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Participatory Planning Model as an Integrative Village Development Instrument in National Villages in Situbondo Regency

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ABSTRACT

The Indonesian Government has optimized the development of rural areas, but there is still a gap in welfare between rural and urban communities. The strategy needed to accelerate and improve equitable development in the village is through sectoral development policies and rural community empowerment. Therefore, the village government needs to empower and involve the community in planning, implementing, and evaluating development policies. Village planning should pay attention to the principles of development planning as stated in Law no. 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, which is in line with the mandate of Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which explains that the village development includes the planning stages. Therefore, village development planning must pay attention to the district/city development planning documents, which are expected to impact the village community positively, and the village community's service needs are immediately met. Participatory planning is the keyword in the development planning process in each village. It is more interesting to study the community's religious, social, cultural, and ethnic diversity, which will result in a diversity of proposals and needs so that it becomes a challenge to produce a planning model that represents the interests of all village communities. The community's diversity is united with the spirit of nationalism and a participatory planning model that actively involves the village community.

Keywords: Participatory Planning, Village Development and National Village

1. PRELIMINARY

The Indonesian government seeks to increase economic development through infrastructure development to eliminate the development gap throughout Indonesia. (North, 1991) The development gap between the level of national economic development of a country and development between regions tends to increase continuously and reach a peak. However, if the development process continues, development inequality will decrease (United Nations, 2020). Therefore, the government carries out sustainable development evenly to improve the welfare of rural communities by increasing the development of rural facilities and infrastructure and developing the potential of rural communities (Bappenas, 2019)

Although the development of rural areas has been optimized, it turns out that there is still a gap in the level of welfare of rural and urban communities. According to (Friedman, 1956) the

difference between the two can be improved by carrying out rural development with a rural-urban linkage approach. Geographically, this approach is based on the theory of core-periphery development which views the central (city) and peripheral (village) areas as a spatial system. The periphery is a development path that is influenced by institutions in the center, so that the periphery has a substantial dependence, which means that there is a link in the form of interaction between the central region and the periphery (Kastoer, 2001; Wellhofer, 1989). The strategy needed to accelerate and improve equitable development in the village is through sectoral development policies and rural community empowerment (Diah, 2020). The community has a strategic role to carry out planning in their village related to the process of strengthening the rural economy and determining the process of developing rural infrastructure (Diartho, 2018).

Theoretically, village planning should pay attention to (Undang Undang Republik Indonesia No 25, 2004) (Undang Undang Republik Indonesia No 25, 2004) concerning the National Development Planning System. This is in line with the mandate of (Undang Undang Republik Indonesia No 25, 2004) concerning Villages, article 78 paragraph 1 explains that village development includes planning stages. Therefore, village development planning must pay attention to district/city development planning documents. After the village development planning document has been agreed, it is hoped that it will have a positive impact on the village community and the service needs of the village community will be met immediately.

The constraints that faced in the development planning process are village local wisdom is not listed in village planning documents and the level of village community participation in the planning process (Zulmasyhur & Avianto, 2019). However, according to (Deviyanti, 2013) The constraint that becomes the inhibiting factor in development planning is the participation of the village community as the basis of the village development idea so that the community can build their village based on their initiative (Muhtarom & Nur Irawan, 2017). Therefore, village development planning must be supported by a mechanism for planning and implementing development in the village which should be bottom-up and participatory. Therefore, participatory planning is the keyword in the development planning process in each village (Muluk et al., 2020).

One of the tourist villages in Situbondo Regency is Wonorejo Village. Wonorejo National Village is located in Banyuputih District, Situbondo Regency. As the Wonorejo Village area contiguous to the Baluran National Park, Wonorejo is just a wilderness. The historical journey of Wonorejo Village began when two groups first cleared Wonorejo Village with different religious, ethnic, and regional backgrounds, Islam and Christianity. The Islamic group came from Poteran Village, Sumenep Madura, while the Christian group came from the Rejo Agung Tanggul area of Jember Regency. The diversity of tribes, traditions, regional languages (Madura and Javanese), and religion (Islam, Christianity, Catholicism, and Hinduism) is believed by the Wonorejo community as "Historical Destiny," which is a gift from God Almighty (Adipitoyo, 1999). This diversity has never caused a social conflict among the people of Wonorejo Village. Even the people of Wonorejo view this diversity as a potential and opportunity to understand and respect the human rights closely attached to every member of the Wonorejo Village community. Mutual respect, tolerance, tolerance, and mutual help are used as potentials that make strength in building Wonorejo Village (Dewi et al., 2020).

This research was inspired by the phenomenon of the decreasing sense of national unity and integrity. There will not be many national villages in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, thus providing a hypothetical sense of nationality with a rural development planning system. The fundamental differences among the people of Wonorejo Village, both socially, culturally, and

religiously, could be strengths or weaknesses in village development planning. Therefore, this study aims to identify the public's perception of the development planning implemented, to explain the relationship between development planning and community participation, implementation, and empowerment in the Wonorejo Nationality Village in Banyuputih District, Situbondo Regency.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This study takes the scope of the research location in the Wonorejo National Village in Banyuputih District, Situbondo Regency. Wonorejo Village is one of the villages located in the buffer zone of Baluran National Park with a total area of 239,190 km². The types of this research are quantitative and qualitative. The data used in this study is primary data which is obtained through key informant interviews, focus group discussions, community group interviews, direct observation, and small surveys and secondary data originating from several agencies authorized to issue data, specifically, the Village Government Service, National Agency of Community Empowerment, Wonorejo Village Government, Bappeda Situbondo Regency and related agencies as well as various research results related to this study.

The analytical method used in this research is Logistic Regression Analysis. Binary logistic regression analysis was used to explain the relationship between the response variables in the form of dichotomous/binary data with the independent variables in the form of interval and/or categorical data. The stages in estimating with Logistics Regression Analysis:

a. Spearman's Tabulation and Rank Test

The data processing and analysis process consists of three stages. The first stage is to process the data of respondents' answers to each question from each aspect of the two variables to analyze the tendency of respondents' answers (strongly agree, agree, fairly agree, and disagree) with a Likert scale measurement scale. According to (Riduwan, 2007) answers to instruments that use a Likert scale can be:

Table 1. Answer Options for the Questionnaire

Information	Score
Strongly agree	4
Agree	3
Just Agree	2
Do not agree	1

The second stage is to recapitulate the results of the questionnaire by calculating the total score. Calculation of the percentage of each respondent's answer score uses the formula:

$$P = \frac{SD}{SI} \times 100\%$$

Information:

P = Percentage number

SD = Number of data collection

SI = Total highest score score

The results of the assessment percentage will be interpreted into table 4.2.

Table 2. Interpretation of Respondents' Scores

Percentage	Criteria
≥75%	Very Positive
50% ≤ P < 75%	Positive

$25\% \leq P < 50\%$	Fairly Positive
$P < 25\%$	Less Positive

Source: Riduwan, 2013

According to (Mahmudin, 2019) the third stage is to combine data on all aspects of each variable to perform the Spearman Rank test on SPSS to see the relationship between the two variables. The criteria for interpretation are as follows:

- a. 0.00 - 0.25 means the correlation is very weak.
- b. 0.26 - 0.50 means that the correlation is sufficient.
- c. 0.51 - 0.75 means a strong correlation.
- d. 0.76 - 0.99 means the correlation is very strong.
- e. 1.00 means perfect correlation.

The variables used in this study use parameters as a measurement of community participation in the use of village funds.

b. Qualitative Descriptive Analysis Method

According to Lexy J. Moleong, the process of analyzing qualitative data begins by examining all available data from various sources, namely interviews, observations that have been written down in field notes, personal documents, official documents, photographic images and so on. After reviewing, the next step is data reduction, compilation of units, categorization and the last is data interpretation.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Public Perception of Development Planning

1. Results Logit Method

The logit model test based on the data in table 1 is estimated using the statistical and econometric analysis tools, Eviews 9 software. Using a significance level of 10%.

Table 3. Logit Model Estimation Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
C	-25.58745	14.08558	-1.816571	0.0693
PARTICIPATORY	8.657218	3.453737	2.506624	0.0122
IMPLEMENTATION	3.408128	2.091035	1.629876	0.1031
EMPOWERMENT	-1.231259	2.046329	-0.601692	0.5474

In the table above, the results of the logit model estimation for the p-value of the variables X1 (participatory) and X2 (implementation) have a probability value that is smaller and equal to a significance level of 10% or 0.10. While the X3 variable (empowerment) has a higher probability value than the significance level 10%.

Table 4. Logit Model Expectations-Predictions Value Classification

	Estimated Equation			Constant Probability		
	Dep=0	Dep=1	Total	Dep=0	Dep=1	Total
P(Dep=1)≤C	11	3	14	0	0	0
P(Dep=1)>C	2	68	70	13	71	84
Total	13	71	84	13	71	84
Correct	11	68	79	0	71	71
% Correct	84.62	95.77	94.05	0.00	100.00	84.52

% Incorrect	15.38	4.23	5.95	100.00	0.00	15.48
Total Gain*	84.62	-4.23	9.52			
Percent Gain**	84.62	NA	61.54			
	Estimated Equation			Constant Probability		
	Dep=0	Dep=1	Total	Dep=0	Dep=1	Total
E(# of Dep=0)	10.36	2.64	13.00	2.01	10.99	13.00
E(# of Dep=1)	2.64	68.36	71.00	10.99	60.01	71.00
Total	13.00	71.00	84.00	13.00	71.00	84.00
Correct	10.36	68.36	78.71	2.01	60.01	62.02
% Correct	79.66	96.28	93.70	15.48	84.52	73.84
% Incorrect	20.34	3.72	6.30	84.52	15.48	26.16
Total Gain*	64.18	11.75	19.87			
Percent Gain**	75.93	75.93	75.93			

On the top left table for the estimated equation column, the classification results show 11 of them are categorized as 0 and 71 of them are worth 1. Then from these results, the percentage of correct identification is 84.52%.

2. Results of the Hosmer-Lemeshow Goodness of fit test.

The Hosmer-Lemeshow Goodness of fit test was conducted to see whether the resulting logit model was the best and most appropriate model from the data that had been obtained.

Table 5. Test Results Goodness of fit-test Hosmer-Lemeshow

HL Statistics	1.0073	Prob. Chi-Sq(8)	0.9982
Andrews Statistics	51.4355	Prob. Chi-Sq(10)	0.0000

Based on table 5. it can be seen that the p-value in this study is 0.9982 which is greater than the 0.10 significance level, so it can be concluded that the logit model formed is feasible to use.

3. Odd Ratio Test Results

Odd ratio value is a measure of risk or tendency to experience a 'success' event between one category and another. If the value of the odd ratio is equal to 1, it means that the two variables have no relationship, and if the value is less than 1, then both variables have a negative relationship with changes in the category of the value of X and so on. otherwise. The odd ratio value of this study is as follows:

$$\frac{\pi_i}{1 - \pi_i} = e^{-25.58745 + 8.657218 x_1 + 3.408128 x_2 - 1.231259 x_3}$$

Based on the above equation, the value of participatory village planning is exp (8.657218) or 5751,512. Likewise, the implementation value is exp (3.408128) or 30.20864. Meanwhile, the value of village community empowerment is exp (1.231259) or 3.42554.

The Relationship between Development Planning and Community Participation

The results of the cross tabulation test and Spearmans rank test are to determine the relationship between development planning and community participation and how high the participation of the village community is. Before conducting the cross tabulation and spearmans rank test, the first step is

to process the data of respondents' answers to each question from each aspect of the two variables contained in the research questionnaire.

Table 6. Results of Respondents' Assessment of Planning Aspects

Respondent's Answer Category	Planning Aspect							
	B5(n)	%	B6(n)	%	B7(n)	%	B8(n)	%
Strongly agree	50	59.5%	46	54.8%	39	46.4%	33	39.4%
Agree	20	23.8%	17	20.2%	18	21.4%	18	21.4%
Disagree	4	4.8%	12	14.2%	17	20.2%	17	20.2%
Do not agree	10	11.9%	9	10.8%	10	12%	16	19%
Total	84	100%	84	100%	84	100%	84	100%

Information:

B5: Village communities participate in implementing development targets

B6: Village communities participate in formulating development strategies to achieve goals together

B7: Village communities participate in determining the resources needed in development Planning

B8: The government or organizers notify the public regarding standards/indicators success in achieving development targets.

Table 7 presents the results of respondents' assessment of the elements in the implementation aspect. The data in the table shows that all elements of the implementation aspect received answers in the category of strongly agree. This shows that according to respondents, the government or organizers involve the community in development programs and activities.

Table 7. Results Respondents' Assessment of Implementation Aspects

Respondent's Answer Category	Implementation Aspect					
	B9(n)	%	B10 (n)	%	B11(n)	%
Strongly agree	36	42.9%	58	69%	47	55.9%
Agree	20	23.8%	21	25%	20	23.8%
Disagree	17	20.2%	3	3.6%	9	10.8%
Do not agree	11	13.1%	2	2.4%	8	9.5%
Total	84	100%	84	100%	84	100%

Information:

B9: The community is involved as an implementing team or committee in development in the right position

B10: The community as workers in village development is in accordance with the profession of the community itself

B11: The government/organizer explains to the community the policies that are implemented during implementation.

Table 8. describes the results of respondents' assessment of the elements in the follow-up aspect. The data in the table shows that all elements of the follow-up aspect received answers in the category of strongly agree. This shows that according to respondents, the government or organizers involve the community in appealing or evaluating the development plans that have been implemented.

Table 8. Results of Respondents' Assessment of Aspects of Follow-up

Respondent's	Follow-up Aspect
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Answer Category	B12(n)	%	B13(n)	%	B14(n)	%
Strongly agree	40	47.6%	30	35.7%	42	50%
Agree	37	44%	29	34.5%	19	22.6%
Disagree	4	4.8%	16	19%	14	16.6%
Do not agree	3	3.6%	9	10.8%	9	10.8%
Total	84	100%	84	100%	84	100%

Information:

B12: The government/organizers make recommendations regarding the development agenda that will be implemented

B13: The community knows the problems and potential for development planning

B14: The community participates in following up on the development programs carried out.

In the second stage, a cross tabulation test was carried out using SPSS with the aim of knowing the relationship between two predetermined variables (planning and participatory). The results of the data processing have very positive, positive, moderately positive or less categories. Based on respondent data obtained from questionnaires that have been entered and analyzed using SPSS.

Table 9. Results Cross Tabulation Test

		Planning			Total	
		Fairly Positive	Positive	Very Positive		
Participatory	Fairly Positive	Count	1	3	7	11
		% within Participatory	9.1%	27.3%	63.6%	100.0%
		% within Planning	50.0%	11.5%	12.5%	13.1%
	Positive	Count	1	10	14	25
		% within Participatory	4.0%	40.0%	56.0%	100.0%
		% within Planning	50.0%	38.5%	25.0%	29.8%
	Very Positive	Count	0	13	35	49
		% within Participatory	0.0%	50.0%	62.5%	57.2%
		% within Planning	0.0%	15.5%	41.7%	57.2%
	Total	Count	2	26	56	84
		% within Participatory	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% within Planning				

% of Total	2.4%	30.9%	66.7%	100.0%
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Thus, the total between the two variables resulted in a fairly positive cross tabulation of 2.4%, positive 30.9%, and very positive 66.7%. While none of the results showed less positive. This means that community participation in village development planning as measured by participatory variables and planning in general shows very positive cooperation or involvement.

In the third stage, the Spearman's rank test was conducted using SPSS which aims to determine the magnitude of the relationship between the two variables. Table 8 shows the results of the Spearman's rank test.

Table 10. Spearman's Rank Test Results

		Participatory		Planning		
Spearman's rho	Participatory	Correlation	1,000		.758**	
		Coefficient				
		Sig. (2-tailed)				,000
		N	84		84	
	Planning	Correlation		.758**		1,000
		Coefficient				
Sig. (2-tailed)			,000			
	N	84		84		

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The results of the Spearman's rank test in table 10 can be concluded as follows:

- a. The number 0.000 indicates the level of significance which means that the correlation between the two variables is positive.
- b. The value of 0.758 is in the criteria of 0.51 to 0.75, meaning that the correlation between the two variables has a strong correlation.

The Relationship between Development Planning and Implementation of Development

The results of the second cross tabulation and rank spearman's test are to determine the relationship between development planning and development implementation and how high the participation of village communities in these activities is. There are two research variables and several aspects that are grouped to support the questions set forth in the questionnaire.

The respondent's assessment data in table 11 shows that all elements in the supervision aspect get answers in the category of strongly agree. This shows that according to respondents, village communities participate in supervising village development planning and the government or open organizers in terms of providing explanations during development activities.

Table 11. Respondents' Assessment of Supervision Aspects

Respondent's Answer Category	Supervision Aspect					
	C15(n)	%	C16(n)	%	C17(n)	%
Strongly agree	42	50%	41	48.9%	47	55.9%
Agree	34	40.4%	33	39.2%	32	38.1%
Disagree	5	6%	9	10.8%	5	6%
Do not agree	3	3.6%	1	1.1%	0	0%
Total	84	100%	84	100%	84	100%

Information:

C15: The government transparently provide clarification or explanation if there are people who ask about the progress of development that may occur

C16: The government/organizer together with the community (development committee and workforce) evaluate success in achieving development targets in accordance with established indicators

C17: The government/organizer together with the development committee carry out various alternatives solutions for all the obstacles to achieve the target.

Table 12. describes the results of respondents' assessment of the elements in the aspect of usefulness. The data in the table shows that the usefulness aspect gets the answer in the category of strongly agree. This means that the development carried out by the Village Government is in accordance with the wishes of the community and provides benefits.

Table 12. Respondents' Assessment of Aspects of Usefulness

Respondent's Answer Category	Benefit Aspect					
	C18(n)	%	C19(n)	%	C20(n)	%
Strongly agree	50	59.5%	52	62%	50	59.5%
Agree	29	34.5%	30	35.7%	30	35.7%
Disagree	5	6%	2	2.3%	4	4.8%
Do not agree	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	84	100%	84	100%	84	100%

Information:

C18: Development carried out in accordance with community expectations

C19: The development carried out has an effect on increasing the village economy

C20: The development carried out provides other benefits (provides village identity and environmental beauty)

Table 13. describes the results of respondents' assessment of the elements in the sustainability aspect. The data in the table shows that all elements of the sustainability aspect received answers in the category of strongly agree. This shows that according to respondents, the village community is satisfied with the results of the development and allows the continuation of the development plan.

Table 13. Respondents' Assessment of Sustainability Aspects

Respondent's Answer Category	Sustainability Aspect					
	C21(n)	%	C22(n)	%	C23(n)	%
Strongly agree	38	45.2%	44	52.3%	35	41.6%
Agree	35	41.6%	26	31%	32	38.1%
Disagree	8	9.5%	11	13.1%	9	10.8%
Do not agree	3	3.6%	3	3.6%	8	9.5%
Total	84	100%	84	100%	84	100%

Information:

C21: The community assesses the suitability of the implementation of activities

C2: The community is fairly satisfied with the development planning activities

C23: The community allows sustainable development in the village.

In the second stage, a cross tabulation test was carried out using SPSS with the aim of knowing the relationship between two predetermined variables (planning and implementation). The results of the data processing have very positive, positive, moderately positive or less categories. Based on respondent data obtained from questionnaires that have been entered and analyzed using SPSS.

Table 14. Cross Tabulation Test Results Hasil

		Planning			Total	
		Fairly Positive	Positive	Very Positive		
Implementation	Fairly Positive	Count	0	0	1	1
		% within Implementation	0.0%	0.0%	100%	100.0%
		% within Planning	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.2%
	Positive	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%
		Count	1	3	5	9
		% within Implementation	11.1%	33.3%	55.6%	100.0%
	Very Positive	% within Planning	100%	11.1%	8.9%	22.6%
		% of Total	13.1%	3.6%	5.9%	22.6%
		Count	0	24	50	74
	Total	% within Implementation	0.0%	32.4%	67.6%	100.0%
		% within Planning	0.0%	88.9%	89.2%	88.1%
		% of Total	0.0%	28.6%	59.5%	88.1%
Total	Count	1	27	56	84	
	% within Implementation	1.2%	32.1%	66.7%	100.0%	
	% within Planning	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
		% of Total	1.2%	32.1%	66.7%	100.0%

Thus, the total between the two variables resulted in a fairly positive cross tabulation of 1.2%, positive 32.1%, and very positive 66.7%. While none of the results showed less positive. This means that community participation in village development planning as measured by the variables of implementation and planning in general shows a very positive cooperation or involvement.

In the third stage, the Spearman's rank test was conducted using SPSS which aims to determine the magnitude of the relationship between the two variables.

Table 15. Spearman's Rank Test Results

			Implementation	Planning
Spearman's rho	Implementation	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	.765**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	Planning	Correlation Coefficient	.765**	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
		N	84	84

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Spearman's rank test results in table 15 that can be concluded as follows:

- The number 0.000 indicates the level of significance which means that the correlation between the two variables is positive.
- The value of 0.765 is in the criteria of 0.76 to 0.99, which means that the correlation between the two variables has a very strong correlation.

The Relationship between Development Planning and Community Empowerment

The results of the third cross tabulation and rank spearman's test analysis are to determine the relationship between development planning and community empowerment and how high the participation of village communities in these activities. There are two research variables and several aspects that are grouped to support the questions set forth in the questionnaire.

The respondent's assessment data in table 16 shows that all elements in the aspect of local economic independence get answers in the category of agreeing. This shows that according to respondents, some village communities have been able to take advantage of the village's potential as an economic source, but some of them also disagree with this because they feel they are not able to develop village potential.

Table 16. Respondents' Assessment of Aspects of Local Economic Independence

Respondent's Answer Category	Aspects of Local Economic Independence					
	D24(n)	%	D25(n)	%	D26(n)	%
Strongly agree	30	35.7%	31	37%	31	37%
Agree	39	46.4%	33	39.1%	35	41.6%
Disagree	10	11.9%	11	13.1%	10	11.9%
Do not agree	5	6%	9	10.8%	8	9.5%
Total	84	100%	84	100%	84	100%

D24: The community utilizes the potential of the village as an economic resource

D25: Many people are the founders of MSMEs/business actors

D26: The community has a discourse to develop an independent village.

Table 17. describes the results of respondents' assessment of the elements in the aspect of rule compliance. The data in the table shows that the rule-observance aspect gets the answer in the agree

category. This means that the village community has not fully obeyed the applicable rules, but more people are obedient than those who are disobedient.

Table 17. Respondents' Assessment of Aspects of Compliance with Rules

Respondent's Answer Category	Aspects of Regulatory Compliance					
	D27(n)	%	D28(n)	%	D29(n)	%
Strongly agree	29	34.5%	31	37%	31	37%
Agree	36	42.9%	37	44%	37	44%
Disagree	11	13.1%	10	11.9%	9	10.8%
Do not agree	8	9.5%	6	7.1%	7	8.3%
Total	84	100%	84	100%	84	100%

Information:

D27: The village government and the community work together to maintain security

D28: Realizing rights and obligations and realizing legal culture in a conscious attitude and behavior

D29 : The village government and the community maintain the potential or natural resources of the village.

Table 18. describes the results of respondents' assessment of the elements in the aspect of information technology literacy. The data in the table shows that the information technology literacy aspect gets the answer in the agree category. This means that the village community has not fully utilized the developed technology for the needs or development of the village's economic progress.

Table 18. Respondents' Assessment of Information Technology Literacy Aspects

Respondent's Answer Category	Aspect of Information Technology Literacy					
	D30(n)	%	D31(n)	%	D32(n)	%
Strongly agree	25	29.8%	36	42.8%	28	33.3%
Agree	40	47.6%	38	45.2%	35	41.7%
Disagree	13	15.5%	5	6%	14	16.7%
Do not agree	6	7.1%	5	6%	7	8.3%
Total	84	100%	84	100%	84	100%

Information:

D30: The government provides training related to information technology to the public

D31: The community has synergy with institutions that have competence in the field of information technology

D32: People use technology to develop business productivity.

In the second stage, a cross tabulation test was carried out using SPSS with the aim of knowing the relationship between two predetermined variables (planning and empowerment). The results of the data processing have strongly positive, positive, fairly positive or less.

Table 19. Cross Tabulation Test Results

		Planning			Total
		Fairly Positive	Positive	Strongly Positive	
Empowerment	Fairly Positive	Count	0	2	1
		% within Empowermen	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%
					100.0%

	Empowerment				
	% within	0.0%	3.6%	3.7%	3.6%
	Planning				
	% of Total	0.0%	2.4%	1.2%	3.6%
Positive	Count	1	19	11	31
	% within	3.2%	61.3%	35.5%	100.0%
	Empowerment				
	% within	100%	33.9%	40.7%	36.9%
	Planning				
	% of Total	1.2%	22.6%	13.1%	36.9%
Strongly Positive	Count	0	35	15	74
	% within	0.0%	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	Empowerment				
	% within	0.0%	62.5%	55.5%	59.5%
	Planning				
	% of Total	0.0%	41.7%	17.8%	59.5%
Total	Count	1	56	27	84
	% within	1.2%	66.7%	32.1%	100.0%
	Empowerment				
	% within	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Planning				
	% of Total	1.2%	66.7%	32.1%	100.0%

Thus, the total between the two variables resulted in a fairly positive cross tabulation of 1.2%, positive 66.7%, and strongly positive 32.1%. While none of the results showed less positive. This means that in village development planning, which is measured from the variables of implementation and empowerment, it generally shows positive cooperation or involvement.

In the third stage, the Spearman's rank test was conducted using SPSS which aims to determine the magnitude of the relationship between the two variables.

Table 20. Spearman's Rank Test Results

		Empowerment	Planning
Spearman's rho	Empowerment	1,000	.651**
	Correlation Coefficient		
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
Planning	Planning	.651**	1,000
	Correlation Coefficient		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	

N	84	84
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**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Spearman's rank test results in table 20. can be concluded as follows:

- a. The number 0.000 indicates the level of significance which means that the correlation between the two variables is positive.
- b. The value of 0.651 is on the criteria of 0.51 to 0.75, meaning that the correlation between the two variables has a strong correlation.

Participatory Development Planning Model

The following are the results of research and discussion regarding the application of the participatory development model in the Wonorejo National Village, Banyuputih District, Situbondo Regency:

1. Participation in the Planning Stage

From the results of research in terms of planning, RPJMDes has been carried out and socialization to the Wonorejo Village community regarding development planning has been carried out. The village government informs the community what development targets are and provides important directions related to development participatory, so that the community is enthusiastic in participating in building the Wonorejo National Village.

The Wonorejo Village community and the Village Government work side by side and work together in terms of implementing development targets, formulating development strategies to achieve common goals, and determining the resources needed in development planning.

2. Participation in the Implementation Phase

In the implementation phase, the government provides assistance to the community with the motivation to develop their potential and provide direction related to the implementation of development. The village government continues to strive and motivate the community to take part in development and try to facilitate the needs of the community so that the implementation of development can run smoothly.

At the implementation stage, the village community is involved as an implementing team or committee in development in the right position and as workers in village development in accordance with the community's profession itself. Cooperation and communication between the village government and the community is going Fairly well, but in developing the capacity of community organizations to be able to carry out participatory development activities, it is not optimal because the government still relies on community self-help.

3. Participation in the Utilization Stage

From the results of the study, it was explained that in the utilization stage, the village government and the Wonorejo National Village community had initially determined the resources needed during the planning stage. The village government and the community have also taken advantage of the potential of the village as a basis or purpose for carrying out development so that the resulting development has benefits.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and data analysis, the following conclusions are drawn:

- a. The results of the estimation of the logit model for the p-value of the participatory variable and the implementation have a significant effect on development planning in Wonorejo Village. Empowerment has a probability value higher than the level of significance so that the

empowerment variable has no significant effect on development planning in Wonorejo Village. The results of the odds ratio test mean that if the development planning is better, the community participation will increase.

- b. The results of the cross tabulation test on stating the three aspects in the participatory variable resulted in a very positive category, which means that the community participated in village development planning activities and the planning was considered good. While the results of the Spearmans rank test show a strong correlation between the two variables.
- c. The results of the cross tabulation test on development planning with development implementation resulted in a very positive category which means that the community participated in the implementation of development. While the results of the Spearmans rank test show a very strong correlation.
- d. The results of the cross tabulation test on development planning with community empowerment resulted in a positive category which means that the community is not yet fully satisfied regarding empowerment in terms of local economic independence, compliance with rules, and information technology literacy. While the Spearmans rank test shows a strong correlation.
- e. The results of the descriptive analysis method show that the participatory development planning model of the Wonorejo Nationality Village is based on planning using socialization or counseling methods, implementation by providing assistance and facilitating the needs of development activities, and utilization by optimizing village potential to support development success.

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