



DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN SONI VILLAGE DAMPAL SELATAN DISTRICT TOLI-TOLI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out the process of preparing development planning in Soni Village, South Dampal District, ToliToli Regency. This research uses Bintoro Tjokroamidjojo's (2001) theory, namely preparing plans, establishing plans, implementing plans, and evaluating. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method. Data collection was carried out by means of observation, interviews and documentation to collect the required data in the form of primary data and secondary data. Based on the results of this research, development planning in Soni Village, South Dampal District, Tolitoli Regency is still less effective, as for things that influence it, namely management from the government, and awareness from the community regarding the importance of participation in development planning in the village.

Keywords: *Preparing plans, establishing plans, monitoring plan implementation and evaluating.*

INTRODUCTION

Welfare is a matter or state of well-being, security, safety, tranquility, prosperity and so on. In Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2009 concerning social welfare, which is a system of social life and livelihood, both material and spiritual, which is covered by a sense of safety, decency, physical and mental peace which makes it possible for every citizen to fulfill their physical and spiritual needs, and social matters that are as good as possible for oneself, family and society by upholding human rights and obligations in accordance with Pancasila. (Anon tt)

One of the main tasks in the formation of a state is to improve the welfare of its citizens. Prosperity can be realized through development and empowerment. Development does not only pursue growth but also needs to pay attention to environmental aspects so that there is no exploitation of the natural resources available to realize prosperity.

Every member of society has a different view about the limits of prosperity, because

both individuals and groups of people have different needs for goods or services. Therefore, the role of the state in this case is to provide goods or services that are much needed by its citizens and then implemented by the government in the form of development actions.

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world which is geographically located in a strategic position. So it is difficult for the government to regulate development directly in all regions in Indonesia in order to realize equitable development in all regions, the central government gives authority to regional governments called regional autonomy or regional authority to regulate and manage the interests of local communities according to their own initiatives based on the aspirations of the community are in accordance with statutory regulations. This can be seen from the issuance of Law 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which states that the implementation of regional government is directed at accelerating the realization of community welfare through improving services,



empowerment and community participation, as well as increasing regional competitiveness by paying attention to the principles of democracy, equality, justice and uniqueness. a region in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. (Law Number 23 of 2014 t)

With this system, local governments have great authority to plan, formulate and implement policies in development programs that are in accordance with community aspirations. In this decentralized system and regional autonomy, there is also the authority and responsibility of regional governments to proactively pursue poverty reduction policies for the welfare of the community. This responsibility is a logical consequence of one of the objectives of implementing regional autonomy.

The national development planning system in law stipulates that the national development planning system is a unified development planning procedure to produce long, medium and annual development plans which are implemented by elements of government administration at the central and regional levels by involving the community. (Law Number 25 of 2004 t)

In the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation no. 114 of 2014 concerning village development guidelines, what is meant by village development planning is a process of activity stages carried out by the village government involving the Village Consultative Body (BPD) and community elements in a participatory manner to utilize and allocate village resources in order to achieve village development goals. (Permendagri No. 114 of 2014)

The Village Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM-Des) is a planning document for a period of 6 (six) years and is an elaboration of the village head's vision and

mission which contains the direction of village development policy, village policy, general policy, village programs and activities as well as the direction of financial policy. village. With the preparation of the RPJM-Des, it is hoped that the performance of village government officials can be measured according to the needs and interests of village communities. Therefore, the RPJMDes will contain the direction of policies, programs and activities that will be implemented and the proposed programs will be financed by the APBD and other sources of funds that can be obtained.

Soni Village is one of the villages that is still developing and is located in South Dampal District, Toli-Toli Regency and is also an accessibility or main road that connects several sub-districts and provincial connecting routes. Soni Village is an agricultural rural area, with the livelihood of some of its residents being farming, especially in the agricultural and plantation sectors. Meanwhile, other livelihoods are in the small industrial sector which is engaged in crafts and the utilization of processed agricultural and plantation products.

In preparing development planning, BAPPEDA always carries out a planning mechanism, namely development planning deliberations (musrembang) which starts from the bottom through coordination forums at all levels, namely villages or sub-districts through development planning deliberations. The implementation of the musrembang in Soni Village, Dampal Selatan District started with the community conveying their aspirations to the hamlet head by involving the Village Consultative Body (BPD) to be discussed at the village musrembang.

Planning is a systematic and orderly arrangement of steps to achieve organizational goals or solve certain



problems. Planning is also defined as an effort to utilize available resources by taking into account all limitations in order to achieve goals efficiently and effectively. Planning in village development uses a bottom up approach which starts from identifying the problems and needs that are truly needed by the village community.

Development is a process that is carried out continuously without any time limit in an effort to create what does not yet exist and improve or maintain what already exists. Development is a condition that is better than before, but the most feasible considering the various limitations of available resources and the consequences that may occur. Therefore, the feasibility of a planning program is not only seen in financial terms but also social, economic and political.

There are still several development plans that are in the RPJMDes but have not been implemented. Such as filling fields and making irrigation channels, this really needs to be paid attention to by village officials so that it can be felt directly by the people of Soni Village. In the village/sub-district musrenbang, the dominance of the village government is very prominent so that the aspirations and hopes of the community as produced in the village musrenbang are neglected, even at the implementation level, many parties do not care about the strategic plans for development planning which have been prepared based on considerations, so the author is interested in conducting research on Development Planning in Soni Village, South Dampal District, Toli Toli Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Administration

Etymologically, administration comes from the Greek, namely administrate or

administer, which means controlling, managing or handling affairs such as the state, government, household or management of a business/enterprise. In narrow terms, administration can be interpreted as a series of activities or a process related to correspondence, note taking, bookkeeping and so on, in other words it is referred to as administrative activities. However, in a broad scope, administration can be interpreted as a work process that has an agreement between two or more people to achieve a common goal.

According to (Herbert A. Simon 1999) defines administration as cooperative group activities to achieve common goals. Administration is the entire process of cooperation between two or more people based on certain rationality to achieve predetermined goals. Thus, talking about administration is planned work carried out by a group of people working together to achieve goals on an effective, efficient and rational basis. (Songang Siagian 2005)

Syafie defines the word public in Indonesian as a number of people who have together thoughts, feelings, attitudes, hopes and actions that are correct and good based on the values they have. The approach that is taken is no longer towards the state but rather towards the community or citizen citizen approach. From authority-oriented government to compatibility-oriented governance. Public administration is not detached or completely separated from the life or problems of the state. (Syafie, Tandjung, and Modeong 1999)

In simple terms, according to Caiden (1982:3) public administration is how people organize themselves as a public collectively with their respective duties and obligations to solve public problems to achieve common goals. This definition provides an



understanding of how human behavior includes individuals and groups. (Caiden, Gerald E. 1982)

According to Henry, public administration is a complex combination of theory and practice with the aim of promoting understanding of government in its relationship with society, to encourage public policy to be more responsive to public needs. From a theoretical perspective, the responsiveness of public officials is important for photographing trend issues developing in the public administration environment which is expected to be able to understand the map of public administration. The aim is to apply various available theories that can be used to improve the role of government in carrying out its public mission and improve government in serving the public interest. (Keban, Yeremias T. 2014)

Development Administration

Development administration is the process of controlling efforts by the state/government to realize planned growth towards a situation that is considered better and progress in various aspects of the nation's life. Development administration according to (Sondang P. Siagian 2016) are all efforts made by a country to grow, develop and change in a conscious and planned manner in all improvements to its way of life as a nation in various aspects of the nation's life in order to achieve its goals.

Meanwhile, (Lukman Hakim 2011) defines development administration as an effort to encourage society towards administratively multi-dimensional modernization through a series of processes carried out by administrators. From the two definitions above, we can clearly see the main ideas expressed, namely the existence of a continuous process, efforts carried out with

planning, orientation towards significant changes from the previous situation, having a more modern direction in the broadest sense. covers all aspects of national and state life.

(Afifuddin 2010) also states that development administration is the science and art of how to develop an administrative system that is capable of carrying out various government and development functions effectively and efficiently. Then George F. Gant in (Haryono Sudriamunawar 2002) explains that development administration is a refinement of the bureaucracy (government apparatus) in the face of the increasing number, type and complexity of government functions to meet the various needs of society in development.

Society participation

To realize development success, initiative and creativity from community members will give birth to awareness and responsibility as humans living in society and are expected to grow and develop as part of participation. In relation to community participation in development, participation is active community involvement and involvement in determining direction and development policy strategies carried out by the government. This especially takes place in political processes and also social processes, relationships between interest groups in society so that they receive support in their implementation.

Notoatmodjo in (M. Budiardjo 2004) revealed that in the participation of every member of the community a contribution or donation is required. This contribution is not only limited to funds and finances but can take the form of resources and ideas. In this case, it takes the form of 4M, namely Manpower (power), 23 money (money), materials (other objects such as wood, bamboo, rice, stone,



etc.), and mind (ideas or thoughts). According to Cohen and Uphoff in (Astuti, Dwiningrum, Siti, Irene, 2011), participation as involvement in the process of making decisions, implementing programs, obtaining benefits and evaluating them.

According to (Adisasmita, Rahardjo 2006) states, community participation is community empowerment, participation in planning and implementation activities of development programs/projects, and is the actualization and willingness and willingness of the community to make sacrifices and contribute to the implementation of development programs. Community is seen as the most important element in the development process, moreover it needs to be realized that accelerating development must start from the bottom-up, namely mobilizing the community to play an active role in advancing development. The central point of development can be seen from the active participation of the most important asset to empower society. Several reasons why the public needs to be invited to participate and encouraged to participate, as written (Adisasmita, Rahardjo 2006), namely: a) The community truly understands the state of the social and economic environment of its community. b) The community is able to analyze the causes and consequences of various events that occur in society. c) The community is able to formulate solutions to overcome the problems and obstacles faced by the community. d) The community is able to utilize the development resources (natural resources, human resources, funds, technology) it has to increase production and productivity in order to achieve the development targets of its community, and e) The community makes efforts to improve its human resource capabilities and will, so that

it is based on self-confidence and self-sufficiency.

Based on the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that participation is community involvement in an activity by supporting the achievement of goals through the process of making decisions, implementing programs, obtaining and evaluating programs.

Development Planning

Planning is a direction for an organization or institution to establish procedures for achieving the targets set by the organization. Planning is not concerned with effective tools to achieve goals, but also a process related to society to determine its future.

Temporary (Bratakusumah, Deddy Supriady & Riyadi 2005) conclude the elements contained in planning as follows: 1. The existence of assumptions based on facts. 2. There are alternatives or choices as a basis for determining the activities carried out. 3. There are goals to be achieved. 4. It is predictive in nature as it means anticipating possibilities that could affect the implementation of planning. 5. There is a policy as a result of decisions that must be implemented.

From this opinion, the definition of planning can be interpreted as the formulation of an action that will be carried out as a result of a conscious and organized effort in selecting the best alternative from a series of existing alternatives in order to make the best decision in utilizing resources optimally in order to achieve a goal. certain. In simple terms, it can be understood as a process of preparing steps in systematic preparation of activities that will be carried out to achieve a goal.



Based on the explanation above, the meaning of development planning is a continuous process that includes decisions or choices of various alternative uses of resources by local communities in a series of physical and non-physical community activities as an effort to achieve certain goals in the future.

In development planning, it is necessary to pay attention to the main elements as expressed by (Bintoro, Tjokroamidjojo 2006) are as follows: 1. The basic policy or basic strategy of the development plan which is the basic element of the entire plan which is then outlined in other main elements. One of them is determining the partition of the plan's objectives. 2. The planning framework, which can also be called a macro framework that connects various development variables and the implications of these relationships. 3. Estimation of development resources which is often part of the review of the plan's macro framework. 4. Description of the policy framework consistent with the various policies that need to be formulated and then implemented, where these policies must be harmonious and consistent. 5. Investment programs that need to be carried out jointly with the planners of the planning facilities. The preparation here needs to be done based on more operational planning. 6. Development administration, one of the important aspects of planning is the implementation of the plan, for this reason it is necessary to have a State administration that supports the planning and implementation of development.

The stages of development planning were stated by (Bintoro, Tjokroamidjojo 2001) as follows: a. Plan preparation stage The initial stage of planning activities is to prepare a text or draft development plan which is formally the responsibility of the planning

body, both BAPPENAS at the national level and BAPPEDA at the regional level. b. Stage of determining the plan. The completed development plan will only become officially effective if it has received approval from the competent authority. c. Stage of monitoring the implementation of the plan. The main objective of this control is to ensure that the implementation of development activities is in accordance with the plan that has been previously determined. d. Evaluation stage of plan implementation. For the process of readjusting plans and their implementation as well as for controlling implementation, a reporting and evaluation system is needed in the planning process.

In this case, it is necessary to introduce planning and implementation mechanisms and institutions. The relationship between development planning and community participation according to (Bintoro, Tjokroamidjojo 2001) sees four important aspects in terms of community participation in planning and development: 1. Involvement and participation of the people in accordance with the mechanisms of the political process in helping to determine the direction, strategy and development policies carried out by the government. 2. Improve articulation (ability) to formulate goals and especially ways to plan goals and vice versa. 3. Community participation in real activities that are consistent with the strategic directions and plans that have been determined in the political process. 4. There is formulation and implementation of participatory programs in planned development.

Participatory planning is planning which in its objectives involves the interests of the community, and in the process involves the people both directly and indirectly. Thus, it can be concluded that participatory planning is a process for producing plans by all parties



planning together (participatory) and openly. Meanwhile, development planning requires community participation. In line with this, it is necessary to emphasize the position of the community as the main actor, which includes clarifying who participates, how they participate and to what extent they participate. Based on this, it can be said that the success of development planning is influenced by access to community participation as subjects and at the same time objects (targets) in planned development activities.

Planning continuously analyzes development conditions and implementation:

1. Formulates development policy objectives.
2. Develop conceptual strategies for solving problems (solutions) using available resources, so that new opportunities to improve community welfare can be captured in a sustainable manner (Sahroni 2011). (Tarigan, Robinson 2004) The regional development planning stages are as follows:
1. Collect supporting data and analyze the data according to the conditions and needs of the community, geographical conditions to determine the occurrence of problems found by the community which are arranged according to the stages of development, namely short term, medium and long term.
2. Formulation of a development vision and mission that has been determined after first observing.
3. Know existing obstacles, take into account those that will arise later.
4. Careful calculations to control various variables related to development planning.
5. Goals and targets will be realized according to the specified time.
6. Determine efforts so that the targets and objectives that have been determined are achieved.
7. The goals and objectives to be achieved must be supported by the location that is the target of development planning.

Next, it will be explained further how the stages of development planning are carried out so that community participation can be gathered and adapted to development planning. National Development Planning System in (Law Number 25 of 2004) includes five approaches in the entire planning series, namely: 1) Political 2) Technocratic 3) Participatory 4) top-down 5) bottom-up.

The political approach views that the election of President/Regional Head is a process of preparing plans, because the voting people determine their choice based on the development programs offered by each candidate for President/Regional Head. Therefore, the development plan is an elaboration of the development agendas offered by the President/Regional Head during the campaign into a medium-term development plan. Planning with a technocratic approach is carried out using scientific methods and thinking frameworks by institutions or work units that are functionally tasked with this. Planning with a participatory approach is carried out by involving all interested parties (stakeholders) in development. Their involvement is to gain aspirations and create a sense of belonging. Meanwhile, top-down and bottom-up approaches in planning are implemented according to government levels. Plans resulting from 31 top-down and bottom-up processes are harmonized through deliberations held at the National, Provincial, Regency/City, Subdistrict and Village levels.

Village Development

Village development can be interpreted as an effort to change for a better situation based on certain norms through the utilization of resources, all potential resources need to be explored, developed and utilized as well as



possible, as stated by (Ndraha, Taliziduhu 2003) that the meaning of development can be categorized into two, namely: First, development as a social phenomenon that reflects the progress of human civilization. In this case, development is related to the process of change from one level of civilization to another. Second, development in the sense of planet change (planned social change in society) is a concept that is not value-free, meaning that development is related to what is considered good according to the experience of a history or nation, thus development is culture specific, meaning that in a country development can be defined in terms of different and in different time periods.

(Afifuddin 2010) also explained that in a broad context, development has several meanings, which are based on different points of view. Some of these definitions are: 1. Development is change. Change in the sense of creating a condition of life in the state and society that is better than the current condition. These better conditions must be seen in the scope of all aspects of state and social life, therefore they are not only good in the sense of increasing the standard of living, but also in other aspects of life. 2. Development is Growth. What is meant by growth is the ability of a country to continue to develop both quantitatively and qualitatively. It also covers all aspects of life, as a form of implementation, there is no aspect of life that is spared from development efforts. 3. Development is a series of conscious efforts. The better conditions that a society longs for, and the growth that is expected to continue, will not happen by itself, let alone by chance. This means that both conceptually and operationally, goals and activities are deliberately determined based on all national potential and strengths. An ideal condition which is one of the development targets is if

this awareness extends to all members of society at all levels and is not limited to certain groups in society. 4. Development is a neatly arranged plan. Planning is absolutely carried out by and within every organization, whatever its goals, whatever its activities, regardless of whether the organization concerned is large or small. The state is an organization, so it strives to achieve certain goals.

Development is a process of continuous and continuous renewal from a certain condition to a condition that is considered better. And in newly developing countries, this reform effort, as previously stated, is generally carried out with an active government role, and with planned efforts, development which covers all aspects of political, economic, social and cultural life will only be successful, if it is activities that involve the participation of all the people in a country. Not only from the highest policy makers, planners, operational leaders, but also from traditional farmers, fishermen, laborers, small traders and others. (Listianingsih 2014).

Sometimes development is identified with development, although there are differences in meaning between the two. Development is a change in direction towards better conditions through planned efforts, while development is the same as growth which can naturally progress in a better or worse direction, and does not require any particular effort. Therefore, the existence of efforts carried out in a planned manner is an important element in development. This is to increase the view that social change is a historical law that will happen by itself even without effort.



METHOD

Research Approach

This research was carried out using qualitative research methods, various documentation and research information as a means of obtaining data, which will be taken until it is sufficient to be analyzed based on procedures from the principles of qualitative methodology. According to (Sugiyono 2016) Qualitative research method is a research method used to research the natural conditions of objects, where the researcher is in the natural conditions of the object, where the researcher is the key instrument, data analysis is inductive, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalizations.

A qualitative approach was chosen based on the problems studied by researchers regarding Development Planning in Soni Village, South Dampal District, Toli Toli Regency. So this research requires a number of data that are actual and contextual in nature. Apart from that, the qualitative approach has high adaptability to changes that occur, and allows researchers to always adapt to the changing conditions and situations that will be faced in this research.

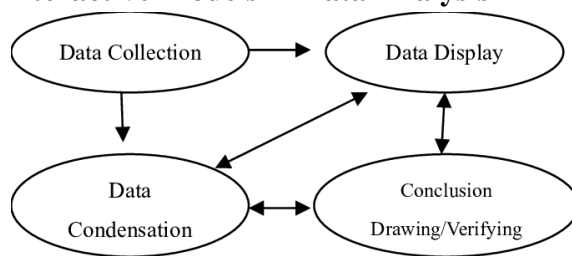
Data analysis

According to (Miles, MB, Huberman, AM, & Saldana, J. 2014) stated that the activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out in an active manner and are carried out continuously until completion, so that the data is saturated, which has a flow of concurrent activities, namely: a. Data Collection In qualitative research, data presentation is usually done in the form of short descriptions, relationship charts between categories and the like. In this case (Miles, MB, Huberman, AM, & Saldana, J. 2014)

states that what is most often used to present data in qualitative research is narrative text, graphics, matrices, networks. b. Data condensation Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, simplifying, abstracting, and/or informing data that approaches the entirety of written field notes, interview transcripts, documents and other empirical material. Data condensation means adjusting all the data without having to sort (reduce) the data. c. Data presentation Presentation of data as a collection of structured information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. They believe better presentations are the primary means for valid qualitative analysis, including: various types of matrices, graphs, networks, and charts. Everything is designed to combine structured information in a form that is coherent and easy to achieve. In this way, an analyst can see what is happening, and determine whether to draw the correct conclusion or continue to carry out the analysis according to the suggestions told by the presentation as something that might be useful. d. Drawing conclusions The data that has been collected is reduced and presented in a way that is easy to understand, then a conclusion is drawn based on comprehensive observations of the data. The initial conclusions expressed are still temporary and will change if strong supporting evidence is not found at the next stage of data collection. However, if the conclusions put forward at the initial stage are supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect data, then the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions.



Interactive Models in Data Analysis



(Source: Miles, Hubermas and Saldana, 2014:31)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Conceptually, development planning in every region, including village/sub-district areas, is absolute. The community has a very important role in ensuring that development planning is based on the real needs of the local community, besides that it also creates a sense of belonging within them, such a situation can undoubtedly give rise to rights and at the same time responsibilities in the development planning process, which in the end can leading to the success of the development that is aspired to.

According to (Bintoro, Tjokroamidjojo 2001) stated that development is a process of continuous and continuous renewal from a certain condition to an effort to change from a certain social condition to a society that is considered better.

Village development planning is a process of activity stages carried out by the village government involving village consultative bodies and community elements in a participatory manner to utilize and allocate village resources in order to achieve village development goals, this is also as regulated in the Minister of Home Affairs No. 14 of 2014 concerning village development guidelines, development is an effort to change a certain community condition into a community condition that is considered to be better, which contains the meaning of change, growth and efforts for equality.

Starting from the idea that a planning system involving the village government and community is a tool for obtaining information on the conditions, needs and attitudes of the government and community towards a development plan, then without the participation of both development program plans and development projects will fail to achieve the aim, because even though the program is carried out, if the program is not realistic about the needs of the community then the development activities that have been implemented will not achieve optimal results.

The active participation of the village government and community in the development planning process is one of the keys to the success of any development effort. That both parties, the community and the village government, will participate more in the preparation and planning process, because they know more about the ins and outs of the development program and have a sense of providing positive results for development in the community.

As for community participation in planning, through mechanism stages that have been established in stages, development planning is prepared as follows: 1. First step: deliberation between the general public, community representatives and hamlet heads. 2. Second step: village level development deliberation or usually called village musrenbang. 3. Third step: sub-district level development work meeting or sub-district musrenbang. 4. Fourth step: city regional development coordination meeting. 5. Fifth step: provincial development coordination meeting. 6. Sixth step: regional development consultations.

After knowing the development planning mechanism from the lowest government, namely village to regional, the planning process within a certain time limit



can be described as follows: 1. Every year the community, represented by community leaders, hamlet heads, hold meetings at the village level to prepare development proposals that has been implemented in the village. 2. After this, the village community empowerment institution and village officials proposed the preparation of a program to the sub-district government. 3. Then the sub-district officials propose to the city government.

Preparation of Plans

Preparing a plan is the initial stage in development planning as alternative policies and possible actions that can be chosen. Preparing plans in development planning is useful for comparing the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative policy activity. In preparing a development plan in a village, it begins with a musrenbang between the village government, village officials and community leaders, RT/RW and the community to plan proposals for the village development process.

The process of preparing a development plan in a village begins with a meeting between the village head, hamlet head, community leaders, RT/RW, BPD and all government elements in the village. Before carrying out the musrenbang in Soni village, the Soni village government published the RKPDesa format which is guided by the RPJMDes which contains what programs will be implemented in the village according to the village head's vision and mission and the needs of the village community. This was conveyed by the Head of Soni Village. In preparing development planning in the village, the village head holds a pre-meeting with village officials to produce a program of activities to be implemented. The preparation

of development planning in Soni Village is carried out by the village itself, then the results of the preparation of the plan will produce programs that will be implemented in the village and will then be held together with the village community, the results of these deliberations are based on the vision and mission of the village head and The RPJMDes will then be sent to the center for follow-up so that it can be implemented in the village. In relation to general public order in RPK meetings and village musrenbang, whether the Soni village community is involved in program preparation and discussing what programs will be implemented in the village, whether the programs being implemented are in accordance with the community's needs in the future.

The preparation of development planning in Soni village is carried out by the village itself and then the results of the preparation of the plan will produce programs that will be implemented in the village which will then be discussed with the village community, the results of these deliberations are based on the vision and mission of the village head and the RPJMDes which will then be sent to the center to then be followed up so that it can be implemented in the village.

The process of preparing the Soni village development plan is good, but there are still people who don't understand how important their role is so they only provide opinions and suggestions without looking directly at the problems faced and the process so that development can run well. However, there are still people in the village who do not understand the programs that have been implemented or will be implemented in the future in the village. The process of preparing this plan was carried out in a small meeting chaired by the village head involving



community leaders, hamlet heads and other village officials. The results of the meeting produce programs that will be discussed in village meetings, whether they are in accordance with the wishes and needs of the community based on the vision and mission of the village head and the RPJMDes. Active community participation in the development planning process is one of the keys to the success of development efforts. The role of village officials in preparing development planning is an indication of their role looking at the village government which carries out the regulations for implementing development administration in the village, the village government as a leader in mobilizing community participation in implementing development, the role of village government is very much needed as a bridge between community aspirations and the sub-district, district government and BAPPEDA provide detailed budget development needs.

Determination of Plans

Direct community participation or involvement in thinking about or finding solutions to problems faced in determining village development plans. In the process of preparing development planning in Soni Village, participation at this stage is taking part in determining priorities for activities to be implemented. The village government tries to be transparent and can be trusted by the community. So that the public knows about every development, the government is trying to make it easier to convey information in every program. In Soni Village, Musrenbang is always held every year. However, in reality, the implementation of the musrenbang in Soni Village has not been carried out optimally. This can be seen from some of the people who took part in the musrenbang representing the entire Soni Village community. The existing

tendency is that the musrenbang forum does not become a forum for exploring community proposals from below based on real needs in the field. As stated previously, some activities to investigate community needs at the hamlet level were carried out informally and some were not carried out but came directly from the estimates of the hamlet head. This can be interpreted as meaning that community involvement in determining plans for the village is very low. In the process of determining plans in Soni Village, both at the hamlet and village levels, the community has not been involved in decision making to decide on priority activities that will be submitted to higher musrenbang.

Supervision of Plan Implementation

Supervision means an arrangement within the scope of development planning. In this stage, efforts are made to ensure that implementation supervision runs according to the plan. Based on the description above, it illustrates that in order to carry out good cooperation in achieving a goal, clear and good supervision is needed in terms of village development planning.

Supervision aims to determine the implementation of various development programs and projects and support the supervision system. The aim of the monitoring system is to make it possible to first minimize undesirable things or actions occurring in the implementation of development programs and projects as early as possible. Second, it supports subsequent planning efforts by providing information about the progress status of a development program or project.

It can be concluded that supervision of development in Soni village is quite good, this is due to coordination between village officials and the community. Meanwhile, the



level of public awareness to get involved in monitoring the progress of development in Soni village is very enthusiastic. This can be done as an effort to actively encourage community interest and desires in the development process in their own area, providing encouragement for the importance of community involvement in the implementation and supervision of development. Active community participation in the plan monitoring process is one of the keys to the success of development efforts. The role of village officials in supervising the implementation of plans with the community is to always observe every development in the village, so that the community's needs and desires for development are met optimally. This also greatly influences the success of development. The existence of government coordination with the community to supervise development in the village can Minimize deviations in the construction being carried out, so that the development runs smoothly as it should.

Evaluation of Plan Implementation

The planning system requires evaluation or assessment of implementation results, which can then be used as feedback to improve or plan again. This evaluation helps monitoring activities. In this case, an ongoing evaluation or review is carried out, often referred to as a concurrent review. From the results of this evaluation, improvements can be made to further planning or necessary adjustments in the implementation of the planning itself. To carry out an evaluation, performance indicators are needed, so that the implementation of activities/programs can be measured properly. Evaluation of plan implementation is carried out by referring to performance indicators which include input,

output, results, benefits and impacts of programs/activities which are specifically stated as achieving objectives which can describe scales or levels, which are used as tools for evaluation monitoring activities.

The evaluation stage is not optimal because only the village government usually monitors, assesses and criticizes program implementation and village development results. Meanwhile, the community is generally only informed about monitoring, assessing or criticizing village development programs that are being implemented or have been completed. However, at this stage, village development programs can be seen from the participation or participation of village communities in monitoring and assessing the implementation and results of village development programs that have been decided in village development planning meetings. So that there is input or criticism from the community that is not in accordance with what is in the RPJMDes so that the village government can re-evaluate the development program that will be implemented in the future. The evaluation carried out in Soni Village will run well if the government and the community are willing to work together so that the development carried out will produce development that is in accordance with the mutual wishes of both the government and the community of Soni Village itself by coordinating between the community and the government in every development that will be implemented or will be continues both in planning and implementing development so that each development is in accordance with the needs of the community and village government.



CONCLUSION

The progress of development planning for a village depends on the government in that village. The village head is the highest position in the village government, the progress or decline of a village depends on how the village government improves the quality of development of Soni Village. Based on the research results and data collected in the field, it was concluded that development planning in Soni Village, South Dampal District, Toli Toli Regency has not been able to increase community participation. This can be seen from Bintoro Tjokromidjojo's theory with the following 4 stages.

In the planning stage in the village, starting from the hamlet level to the village level, it is carried out in musrembang activities. At this stage the preparation of plans in Soni village is quite good, it's just that the community doesn't understand how important their role is so they only provide opinions and suggestions without directly seeing the problems being faced and the process so that development can run well. It is said to be good because there is synchronization from the village government, but the problem is the community's lack of knowledge regarding programs that have been implemented well and will be implemented in the future in the village.

Determining a plan is of course very important in the formation of a business in planning for determining the goals, procedures and programs of the business being formed. The government tries to be transparent and trustworthy by the public. So that the public knows about every development, the government is trying to make it easier to convey information in every program. However, the community only leaves decisions regarding development decisions to the village government.

Community participation in monitoring plan implementation has the potential to influence and determine development. Village communities can function as implementers, supervisors, supporters and observers in development programs. At this stage, the community's wishes are active in the development process. The role of village officials and the community is to always observe every development in the village enthusiastically, so that the community's needs and desires for development are met optimally.

The evaluation stage is still not optimal because only the village government usually monitors, assesses and criticizes program implementation and village development results and there is no cooperation. Meanwhile, people generally only think that the development process has been completed, so many people do not understand the shortcomings of the development that has been carried out. The community and village government should work together so that every development process carried out will produce development that is in accordance with mutual wishes.

From the conclusion above, it can be seen that what is happening between the government and the community is a lack of communication and understanding from the government and the community regarding their duties and responsibilities. In fact, development based on community empowerment will achieve better success and be more effective. Therefore, community cooperation in development has actually been quite good, all that remains is to raise public awareness about the importance of participation in development.

The Village Government needs to optimize the pre-musdes deliberation stage, especially activities to identify problems and



needs of the community starting at the hamlet level so that the village has data about the potential, problems and needs of the community and the village government optimizes the use of this data so that development planning can approach community needs. Apart from that, the village government from the relevant department provides outreach or education about how important the role of the community is in the development planning process so that their identification can be better recognized. The author also hopes that the people of Soni Village will participate in the development planning process. Of course, this is not only the responsibility of the village government but also a collective responsibility. Therefore, community participation in village development is very necessary for the success of development planning that will be implemented in Soni Village.

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