then the involvement of the community is an effective way. With the participation of the community not only will answer both of these problems, but there are many more benefits that

accrue to both sides. Kendatipun so, inviting the public to engage actively in development programs is not as easy as what he envisioned.

Participation as a concept in the development of society in General and widely used. Participation is a central concept and basic principles of community development, effective development requires involvement (participation) in the beginning and all stakeholders in the preparation of the draft of activities that will affect them.

While communities involved feel that their participation is important, quality, effectiveness and efficiency of development will increase.

According to Putnam (1993), revealed that the factors that affect a person's or the public's willingness to participate in rural development, including rural infrastructure in building, is concerned with the situation of mutual the dependency network, trust and social organization that facilitates cooperation for joint benefit.

One form of government programs in accelerating rural development particularly in the PNPM Mandiri program is through the countryside. Jayapura Regency in Papua Province, the program has been implemented and its implementation covers on 139 village. The allocation of funds to the kampung through this program, have proven to be capable of pushing the handling problems encountered by the community kampung independently, without having to wait for the arrival of old programs from the County Government. With the allocation of funds to the PNPM Mandiri Rural villages, participatory planning will be more sustainable because the public can immediately realize several needs contained in the planning document in his village.

Village infrastructure development Program financed by the PNPM Mandiri rural implemented during these are small-scale infrastructure which are not financed by a GRANT through the relevant agencies such as the Department of public works, Office of education and more but it is so required by the community village.

In general the infrastructure that was built in the form of pioneer road, drainage, and talud posyandu building and maintenance buildings. In the implementation of infrastructure development as well as the role of the village communities to participate in it have been very large, it is characterized by the presence of labor donations, funds, material and land given by the community free of charge for the sake of this development.

II. METHODOLOGY

The kind of this research is descriptive research with qualitative approach method, where the results of the study clearly described and detailed in a comprehensive manner i.e. give an overview about the participation the community in the development of the infrastructure of the PNPM Mandiri

program villages in rural areas, particularly regarding the forms of public participation and aspects related to the participation in Jayapura, Papua.

The data used are secondary data, primary data and then analyzed using qualitative analysis. Secondary data required in this study i.e. data that is associated with the shape and characteristics of rural participation in the Regency Jayapura concerns the economic and social aspects of culture as well as the results of the PNPM Mandiri program implementation The prospect of relation to the participation of the villagers.

In addition to the above secondary data, primary data are also used. The techniques used in the primary data collection i.e., interview techniques and observations. This way is the reason IE information can be excavated from the source directly so that the confidence level is better than the questionnaire technique. In addition to techniques is also expected to get an observation about the State of the field directly and obtain information in the form of facts and opinions on a broader but still within the context of the discussion.

The primary data source is selected by purposive both with regard to the area as well as the informant who will be interviewed. The selection of informants are more based on the data you want to obtain. Extracting information related to government programs will be asked by the agents of planners who are in government agencies, while information related to implementation as well as other information as deemed necessary will asked on the informant-informants directly involved against the construction of the infrastructure of the village.

As for the selected observation areas namely Kampung Ambora. This determination based on the consideration of the existence of the variety of the type of work, the diversity of its homogeneity as well as the level of education of its people that is heterogeneous.

The analysis of the data used is qualitative data analysis. Data obtained from the study of documents and interview presented in a descriptive manner to describe the participation in infrastructure development in kampung Jayapura. Results of the study documents and interviews are presented in the form of descriptive text.

III. RESULTS

A. Form Of Participation In The Process Of Implementation Of Village Infrastructure Development Preparatory Phase

1.Socialization: The early stages of the implementation process of the program PNPM Mandiri Rural is the socialization of the program execution. This activity is carried out by a team of builders from the district level consisting of the head of the Team Escort the district and the District of PNPM Mandiri which is facilitator program PNPM Mandiri Rural.

The activities of socialization of execution of PNPM Mandiri is aimed at the Rural institutions that existed in the village and to the village. The existence of the socialization will motivate the public to participate in the activities of the PNPM Mandiri Rural and expected to participate either via self-help fund assistance, materials, energy and mind. The activities of socialization program PNPM Mandiri Rural implemented felt very important, because with the socializing that goes well, it will provide ease and understanding to all the villagers about the plans and goals of the such programs, so the program execution steps can be carried out in accordance with the guidelines for the implementation of which has been delivered.

From the results of the interviews can be said that this socialization activity in society get notification about such events directly from the heads of villages and through an invitation, as for the absence of the community is not caused due to their unwillingness to participate but rather because they do not know of any such event as well as the existence of other work that cannot be abandoned. From the stage of socialization can be concluded that this form of public participation was limited to attending only in activities, they have yet to contribute ideas, manpower, funds and materials or land.

2. Joint Community Planning Deliberations After socialization activities are completed, then the next activity was a joint Community Planning discussion (PBM). The mechanism of the preparation of the plan specified development activities through deliberation PBM preceded by holding deliberations PBM present RT/RW that was attended by community RT/RW and guided by the head of the head of the village.

The results of the PBM level RT/RW subsequently discussed and decided upon at the village level PBM Congress attended by RT/RW, socialite, Bamuskam and other villages as well as members of the public with attended by heads of District and in charge of the Operational activities (PjOK) at the district level. The results of the deliberation of Kampung PBM Event News poured in and a list of Proposed activity plan (DURK).

PBM was conducted deliberations activities to absorb the aspirations of the villagers about the activities that will be performed on the program. Public participation in planning can encourage the emergence of community involvement emotionally against the programs that will be implemented. As revealed by Davis and Newstrom (1988) in Salman (2002), mentions that one of the essence of participation is involvement means the existence of engagement ment.

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