

22. Turnitin-Strategies for Increasing Community Participation in the Kotaku Program In Banjarbaru Selatan District

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Strategies for Increasing Community Participation in the Kotaku Program In Banjarbaru Selatan District

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ABSTRACT

In development, today's society is not only an object but also a subject that must be actively involved. The community participates and is actively involved by increasing the acceleration of development. The purpose of this study was to determine how the level of community participation in the KOTAKU program in South Banjarbaru District and its improvement strategy. The descriptive method used is interview, observation, and data analysis. The results of the research are data regarding the category of the level of community participation in the research area which is at the third class level, namely decision making together (deciding together).

To determine the factors that influence the level of participation used Spearman rank correlation test. From the results of the analysis show that there is a relationship and influence between factors of age, education, length of stay and income on the level of participation. Age and income factors are the dominant factors that affect the level of community participation. Strategies to increase participation include: increasing the role of government and facilitators to embrace people of all ages and increasing community capacity (HR) with non-formal training.

The results of this study can be used as input for further research that examines programs with construction management planning that involve resources and non-governmental organizations in their implementation. Further studies to develop this research can be done by examining other factors other than internal factors that are thought to have an effect, with a more complex sample.

Keywords: participation rate; KOTAKU program; construction management; human Resources.

I. PRELIMINARY

In the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) regarding the national target for the housing and settlements sector, it is included in Presidential Regulation No. 2/2015. This regulation contains the 2015-2019 RPJMN, including reducing urban slum areas to 0 ha. , the target is 100% drinking water services for all people in Indonesia, as well as improving proper sanitation to 100% in 2019. This achievement requires a different development approach, not only mobilizing resources in one sector but must involve as many actors and sectors both vertically and horizontally as possible through the "Collaboration" platform (Guidelines for Implementing the City Without Slums Program (KOTAKU) District/City Level, 2016).

Collaboratively involving many parties is expected to produce positive contributions, such as instilling a sense of responsibility to the community to maintain and maintain the results of development with a higher sense of ownership. So that the community can better utilize the results of development to ensure sustainability and increase public and private trust to the government in fulfilling its commitment to achieving livable cities.

The design of this program is based on the development and evaluation results of the previous national program, namely the National Community-Based Program (PNPM), which changed its name to KOTAKU (City without Slums) in mid-2016. Based on data from the Evaluation of the Urban Community-Based Development Program (World Bank) , 2013), it was stated that direct participation by community members in decision-making regarding project selection and implementation mainly through attendance at meetings was still relatively low. The evaluation of the PNPM program has provided important lessons for the development of the KOTAKU Program.

Based on the estimates in the Technical Guidelines for the Cities Without Slums (KOTAKU), by 2025 around 68% of Indonesia's population will live in urban areas. So that slum areas will continue to increase. Currently, the population of urban communities in Indonesia increased sharply between 2000-2010, from 7400 people/km to 9400 people/km. So there must be appropriate and innovative handling to overcome slums. This is a formidable challenge for the City/Regency Government (Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, Director General of Human Settlements, 2014).

Banjarbaru City is one of the cities in South Kalimantan Province which has problems in terms of slums. Banjarbaru contributed a slum area of 349.12 Ha (SK 2012) which continued to be reduced until the end of 2019, covering an area of 87.45 Ha. The research location chosen is in South Banjarbaru District, and is one of the strategic areas because it is located in the city center and trade/service center with densely populated residential conditions. Better known as the "Kemuning Riverbank" and has an important function in the regional spatial planning system because it functions as a residential area for residents to live in as well as an antidote to flood disasters.

This sub-district has the smallest administrative area among other sub-districts in Banjarbaru City. It has the highest density of 2,475 people/km², so it can cause a large potential for slums. Therefore, this area was chosen for further study and research. Based on the Banjarbaru City Settlement Environmental Arrangement Plan Document (RPLP) (2017), the problem of slums in this area is partly due to the existence of rivers which are treated as landfills, disposal of household waste, industrial waste, human waste, coupled with a lack of awareness, the community in protecting the environment, the lack of social relations between fellow people, to the difficulty of changing habits in people who are more concerned with individual interests than groups.

The issue of handling slum settlements in the KOTAKU Program is also discussed in Yuniar's research (2017) with the problem of the pattern of handling slum areas on the banks of the Kelayan River. This study analyzes the factors causing riverbank slums and makes a pattern of handling slum settlements that can be carried out in riverside slum areas on the banks of the Kelayan River, Banjarmasin and determines the dominant factors causing the slums on the banks of the Kelayan River. Other things that need to be considered besides the handling of slums, include community participation in supporting the handling of a program. Community participation is very important in supporting the implementation of community empowerment programs, so that a program can be implemented properly.

In the research of Artiningsih (2008), regarding community participation in household waste management is the community's understanding of the waste management process. In Ruhimat's research (2013), regarding the Forest Management Unit (KPH) program, it was found that the level of participation in general was low, caused by the low motivation of the community and indirectly by the low level of ability and level of opportunity possessed by the community to participate. In Salam's research (2004), the lack of community participation in the Palu City Center area is partly due to limited mindsets and low resources, causing many people to find it difficult to accept changes or development progress in their environment.

Meanwhile, research related to the importance of participation in a community empowerment program by Listya (2011). The study analyzed the PNPB Mandiri project and the effect of community participation on project success. From this research, it is known that the project objectives are more achieved if the participation is higher, and vice versa.

From some of these research reviews, it is known that community participation is an aspect that influences the success of a government program, especially one based on community self-help. Based on this description, it is necessary to study "Analysis of the Level of Community Participation in Handling Slums (KOTAKU Program) in South Banjarbaru District", to measure the extent to which the level of involvement of the local community in the implementation of the slum settlement program in the area and the factors that influence participation community to the program. So that it can be seen strategies for increasing participation in community empowerment programs.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Data collection

In this study, the instruments used to obtain primary data were questionnaires and interviews. In this study, a purposive sampling method was used with a sample of 48 people consisting of the Head of the RW, because it was considered representative or representative of the population. Sampling of the head of the RW was taken because of his involvement in all stages of the program from beginning to end and was considered a leader in an area, making it easier to explore the object under study. While the Likert scale is used in analyzing the level of participation in this study.

Research Instrument Test

a. Instrument Validity Test

The validity test of the data collection tool (questionnaire) was carried out using Spearman rank.

b. Instrument Reliability Test

After checking the validity of the instrument, the instrument reliability check is carried out to determine the level of accuracy, accuracy and stability of the instrument. In this study, the items/statements/data on the questionnaire that were already valid were tested using the Cronbach's Alpha formula.

Data analysis

For non-parametric statistical analysis, considering that the data from the questionnaire is in the form of ordinal data, the Spearman Rank correlation formula is used. Ordinal scale is used to measure the level of agreement of respondents to research questions divided by level;

1. Very often
2. Often
3. Rarely
4. Sometimes
5. Never

III. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Examination of the Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments

a. Validity Test Results

The value of r_{table} with a significant level of $\alpha = 5\%$ with N is the number of samples tested, as many as 48 respondents. So to know the r_{table} used the value of df ($48-2, 0.05$). With 48 sample data, $df = n-2 = 46$ with 5% , the critical value $= 0.291$.

If the results of the question items are greater than or equal to 0.291 then the data being tested can be declared valid. From the calculation results, it is found that all the r_{count} validation indices are greater than critical 0.291. From the results of the analysis, it was found that all the statement items on the questionnaire instrument were declared valid.

b. Reliability Test Results

Based on the results of the reliability test using r arithmetic worth 0.933 on Cronbach's Alpha method, as well as 25 sample questions, the significance level (α) = 5% and $N = 48-2 = 46$, is 0.291. Statistical test results obtained $r_{hit} = 0.933 > r_{table} = 0.291$.

From the results of the reliability test, it was found that the results of the arithmetic reliability index obtained results with a value greater than the value of r table. So based on the results of the analysis it can be concluded that all questions in the questionnaire are reliable and can then be used as an instrument to be distributed to obtain primary data in this study.

Community Participation Rate Analysis

From (Riduwan, 2004) to calculate the participation rate interval, there are 5 variables and 5 indicators, with a scale of 1 to 5 on a sample of 48 respondents.

Table 1. Analysis of Participation Rate Score

No.	Category	Score
1.	Membership in the organization	177
2.	Attendance at meetings	161
3.	Donations	137
4.	Involvement in physical activities	175
5.	Active in discussion	165
	Total number	815

The number of samples used in this study were 48 samples, with 5 class intervals. So to get the lowest score can be obtained with $48 \times 5 \times 1 = 240$ and the highest score is $48 \times 5 \times 5 = 1200$, then the interval class is obtained $((1200-240)/5)$ which is a score of 192. So for the category at the level of participation for this study are:

- Very high, with value : 1008 – 1200
- High, with value : 816 – 1007
- Quite high, with value : 625 – 815
- Low, with value : 433 – 624
- Very low, with a value of : 240 – 432

Based on the data in Table 1, it can be seen that the total value of membership in the organization is 177, then attendance at meetings with a total value of 161, donations with a value of 137, involvement in physical activities with a total value of 175, and active discussion of 165. Of all the scores from this, a total score of 55 is obtained, then the data obtained is the level of community participation which is in the third rank. So it can be concluded that the level of community participation is on a fairly high scale, so it can be said that the level of participation is still not optimal.

At the third level of participation or commonly known as the decision-making class together (deciding together), the community has not been able to fully engage in the program on their own volition and provide their ideas during the program. At this level, the community is still unable to contribute much, because there are still people who attend program activities just to enliven the program without their own psychological encouragement (own desires).

This is because most of the decision making is still decided by the management and the community only conducts consultations and evaluation materials for the managers who make decisions. The ideas and ideas generated by the manager are shared and disseminated to the entire community so that the community can have a little view or shadow in conveying responses or opinions during the decision-making process. From all these processes, it can be seen that the community is not fully involved in the program and even tends to appear passive.

Analysis of Dominant Factors with Spearman's Rank Correlation Test

By using the Spearman rank correlation test, obtained data regarding the influence of internal factors on the level of participation, which can be seen in Table 2 below.

Table 2 Value of Significance Level of Internal Factors

Variable	A	B	C	D	E
Age	0.016	0.030	0.076	0.115	0.058
Education	0.071	0.213	0.579	0.899	0.226
Profession	0.137	0.197	0.509	0.645	0.137
Income	0.034	0.013	0.246	0.440	0.100
Length of stay	0.028	0.211	0.046	0.191	0.266

Information:

A = Membership in the Organization

B = Meeting Attendance

C = Donations Made

D = Involvement in Physical Activities

E = Discussion Activity

■ = significance level < 0.05

From the table above, it is known that the factors that have a significant relationship include the age factor on membership in the organization of 0.016 and attendance at meetings of 0.030. Then the income for membership in the organization is 0.034 and attendance at meetings is 0.013. Then the factor of length of stay on membership in the organization is 0.028 and the contribution given is 0.046.

From the results of the analysis, obtained data which is a conclusion from the results of the correlation test of each factor to the level of participation indicators that have been carried out previously. From the table, it is found that several factors with a value of sig (2-tailed) are smaller than the critical limit of 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is a significant bond and influence between these variables.

Then in the correlation test carried out, the factors that have a fairly high correlation include the age factor for membership in the organization of 0.347, of attendance at meetings of 0.313, and of activeness in discussion 0.276, then education on membership in the organization of 0.263, income on membership in organization of 0.307 and the attendance at the meeting of 0.358. Then the factor of length of stay on membership in the organization is at a value of 0.317 and the contribution given is 0.290.

Table 3. Level of Correlation of Internal Factors

Variable	A	B	C	D	E
Age	0.347	0.313	0.259	0.230	0.276
Education	0.263	0.183	0.082	0.019	0.178
Profession	0.218	0.189	0.098	0.068	0.218
Income	0.307	0.358	0.171	0.114	0.240
Length of stay	0.317	0.184	0.290	0.192	0.164

The interval class for the correlation coefficient uses the following data (Sarwono, 2015).

- 0.00 – 0.25 = very weak correlation
- 0.26 – 0.50 = sufficient correlation
- 0.51 – 0.75 = strong correlation
- 0.76 – 0.99 = very strong correlation
- 1.00 = perfect correlation

From Table 3 above, it can be seen that the correlation test of all factors considered to have an effect on the level of participation. Of the four correlated factors, age and income are factors that have a fairly high correlation than other factors.

Strategy Analysis of Increasing Community Participation with Triangulation Analysis

In this research on community participation in the KOTAKU program, the use of triangulation analysis is carried out by drawing a conclusion from the previous concept, namely empirical conditions, literature studies and previous studies.

Based on the results of the correlation test of each factor to the participation level indicators that have been carried out previously, the data analysis results show the significance level value of the internal factors that influence participation and the dominant factors are obtained as follows:

a. Age

Based on the results of the analysis, age is the dominant factor influencing the level of community participation. Respondents who are mostly old age have an effect on the lack of productivity. So it can be concluded that the age factor is inversely proportional to the level of participation. The higher the age, the lower the level of community participation.

b. Income

The income factor has a dominant influence on the level of participation, this is because many people with relatively low income levels mostly have conditions with time taken up to work to earn a living for their families compared to being active in organizing and being active in program activities. In addition, economic limitations also create limitations in education or knowledge, so that the level of understanding and knowledge to be able to provide ideas and ideas in meetings is low. Therefore, the income factor is directly proportional to the level of participation. The higher the income, the higher the community participation.

Analysis of the Formulation of Participation Improvement Strategies based on Dominant Factors

In the previous analysis, it was known the influence of each factor on the participation rate indicator in the Kotaku program in South Banjarbaru District. The results of the analysis show that internal factors have an influence on participation and the dominant factors that influence the level of participation are age and income factors.

Based on the results of the correlation test of each factor to the participation level indicators that have been carried out previously, the data analysis results show that age and income are the factors that have the most influence on the level of community participation, compared to other factors studied. Therefore, a special strategy is needed based on these dominant factors, including:

1. Increasing the role of government and facilitator in embracing all ages.

The role of the mover is very much needed in motivating young people to be involved in the program, so that the involvement of young people of productive age is expected to further increase productivity in the program. It takes parties who are able to regulate the course of all activities and mobilize the community in implementing activities in the program. In this case, village officials, RT/RW heads as community leaders, and facilitators as community assistants, must be able to motivate the community to be actively involved in the program and be able to convey the aspirations of the community. Village officials must build social relations with other residents to build social solidarity for the sustainability of the program.

2. Community capacity building (HR) with education or skills training.

Empowerment and providing training to improve skills and human resources, so that not only seniors are actively involved but young people are also able to be involved in organizing and able to work independently and improve their economy. The training is carried out to increase the knowledge of people with economic limitations, so that the community has a better capacity to be able to provide ideas or ideas in organizations. The community is motivated by providing non-formal education in the form of training or seminars as an effort to increase critical awareness and sense of the importance of building togetherness in handling slums.

IV. CONCLUSION

From the results of the analysis carried out on the level of community participation in the South Banjarbaru District and the factors that influence it, the results are in the form of conclusions, including:

- a. Community participation level class at The KOTAKU program in South Banjarbaru District is in a fairly high category, namely the class of decision-making together (deciding together).
- b. Age, education level, income and length of stay are factors that have an influence on the level of community participation in the program.
- c. Strategies to increase community participation include increasing the role of government and facilitators in embracing all ages and increasing community capacity (HR) with non-formal education.

4

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