

Lagging in the Interior Village (Study of Government Participation in Community Development in Pariangan Village, Polewali Mandar Regency)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out the shape of the backwardness of inland Villages in Luyo Sub-district Polewali Mandar District and GoVernment Participation in the existing development in Kecamatan Luyo Polewali Mandar Regency. This type of research is qualitative. Research Sites in Kecamatan Luyo Polewali Mandar District. Determination or retrieval of informant/respondent in this research by purposive sampling, as many as 7 people with a background as goVernment apparatus and society. Data collection techniques are done by observation, interView, and documentation with the following data: 1. Primary data, 2. Secondary data, and analyzed by using descriptive analysis technique (general, summarizing the Various signals, moVement, or real social phenomenon). The results of this research are 1. The Form of Backwardness of Inner Village in Luyo Sub-district Polewali Mandar Regency. The Village is still categorized as a lagging Village. 2. Government participation in the development and community participation to build inland areas

Keywords: Backwardness, government participation, development, and community

INTRODUCTION

Development of underdeveloped areas is a planned effort to change an area inhabited by communities with various socio-economic problems and physical limitations (Ma, Chen, Fang, & Che, 2019; Magayang et al., 2020), become a developed area with a community whose quality of life is the same or not far behind compared to other Indonesian people (Hanggraeni, Slusarczyk, Sulung, & Subroto, 2019; Sitompul et al., 2018). The development of underdeveloped areas is different from poverty alleviation in terms of the scope of development (Akib, Wagianto, Daraba, Farida, & Niswaty, 2019; Cudai Nur, Akib, Niswaty, Aslinda, & Zaenal, 2019). The development of underdeveloped regions does not only cover economic aspects, but also social, cultural, and security aspects (even concerning the relationship between underdeveloped regions and developed regions). In addition, the welfare of community groups living in disadvantaged areas requires great attention and partisanship from the government. Based on the foregoing, development programs for underdeveloped regions are needed that are more focused on accelerating development in areas where social, cultural, economic, regional financial conditions, accessibility, and availability of infrastructure is still lagging behind other regions (Ayu, Niswaty, Darwis, & Arhas, 2019; Niswaty & Saleh, 2015). These conditions are generally found in geographically isolated and remote areas such as border areas between countries, small island areas, inland areas, and disaster-prone areas.

Pembangunan desa seharusnya dilakukan dengan kerja sama antara pihak pemerintah desa, private, and community. If it is only carried out by one party, the development carried out will

not be realized properly and will not achieve the planned targets. To achieve this target of development in the village, in particular, the government is expected to continue to try to implement development programs that are specifically designed for villages. Polewali Mandar Regency is one of 5 (five) Regencies in West Sulawesi Province which was formed based on Law Number 26 of 2004. This Regency is the result of the division of the ex-Autonomous Region (Afdeling) Mandar into 3 regencies or level II regions which were divided based on Law Number 29 of 1959, namely:

Majene Regency, including the former Majene Swapraja, Pamboang Swapraja and Cenrana Swapraja (sendana); Mamuju Regency, covering the former Mamuju Swapraja and Tappalang Swapraja; Polewali Mamasa Regency, includes Swapraja Balanipa and Swapraja Binuang which are included in Onder Afdeling Polewali and Onder Afdeling Mamasa.

The people who inhabit the Pussui Village area can be said to be still very lagging in accessing education. It can be seen that one of the school buildings is the SDN building. 053 INP. Pariangan. The problem that arises when they finish their education in elementary school is that they travel 10 km to the sub-district capital to continue their education at the advanced level. In terms of health, Pussui Village has a Poskesdes with a Village Midwife and Posyandu cadres. So that people are very concerned about health issues even though village midwives sometimes complain about very limited drug stocks

Some areas with underdeveloped village status have an average livelihood of farmers and fishermen (Gol'din, 2011; Sukardi, Wildan, & Sukri, 2020; Syam, Sudarmi, & Marhawati, 2020). Meanwhile, if you look at the fertility of Indonesia's land and sea, this issue should be minimized with the availability of abundant resources. Of course, there is a gap that makes the community less able to optimize this potential, one of which is about knowledge and relevant information to support their productivity. Previously, as one of the efforts, the Ministry of Communication and Informatics had been active in promoting technology-based innovation to help accelerate the progress of underdeveloped villages. One of them is by releasing a mobile application titled agriculture. In his remarks, the Minister of Communication and Information, Rudiantara, emphasized innovation in the agro sector.

This issue makes technological breakthroughs in the agricultural sector urgently needed because there has been a large decline in the contribution of the agricultural sector in the past 10 years, with losses worth trillions. In general, Indonesia's geographical order is unique (Legiani, Lestari, & Haryono, 2018; Mustomi, 2017). Speaking of data, sourced from the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Kemendesra), there are 74,094 villages throughout Indonesia. Of the total number, 18 percent of them are still in a very underdeveloped status. Meanwhile, domestic technological innovation already can bridge this gap. One of them is by developing "instant" connectivity to facilitate communication between policyholders and the community in the field. Young innovators engaged in the digital field are again challenged to be able to play a role in creating integrated solutions for the problems of this underdeveloped village. One of them is collaborating with regulators (who will prepare facilities in the form of connectivity and devices) to create an application-based solution that is easy to use and effective. Because there is a lot of potentials that can be maximized in the area. Starting to increase productivity, meet security and health needs, and boost the welfare of its citizens.

Seeing this situation, various kinds of innovative ideas can be optimized. For example, to increase harvest productivity or fish catches, farmers and fishermen are presented with applications that contain supporting information systems, regarding the availability of fertilizers, weather forecasts, satellite imagery of fish, and so on. To improve access to health services, application innovations in the form of online field services, ordering drugs from the city, and so on can also be implemented. All are very possible to be implemented with a planned development process and implementation assistance. The welfare of a nation indicates that when residents reach the rural and interior levels, they can live decently and quietly. It is not easy to conquer an archipelagic country covering an area of 1,904,569 km², but all will be solved if various elements in society, government, and the younger generation are willing to work together to create empowerment for the progress of the nation.

METHOD

The type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. The qualitative method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data from people or behavior, in the form of words, both oral and written. This qualitative research method is also often called the naturalistic research method because the research is carried out in natural conditions (Sugiyono, 2017)

The location of this research was carried out in Luyo District, Polewali Mandar Regency, by requiring the Community and Government of Luyo District, Polewali Mandar Regency. The research instrument was a tool used in collecting data. The main instrument (key instrument) or key instrument in question is the researcher himself. As the main instrument in this research, the researchers starting from the early stages of research to the results of the study were entirely carried out by researchers.

Data collection techniques are techniques or methods used by researchers to obtain data that supports their research. Data collection techniques used to obtain data are observation, interviews, and documentation techniques. Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, elaborating into units, synthesizing, compiling into patterns, choosing which ones are important and what will be studied, and make conclusions so that they are easily understood by themselves and others. The analysis of this study was carried out using data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Disadvantaged Regions are areas whose communities and areas are relatively underdeveloped compared to other regions on a district scale. An area is categorized as an underdeveloped area, due to several factors including the following:

Infrastructure

Luyo Subdistrict, Polewali Mandar Regency, among 5 villages in Luyo Subdistrict as an underdeveloped village, Pussui village is still included as an underdeveloped village. This is very ironic with such a reality because as an area rich in various natural and other potentials,

many people are still poor and have not been able to catch up with other regions that have developed first.

The people in the village are very complaining about the problem of the road aspect that leads to their village, because where every road in their village or the road leading to their village is still a lot of damaged and filled with loose rocks. Some of the roads in the village have been repaired using concrete, but the roads are only in front of the village office.

In terms of infrastructure, the community hopes that the government can improve road access to their villages and the government can also build markets around the village so that the community's economy can develop compared to now and it is easier for the community to meet their basic needs.

Education

Education is an absolute thing for people in this nation. Education is the best way to improve the standard of living of a generation without exception in this nation. Education in this nation can be said to be unevenly developed, it can be seen from the gap in the quality of education in urban and rural areas which is still very high. There are still many schools in rural areas that have not received special attention from the government.

Magnificent school buildings in urban areas with complete teaching and learning facilities and infrastructure are mandatory. However, all of this becomes a rare thing when we compare it with the conditions of schools in rural areas. Another problem is that the number of children dropping out of school in rural areas is still relatively high.

The high cost of education which is increasing every year makes the number of children dropping out of school higher, most of them prefer to help their parents rather than continue their education to a higher level.

This condition is common in rural areas, not many know or care about the fate of children's education in remote areas. Many children in rural areas have the unfortunate fate of not being able to get a quality education.

Conditions like these are the real problems that exist in remote areas and become a common problem that inspires our sense of solidarity to overcome them. In this perspective, the sense of solidarity that we build is formed through universal awareness from all components to jointly give priority to the acceleration of education services and improving the quality of education in these remote areas.

Government Participation in Development

Government participation is very important for the development of an area because without the participation of the government a region will never experience development or change, the government will also not be able to move without the help or cooperation of the local community. Therefore, to build an area so that it is separated from the category of underdeveloped areas, the government and the community must work together to develop an area, without the cooperation of the government and the community, an area will never experience such a thing as change or development.

Government participation in development is the main key towards a more prosperous society, it is even hoped that the area can get out of the category as a disadvantaged area. In addition, the government can also function as security in an area so that its citizens can carry out activities calmly and comfortably, the government is also able to provide goods that are not yet available and needed by its citizens so that its citizens have convenience in carrying out their business activities.

Discussion

In general, what is meant by underdeveloped areas are districts whose communities and areas are relatively less developed than other regions on a national scale, (Sarwono, 2008). The criteria for an underdeveloped area are based on social, cultural, economic, and regional conditions (inter and intra-spatial functions both in environmental aspects, human aspects, and supporting infrastructure) that are less developed than other regions. However, the general characteristics include: a high level of poverty, very limited economic activities focused on natural resources, a lack of facilities and infrastructure, and low quality of human resources.

Human needs in essence will continue to grow along with the times. In primitive times, human needs were limited to meeting basic needs such as clothing, food, and shelter. However, in this modern era, with the development of science and technology, there have been changes in all aspects of life, including the development of human needs.

h In meeting these increasing needs, humans are faced with limitations and scarcity of resources (Blaga & Boer, 2012; Chen & Klimoski, 2007; Singodimendjo, 2011). so it takes the ability to manage resources effectively and efficiently. In conditions like this, only humans who can think strategically, innovatively, and creatively can optimize the utilization of available resources (Masini, 1990; Russell, Ferris, Thompson, & Sikora, 2016; Severt & Curtis, 2008). The limited infrastructure makes the rural communities in the Luyo Subdistrict experience difficulties in carrying out economic and social activities. To fulfill their basic needs, it is very difficult for them to do so because the distance from their village to the market is very far apart from that the prices in the market are not commensurate with the economy of the people in the area.

This condition is further exacerbated by the condition of economic infrastructures, such as poor markets and investment, production, and marketing activities that sometimes do not favor rural communities. Markets and other economic infrastructure are sometimes built only for project orientation so that the surrounding community does not get added value for the existence of these facilities.

Economic activities are the same, because of isolation and lack of access to information, rural communities as the main economic actors (farmers) sometimes only become toys for middlemen who arbitrarily play with prices and use their excess capital to oppress rural communities

CONCLUSION

The form of lagging inland villages in Luyo District, Polewali Mandar Regency is triggered from various aspects, starting from aspects of infrastructure and education. From these two aspects, they play an important role in the development of a region towards a developed area or out of the category as an underdeveloped area. When compared with villages that have started to progress in Luyo District, Polewali Mandar Regency, Pussui village is very far behind among the villages in Luyo District, Polewali Mandar Regency, it can be seen from the results of research conducted by researchers in the previous chapter.

Government participation in development is very important to build an area so that it gets out of the category as a disadvantaged area. Apart from that, the government also needs participation from the community because, without the participation of the community the development of an area will not be able to run, the point is cooperation.

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