

THE DEMOCRATIC MODEL OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN IMPLEMENTING CONFERENCE OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (CDP) IN SINJAI REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to (1) analyze the implementation process of CDP in rural area at Sinjai regency, (2) explains the model of public participation in implementing CDP at Sinjai regency, (3) describes the factors that affect the success of proposal planning in CDP still low. This research uses a qualitative method by using the technique of data collection through observation, interview and documentation and analyzes data by using the model of Miles and Huberman that consists of data reduction, data presentation and conclusions or verification. The results of the study showed that (1) the implementation process CDP in rural area at Sinjai regency done in two forms of the steps, namely preparation and implementation phase activities. In the process of the preparation phase CDP activities, public participation had not materialized either. While at the rural phase CDP activities, public participation began to appear but not yet completely existed participation in the process of drafting the village development activities. (2) The Model of public participation in the implementation of CDP at Sinjai regency still indicated the participation of good citizens, , required the presence of the model development where it takes CDP Hamlet as a medium for direct participation of citizens in providing the proposal planning of development activities. (3) Factors which affect the success of the proposed Community in development planning that can be accommodated in budgeting, among others, the area included in the development area, political interest for legislature member, ability Regional Fund, synergies between program SKPD with the results of CDP in rural area, ability to build communication between the local government and residents with regional government forums and SKPD as well as their strong commitment.

Keywords: Public participation, CDP.

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of government democratic system where the government is managed under the principles of public participation broadly (Jones, 1991). The fact shows that in the process of formulating the policy, where the participation of the public is needed by the government, so that no longer decided something in the back of the table by one or two of the three officials who feel responsible in the field, but must be done through the procedures of democracy by involving the others, either directly or indirectly, this is inline with the view of Suzzeta (2007), said that as a reflection of more information from democratization and participation as part of good governance and development planning process through a participatory process.

The concept of public participation become increasingly important in the formulation of development policy, Meanwhile the public participation , civil society organizations (Csos), universities, media and non-governmental organizations (NGOS) are certain figures on every stage of the policy formulation process including the development formulation policy that is

contained in the Regional Budget that shows improvement and changes in increasing responsibility value in each implementation of the Regional Budget.

Public participation in formulating regional development policy especially in Sinjai regency is already running in accordance with formulation stages of development, starting from village-level development planning until the policy formulation process of regional development plans at the district level. But in the final process in the formulation of development policy is not satisfying the various parties involved in the planning process as a form of public participation.

Formulation of policies contained in the list of proposed activities agreed development plans at rural CDP / village as a community effort to enjoy the results of his involvement as a form of direct participation by public that still not able to provide optimal results, as expected by the public.

The issue of public participation in the implementation process of CDP , where public participation either directly or indirectly shows only for formality, where the presence of the public administration is a prerequisite for formulation process of development planning.

The cause of a participatory process was due to the factors that influence the success of the proposed Community in development planning that can be accommodated in budgeting, among others, the area included development area, political interest for legislature members, Ability Regional Fund, Synergy between SKPD program with the results of CDP in rural area, ability to build communication between local government and citizen with regional government and SKPD as well as their strong commitment.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research use approach qualitative thinking processes, a study that is approached in terms of concepts and theories related to the democratic model of public participation in implementing SDP at Sinjai regency, which has been seen, studied and developed by various stakeholder. While the approach is based on the paradigm of research is qualitative paradigm, because the data used is qualitative data obtained through qualitative methods and data analysis. (Bogdan & Taylor, 1992) called it a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of people and behaviors that can be observed (Moleong, 2000) .Although such quantitative data is still needed as supporting data for the completeness of the data analysis. This study was conducted in Sinjai by focusing on the District 5 of 15 Village / Sub with consideration that location 15 Village / Sub has a level difference in views of the area, population and education levels of residents and difference condition. The researchers choose that location in order to provide a clear picture of what the object being studied. Sources of data in this study are grouped into two primary data sources and secondary data sources. All data sources that previously mentioned that data is directly related to the group cases into primary data source. While all data sources that the data is not directly related/ only as supporting data with the cases are grouped into the secondary data source. Data collection in this study was done by using notes or record from a variety of sources, either through interviews, observation and documentation that of the agency / agencies / offices concerned. Qualitative data analysis, according to Robert C. Bogdan & Sari Knopp Biklen (2007) 'is the process of systematically searching for and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and other materials, so it can be easily understood and its findings can in nformasikan to others , (Sugiyono, 2010). The model or qualitative data

analysis techniques in this study using the model described by Miles and Huberman (1992) ie continuously until complete, so that the data is already saturated with activity, namely: *data reduction, data display* and *Conclusion drawing / verification*.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The preparation stage CDP

Based on the results of this research showed that in the process of the preparation phase the implementation of CDP, the principle of community participation had shown the existence of direct involvement in preparation process for drafting the village development planning. This statement shows that community participation in the formulating draft village development planning does not appear in society. Whereas, community participation is needed when the local governments preparing stage for implementation or arrange development planning before the implementation of CDP in rural area. The implementation process of CDP in rural area must be done in the collection of the citizens' aspirations through consultation hamlets, so that the community participation in the preparation process really realized where planning with participatory approach conducted by involving all stakeholders for development. Their involvement is getting the aspirations and create a sense of belonging. Stages of community participation in the process of drafting the development planning will be discussed in the implementation of CDP, still low and even almost in all rural area of Sinjai does not take advantage of the forum level aspirations RW/ Hamlets as existed stage early participation and the involvement of the Society.

The implementation stages CDP

Based on the results of research it is known that the implementation of conference of development planning (CDP) in rural level has only discuss what is a concept or a draft proposal from the rural government, not the result of rembug citizen who became the symbol of community participation in village development planning at the level of the pillars of citizens (RW) and pillars of neighbors (RT). This can be explained that the implementation of CDP in rural area as part of the effort to catches, accommodate, and specify the aspirations of the community at the village which is a form of early participatory society where the effort to involve all elements of the community in the village not seen clearly, so that in the effort to accommodate the aspirations of citizens through the forum rembug village-level citizens, environment RW or RT there are difficulties in determining any aspirations that must be prioritized or delayed first in accordance with the needs of the region of the village.

Based on the results of research it is known that the proposed plan of the proposed activities through the implementation of Development Planning Consultation (CDP) in rural area, where the participation of the community in the form of the Presence, convey the proposal in accordance with the needs of the fact there are some items proposed among others (1) Field of rural Governance, (2) Village Development,(3) Construction of society, (4) Society empowerment. (5) Education, (6) Health, (7) Religious and (8) Social

The table: a list of the priority of the Proposed Rural Government Activities

No	The proposed Activities	Types of activity	Source of fund
1	the Village Government Administration	Shopping and the cost of the villages	ADD/ The state budget /BUDGET
		Hrd apparatus Villages	ADD/ The Budget
2.	Its construction villages	Development of Talud, Drainage, Irrigation, Way pioneering Way Tani, revamping the village market and bridges	ADD/ The Budget/ The state budget
3.	The construction of the community forestry	The construction of the PKK Organization, Scout and other organizations	ADD The Budget
		The right technology training to the construction of the community economic groups.	ADD/ The Budget
4	Community Empowerment	The construction of the Kelompo Tani Women, Training community groups, Training LPM Capacity	ADD The Budget
	Education	Development, Rehab and adding the ECD Building, Mobiler ECD, Construction of Classrooms KINDERGARTEN, the development of the school fence SD, SMP	ADD The Budget
	Health	The procurement of public toilet, Construction Pos Yandu, Rehab Polindes, Cadre Training Pos Yandu	ADD The state budget The Budget
	Religious	The improvement of Worship, Pembinaan KINDERGARTEN/TPA, Library Mosque,	ADD The Budget
	Social	Home improvement plumbing-not, Business Improvement Productive Society, Economic Pembertdayaan Poor Communities	ADD The state budget The Budget

Source : Dairy Products Research Data, 2016

Based on the data above it is known that in every field of activity groups there is between 3-25 items the proposed activities. So the total proposed development activity plan of the Government of the Village, especially in 15 villages known research location between 9-83 Items the proposed activities.

The table: The details of the number of the Proposed Activities

No	The fields of Development	The number of proposed
1	the Village Government Administration	33 Items
2	Its construction villages	83 Items
3	The construction of the community forestry	
4	Community Empowerment	9 items
5	Education	15 items
6	Health	19 items
7	Religious	12 items
8	Social	10 items

Source : Dairy Products Research Data, 2016

The Model of public participation in the implementation of CDP at Sinjai regency

Based on the research facts found that community participation in the planning process through the development of Village CDP with reference to the theory of "eight household community participation"(eight rungs on the ladder of citizen participation) from Arstein (1971), almost all of the villages in the district of Sinjai new community participation occurs limited participation of illusion.

The advanced arstein Participation Model with the term eight household participation where the author made as the main reference to examine the participation of the community in the process of the implementation of conference on development planning (CDP) in rural area.

Based on the results of research has found that the model of household participation that advanced arstein (1971) has yet to show the existence of a real participation or in other words still limited on the fifth household stages namely at the level of participation of facades (tokenisme).

That influenced the success of the proposed community in Development Planning

In the process of drafting Planning village development activities through the forum CDP in level, the success of the proposed the community to be able to accommodate in the establishment of regional development planning/ District Budget, based on the results of the study showed the existence of various factors that can affect the meritocracy the proposal accommodate among others : (1) The Region, (2) Political Interests (3) Regional Funds capabilities (4) The synergy SKPD (5) Communication capabilities (6) The Commitment.

Preparation stage in implementing conference on development planning

In the process of implementation phase of Conference on Development Planning (CDP) in rural level where known to begin with the process of the formation of the Preparation team CDP in rural area which then perform various stages such as preparing the various administration of CDP, Draft program plan village development activities. This is in line with Act No. 25 2004, where in the stages of the process of the implementation of village CDP always do the preparations done by the village government forces. But on the side of the level of involvement of community participation with steps that, not appeared the active participation of society, but only done by the armed forces and a team established by the

government of the village. Though it is expected that in the process of the stages of the activities of the village where the involvement of partsipasi CDP community expected to start in the process of the preparation of the implementation of village CDP until at the end of the announcement of the result CDP villages and not just the participation of visible in the process of the implementation of the activities of the Village CDP. Based on the results of the study showed that participation in the process of implementation phase CDP for the village community is not seen as a whole, but only controlled by the village government device.

Implementation Phase CDP Village

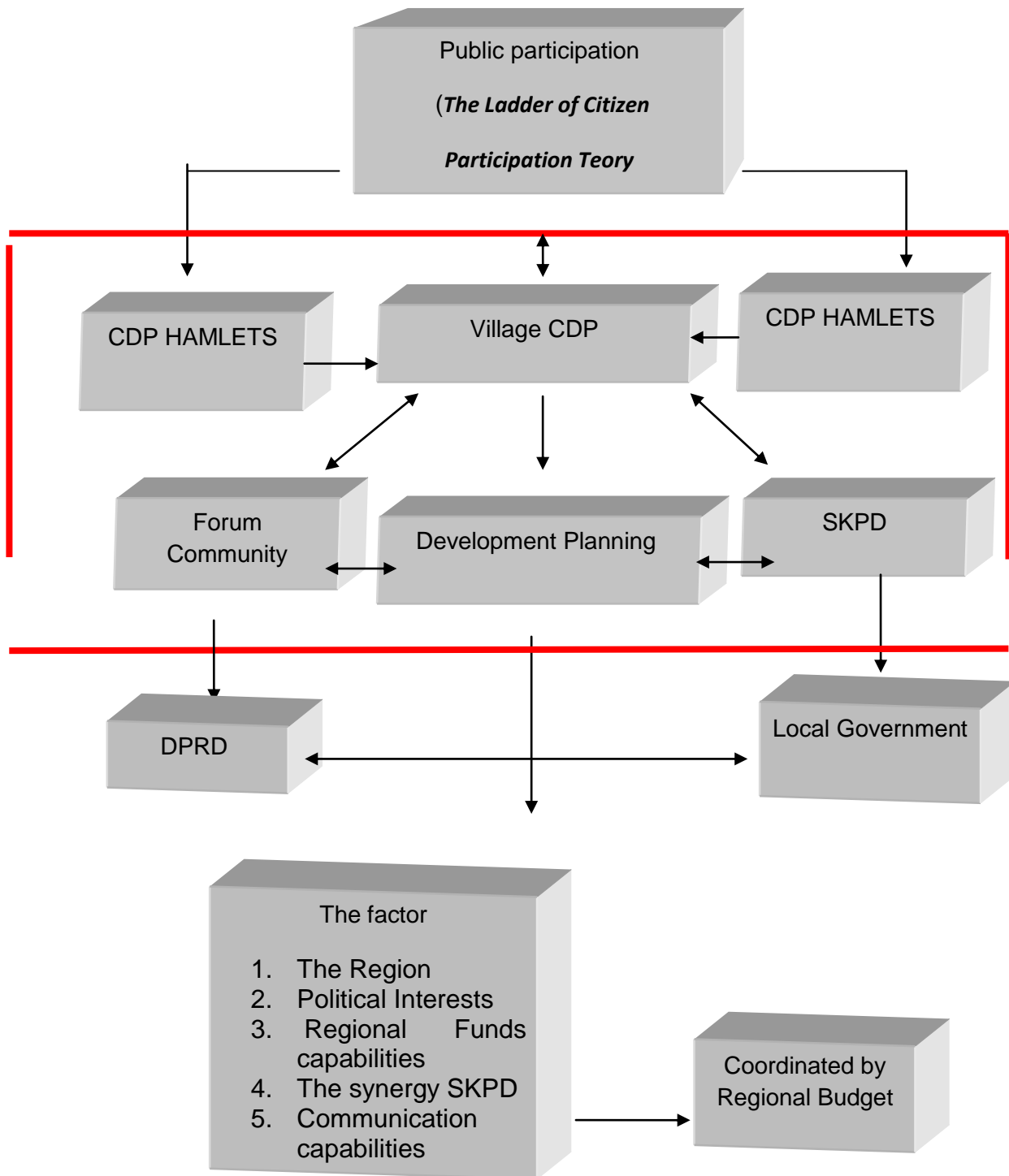
Implementation Conference on Development Planning (CDP) village in Sinjai held in January-February of the current year Month. CDP implementation is intended to give birth to Rural Development Action Plan for the period of one year. Implementation Process CDP village in Sinjai, based on the results of research conducted by Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2014 on Regional Development Planning System, where the village Musrenbang carried out and coordinated by the Village Head participatory manner, followed by elements of village government and society. Stages of implementation CDP village in Sinjai regency was considered a fulfillment of the obligation of every government village for conducting Conference on Development Planning, where the implementation of CDP village was expected to be born the ideas of people who can be accommodated within the framework of the budget as a form of engagement of citizen participation, recognition of people's awareness and responsibility of citizens in the development process at the village level.

The involvement of citizens in the implementation process CDP beginning with community involvement in the process of drafting the Action Plan development is a form kepeduliaan and responsibility of citizens to the development of the region, in addition to community suggestions that people are motivated to maintain and oversee the implementation of development at the rural level.

The model of public participation in the implementation of CDP in Sinjai Regency

Research on community participation author uses the model proposed participation by the term of eight stairs arstein where the value of citizen participation has not shown fully, the authors find a model that can be developed to promote participation by local governments in building citizen participation in the implementation of CDP in rural area. Efforts to build a good public participation and real, the researchers introduced the model of democratic development of public participation in the implementation of Conference on Development Planning (CDP) in rural area as follows:

Development Of Democratic Model Of Public Participation In Implementing Of Cdp At Sinjai Regency



Source :Dairy products researchers,2016

Based on the model of public participation in the implementation of the above Village CDP explained that the effort to build a real participation in community development plan, then involvement started with do CDP citizens of the village where the villagers to construct communities RT under the coordination of the chairman of the RW/Village Heads to the

collection of the aspirations about the citizens needs and the desire that adjusted with the interests of its environment. The implementation of Village CDP, should present determinants of government policy in this SKPD who bore programs SKPD to equate and harmonize the desire of the aspirations of the community with the SKPD program. In addition to the local parliament as the institution to the aspirations of the community is expected to be able to know to understand and control the wishes of the people that is contained in the concept of the village development activities planning or RPJM villages so that can reduce the public disenchantment when the arrangement of ideas to District Budget where the proposed citizens can be filled in accordance with the regional development priorities adjusted with the vision and mission of the Regional Development. Perlibatan Model of society in stages of the implementation of Village Musembang outline this model has seen benefits in terms of the participation in the following CDP hamlets. By implementing CDP at the level of the village and there are more people that can be involved with voluntary and open to expressing their aspirations in proposing the plan development activities.

That influenced the success of the proposed community in development planning

The success of the proposed community that has poured/agreed in the forum CDP Village in order to able to accommodate in the formulation of budget based on the results of research is influenced by several factors among others : The Region, political interests the ability of the regional funds, Synergy SKPD, Communication capabilities and commitment.

In the region where Sinjai regency factor consists of three areas namely the mainland islands and mountains. The success of the proposed development plan that is produced through CDP in rural area can accommodate in the Budget depending on where the corresponding region in the category of developing of region or is not considered as development areas. Development areas where the level of facilities and infrastructure development needs and infra structure of the other villages needed. factors political interests can also affect the success of the proposed, coordinated by citizens in the formulation of development planning through the Regional Budget, where legislative members from a village area or sub-districts can fight for priority proposal submitted by the local government based on the results of CDP in rural area. With the existence of legislative members from a certain village can be made as a political opportunity in the interests of its constituents,so that with the aspiration of the people in the Parliament. Regional financial ability level factors. Where local funds used will be disesuaikan with the structure of the budget is good stems from the DAK funds,DAU and PAD district. The existence of the forum SKPD that bare strategic programs istansi local government thus sometimes close terakomodirnya area proposed citizen who has been poured through CDP Village.

Factors that can determine was also influenced by the ability to build communication village heads and community leaders with the government at the district level and with legislative party in order to open the possibility of where the proposed development activities are the hope of society can diwujudkan in the Regional Budget. Based on the fact of life that sometimes found the existence of the village head do communication directly with the government (SKPD) as Bappeda or with other SKPD with provides a list of the proposed village development activities that can be proposed into the work program of the SKPD, terakomodir alhirnya easily in the Regional Budget. Commitment factor is also affect the success of the proposed community that is contained in the village CDP results to be able to accommodate in the formulation of the Regional Budget. The commitment that wakes up in

the implementation process of CDP villages where the village head and representatives and citizens forum SKPD and Parliament who were present in the implementation of village CDP together to build the desire to control the proposed citizen who is considered a priority in accordance with the needs of the citizens.

CONCLUSION

The process of the implementation of the stages CDP in rural area at Sinjai regency done in two forms of the steps of the stages of preparation and implementation phase activities. In the process of the preparation phase for CDP activities in rural area, public participation is expected to appear as a form of citizen involvement in the draft village development activity plan does not exist with good. Then the Model of public participation in the implementation of CDP at Sinjai regency is still limited on efforts to present the host, head of RW/RT and community leaders to follow the process of CDP villages without any power to do the proposal that can alter the draft of the plan of the activities which have been made by the Village Government then proposed materials to accommodate on the district budget Sinjai. Public participation in the process of development establish planning (CDP) Villages can be divided into two parts are first there have been no direct participation and both the existence of direct participation. In the first section, lack of direct participation, where the behavior of the participation is at the level of the manipulation, therapy, information and consultation , while the value of direct participation is at the level of appeasement (Placation), Partnership, Delegated Power *and* Citizen Control. That influenced the success of the proposed community in development planning that can accommodate in the formulation of the budget among others, the existence of the region in the development of political interests for the members of the legislative ability of local funds, synergy between SKPD program with the results of CDP Village, the ability to build communication between the government and village citizens forum with the district government and the SKPD and strong commitment.

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