Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Mamangan
Volume 7, Issue 1, January-June 2018

Planning For Participative Development Based On Local Values: Case Study of
Kelurahan Lambuang Bukik, Padang

Authors : Tamrin, Zulfadli, Asrinaldi & Aidinil Zetra
Sourch : Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Mamangan, Volume 7, Issue 1, January-June 2018
Published By : Laboratorium Pendidikan Sosiologi, STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat

To Cite the Article:

Tamrin, Zulfadli, Asrinaldi & Aidinil Zetra, 2018. *Planning For Participative Development Based On Local Values: Case Study of Kelurahan Lambuang Bukik, Padang*. Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Mamangan, Volume7, Issue1, January-June 2018: 40-50.

Copyright © 2018, Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Mamangan
ISSN: 2301-8496 (*Print*) & 2503-1570 (*Online*)

Laboratorium Pendidikan Sosiologi
STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat

Planning For Participative Development Based On Local Values: Case Study of Kelurahan Lambuang Bukik, Padang

Tamrin¹, Zulfadli², Asrinaldi³ & Aidinil Zetra⁴

^{1, 2, 3 & 4}Department of Politic, Faculty of Social & Political Science,
Universitas Andalas, Padang

Email: ¹tamrin@fisip.unand.ac.id, ²zulfadli_fdl@yahoo.com,
³asrinaldi4@gmail.com, & ⁴aidinil@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Participatory development is the idea of the World Bank to link democracy with good governance. This idea is a form of change in the development paradigm of developing countries from a modernization approach to an ecological approach. Local values as elements that are not related to modernization are ignored in the development process. This article explains about participatory development methods through a political culture approach. So that development participation involves the values of the local identity. Based on the use of the Adult Learning Circle or Learning Circle Based on Experience method that is applied to the implementation of community service in the Lambuang Bukik village, Padang City, it found that the use of local community identity in the implementation of participatory development is more likely to form a broad community participation in development planning.

Keywords: Participatory Development, Local Value, Adult Learning Cycle.

INTRODUCTION

Participatory development is one method used by the World Bank for the implementation of sustainable development (World Bank, 1999). The World Bank's participatory development ideas are related to the idea of democracy that connects community participation with the idea of democracy at the national and global level. This method using the involvement of the community in carrying out development planning in line with environmental needs, indirectly as a means of learning the community in implementing the decentralized authority from central government to regional governments as an aspect related to participatory development. This participatory development, contrary to the development approach adopted by the World Bank in the 1990-s. In this approach,

the local politics as the local aspect of society is not a supportive part of modernization as a development approach was ruled out (Harriss, Stokke, & Törnquist, 2004).

The participatory development methods used by the World Bank were criticized as a form of public management that did not support democracy at the local level, such as the implementation of Musrenbang as prior to the involvement of various predetermined parties in attending development planning activities (Manar, 2014). This method is an extension of participatory democracy in development but uses the limitation of the level of community participation involved in the development planning process. Participatory democracy is one form of democratic practice carried out in an advanced economic system apart from representative democracy, both forms of

democratic practice are not in line with the economic conditions of developing countries, such as Indonesia which is not yet established (Chilcote, 2000).

A political culture approach is needed in explaining the form of democracy in developing countries outside the political economy approach used in developed countries. Political participation can be explained by the various social interactions in coffee shops and other forms of public facilities that do not use the means of official political institutions (Yeetin & Buakaew, 2018). The political culture approach explains the civic virtues and responsibilities in the form of caring and trusting each other. This approach raises many models, outside the forms of participation and representation as indicators of democracy. There are categories of parochial culture that explain the attitude of not caring about politics, the political culture of subjects who tend to follow the people who govern, and the political culture of participation that cares and is responsive to political life and has the knowledge used to influence the economic and political policies made (Almond & Verba, 1989).

There is an influence of the elite political culture of the past with the decentralization policy carried out by the government in the policy of regional autonomy as a form of local politics (Martin, 2015). The level of knowledge that encourages people to engage in influencing political and economic decisions, firstly in formulating plans for development can be seen as a form of participatory political culture in participatory development. Participatory development planning is a form of policy defined as a set of decisions resulting from the choice of goals and ways to achieve them in a specific situation, the agenda is a set of public issues to implement the policy in the form of planned programs and activities, while the strategy is an effort to bridge the policy and the agenda (Al-Hamdi, 2015). In this approach, the local values as social dimensions are the main sources to encourage public participation on development (Firdaus, 2016).

In the formulation of policies, there are many different values and interests this difference puts the formulation of policy as the arena of struggle for various capital to

influence the formulation of the policy in line with the interests and value of each owner (Afrizal, 2012). In this case, there is a various economic group, social capital, symbolic capital and cultural capital, the owner of cultural capital that can be measured by the length of time living in an area lost to other capital owners (Hall et al., 2015). The value of local wisdom as the interests of the owner of cultural capital is less valued than the economic interests and the power of political lobbying owned by the owners of economic capital, symbolic capital and social capital.

The description of the giddiness and the values involved in the formulation of development planning as a form of policy can be explained by the development planning model in Lambuang Bukik. Lambuang Bukik village in Pauh sub-district is one of the supported villages of Andalas University. This region consists of 82% of protected forest and community forest, while the rest is arealperwasi, gardens and fields. This condition tends to influence people's dependence on land ownership. There are many ulayat lands, and various local wisdom for the preservation of social and cultural values of local indigenous people. One of the customs and customs of the local community is the protectionist attitude towards the land ownership of the migrants through the form of citizenship between the indigenous population and the migrants, as well as the suggestion for "*malakok*" seeking tribal *mamak* (Eriyanti, 2013).

The difference in treatment between the residents and migrants is a customary mechanism created so that protected forests and community forests as customary land can be maintained, so as to ensure the survival of the people in this village. This area has two *Kerapatan Adat Nagari* (KAN), namely, KAN Pauh V and KAN Limau Manis. Both of them KAN are outstanding in the selection of KAN in West Sumatra, KAN Limau Manis is an outstanding KAN in 2015 and KAN Pauh V is an outstanding KAN in 2016. Each KAN supervises several villages in Pauh District, and each KAN consists of some tribes, such as KAN Limau Manis consist of 5 tribes including Tanjung, Jambak, Chaniago, Piliang, Malayu. There are 30 *ninik mamak* people representing each tribe in this KAN Limau Manis, this *ninik mamak* is domiciled in the local community and distinguishes it from

other *mamak* in the West Sumatra nagari which are mostly in the Rantau area and the non-functioning "*panungkek*" (representative *datuk*) in this nagari. *Datuk* is directly involved in the formulation of public policies, such as development planning (Asrinaldi, 2017).

This trend encouraged the birth of many community aspirations presented in the development activities of *Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan (Musrenbang)* (Susanto & Purnaningsih, 2015), but not all of these aspirations were successfully formulated into the development policy of the Padang City government which prioritized the development of physical infrastructures, such as the Kelurahan roads which are the upper reaches of Batang Kuranji as a natural conservation area in Padang city. As an area that is upstream of Batang Kuranji and has a lot of protected forests and community forests, the Lambuang Bukik village has an important role in controlling natural disasters in Padang City, especially since the flash flood in 2015. A lot of land in this kelurahan is not cultivated and overgrown with grass, and encourage the Government of Padang City to conduct activities of planting various productive crops, such as mangosteen.

The characteristic of a natural environment consisting of many protected forests plants and community forests affect the social environment of the village community Lambuang Bukik. Easton explained that the influence in the form of demands and public support for the kelurahan administration as a form of the political system of the urban village community, this form of demand and support was influenced by factors consisting of the environment in the community itself and the environment outside the community ecological, economic, cultural factors. personality, social and demographic structure (David Easton, 1957). The formulation of development policies in Lambuang Bukik is a political process that accommodates the participation and support of the community as neighbourhood government, the demands and support are channelled through the development process, implementation and development policies carried out through the Musrenbang forum. Kelurahan (RPJM-Kel) prepared for 5 years of

planning. The RPJM-Kel was conducted in January, as well as attended by various interest groups, such as representatives of community leaders, RW or *Jorong* leaders. This forum is a medium of dialogue between the government and the community to discuss development that is both self-supporting by the community as well as through regional aid posts, programs for the work plan of the Kelurahan SKPD and funded by other related SKPD (Abady, 2013).

The objectives of the Kelurahan Musrenbang are 1. To agree on the priorities of needs and activities which include the development affairs that are the authority of the kelurahan which is the material for the preparation of the Village SKPD Work Plan; The priority of kelurahan activities that will be carried out by the residents of the kelurahan is funded through non-governmental funds and coordinated by community institutions in the local kelurahan. The priority of kelurahan activities that will be implemented by the kelurahan itself is funded through a grant from the local government (Kota). 4 The priority of *kelurahan* development activities that will be proposed through sub-district musrenbang to become local government activities and funded through the city APBD or provincial APBD. 5 Agree on the Kelurahan Delegation Team that will explain the problems in the kelurahan in the kecamatan musrenbang forum for the regional government/ SKPD programming next year.

Not all development proposals submitted by interest groups or communities that can be realized in the form of a development plan, it is necessary to adjust the proposal to the work plan made by the government through the SKPD kelurahan or other SKPD related to the budgeting activity of the proposal. Several development proposals that have not been followed up by the government in this village include the construction of the University of Andalas (Unand) inroads that facilitates the access of local people to go to the Unand campus, the road building to Sungkai to accelerate the economic growth of the people in the area and the marketing of small economic activities (UKM) community, such as cakes. Several proposals are not only delivered by the community through Musrenbang village forum but also through dialogue with

candidates for the people's representatives of every Legislative Election held both at the level II Padang City and West Sumatera Provincial DPRD who visited this kelurahan.

From the result of observations conducted by the community service team to the kelurahan, it was found that the problem of the gap between the proposals (demands) of development of society, with the development policy, resulted from the weak knowledge of the community about the mechanism of development policy. This formulation is a political process and the weakness of existing political structures in channelling proposals in accordance with the public interest (demand). Based on the results of observation, and analysis of public policy related to the formulation of development policy, through the government dialogue with the community through this Musrenbang forum, the purpose of community service by community service team from the Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Andalas University is a Value- Local Values, in Participatory Development Planning in Lambuang Bukik Sub-district, Nagari Limau Manis, Padang City.

In general, this activity aims to provide knowledge, and skills to various parties involved in the formulation of development policies at the village level, to formulate various development ideas related to each other between the development of the economic sector, and the social and cultural sectors, in the implementation of the Planning and Development. Consultation takes place at the kelurahan level in the kelurahan Community Consultative Body (BAMUS) forum and involves stakeholders such as the RW representatives, KAN Management, *Bundo Kanduang*, Youth Leaders and village heads. Output targets to be achieved by providing development planning training material for the Planning and Development Consultation (Musrenbang) for the trainees. So that there will be positive follow-up between institutions or related parties, and also Higher Education institutions in terms of community empowerment in Planning, and Development Consultation (Musrenbang) at the village, and sub-district levels.

The solution offered is to provide interactive and dialogical education, and

training, to foster awareness and provide knowledge of development planning to stakeholders involved in the BAMUS forum in the Planning and Development Consultation (Musrenbang). Then, they better understand what the planning and development the truth. Why should development planning be done? The most important thing from the development participation is by conducting education, and training in development planning to provide input, and knowledge of development planning for the Indonesian people. In this case the target is the kelurahan as the most important element of the lowest government unit in the city, the Head of RT/ RW, and the KAN institution as stakeholders at the kelurahan level become the main target in developing development planning knowledge and disseminating the values of equality of rights and norms consultative representation norms are in accordance with Pancasila and the Indonesian 1945 Constitution.

Local wisdom is a local idea that is wise, full of wisdom, good value embedded and followed by members of the community. Local wisdom can also be interpreted as a way of life and science as well as a variety of life strategies that manifest activities carried out by local communities in answering various problems in fulfilling their needs (Gitosaputro & Rangga, 2015). Local wisdom is a product of cultural products that are always used as a continuous life grips, it requires knowledge and understanding of the values of the culture as a local knowledge that has been revealed in the beliefs, norms, and culture expressed in tradition, myth. Another term of local wisdom is local knowledge and local intelligence (local genius). This local genius is referred to as a local identity which causes the nation/society to be able to absorb and process foreign culture according to their character and abilities.

Local identity is not something that is static, but something that is dynamic follows the political objectives. Opinions of goodwill by supporters and opponents of your area, the local area increase the level of efficiency and effectiveness of government structures because of the abandonment of old cultural identities. This causes the identity of the factor to be influenced by external factors from outside, especially from political actors

who use it for the purposes of development policies (Terlouw, 2016). Local identities are also used by governments as a strategy for achieving development goals. Self-development planning is an effort to anticipate the imbalances that occur, or as a role of direction for the development process to go towards the goals to be achieved as a benchmark for the success of the development process. The activities aimed at achieving development goals. In addition, with planning, an estimate can be made about the things in the implementation period that will be passed. Estimates are made regarding the potential and prospects for development, but also about the obstacles and risks that may be faced. Planning to ensure that uncertainty can be limited to a minimum. Planning provides the opportunity to choose various alternatives about the best way or opportunity to choose the best combination of ways. With planning can be carried out the preparation of priority scales. Choose sequences in terms of the importance of a goal, target or business activity.

With the plan, there will be a measuring tool to conduct a monitoring and evaluation. The basic concept of planning is rationality as a way of thinking in solving problems in a systematic way and providing alternatives to achieve the desired goals. Planning is influenced by the character of the community in developing a scientific culture in completing tasks, as well as in relation to the decision-making process, while the quality of decision making correlates with knowledge, experience. Data Collected by decision makers. Friedman explains that planning will deal with the underlying problem, namely how effective technical knowledge planning in informing public actions, planning objectives is for the benefit of society. While Campbel and Feinstein explain that the capitalist or democratic economic system, influence the planning of Town or Region Development, planning cannot be separated from the political conditions of the community in the region or urban (Bossberger, Clarke, & John, 2012). Public decisions affect local interests. When planning is influenced by the political system, power will affect the form of development planning and will cause the planning area to lose the independence of rationality. The implication is that planning runs inefficient

and ambiguous between the demands of interest and the demands of planning rationality, the influence of the political system in this planning will affect the quality of planning itself in planning goals and objectives. Requires stakeholders commitment so that planning benefits can be felt.

There are similarities in the document form of the declaration of independence in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution with the Declaration of Independence of the United States, such as a joint platform of state ideas as a common platform of all elements of the Nation, a system of periodic government elections. as well as the motto of the national unity state taken from *E Pluribus Unum*, therefore, Indonesia was the first country in the world to emulate the United States democratic model that was applied throughout the world, followed by the Philippines Taiwan, South Korea (Mufti & Nafisah, 2013). A functioning democratic model in the United States is a system of reconciliation that benefits from the exchange of free information and knowledge needed in the society that modernizes and is carried out by social scientists, engineers and many other scientists in society. This reconciliation system works in a "libertarian-secular" democracy, like the United States (Chilcote, 2010). However, the implementation of this system in the form of a direct electoral system initiated by the constitutional designer in Indonesia at the beginning of independence cannot be implemented with consideration of the lower educational background of the community and the limited infrastructure of the government. This electoral system serves to strengthen the President's political legitimacy which is not fully supported by political power in the legislature, but the support needed to get support for the planning and implementation of development policies submitted by the executive to the legislature.

The ratification of the two state institutions is a form of implementing a democratic government system in an effort to legalize political forces that are not fully represented in the elected government system. In the implementation of political democracy, the principle of majority power (majoritarian rule) is juxtaposed with the

power of consensus and the form of quasi-delivery of the President or semi-precedential government system that developed in Indonesia in the reform era. The development planning model in Indonesia is derived from several other principles that reflect the principles of democracy in the implementation of the government system in Indonesia, including (1) consult with several views before making a legislative proposal, discussing the bill before the vote; (2) the procedure for placing multiple choice decisions, so that the community can provide a view of the final decision that benefits everyone; (3) placing political decisions as an ongoing process, the composition of the majority and minors change according to the issues discussed; (4) take matters beyond the scope of the majority's decision, the way is by submitting a Bill on Human Rights and relying on minorities.

The implementation of the development planning model in Indonesia above can overcome the problem of missing links between representative democracies in liberal democracies that have the characteristics of direct leader election, but the decision-making process is represented by the people's representatives in the DPRD with deliberative democracy which has the characteristics of election indirect leaders, but the process of decision-making is done directly by the community as a democratic practice developed in the village (*Nagari*) Indonesia. Planning documents for the period 1998-2000 are a form of fundamental and strategic changes in development planning. While the development planning documents according to Law No. 25 years 20014 on the National Development Planning System (SPPN) covers the legal basis of development plans at the central and local government levels. This Law explains that SPPN is a unity of development planning procedures to produce long-term, medium-term and annual development plans organized by the Central Government and Local Government and involve the community. Development planning documents developed by local development agencies/ministries and planners include, among others; (1) RPJP with a period of 20 years; (2) RPJM with a period of 5 years, (3) Annual Development Plans organized by elements of the central and regional governments and involving the

community. Schroeder explains that planning involves 10 steps that must be carried out in sequence, these steps are divided into 3 phases, including; (1) Analyze the situation; (2) Strategies decision; (3) Strategies implementation (Schroeder, 2008).

Some of the questions that should be answered in the 10 steps are: (1) What should be planned, and with what strategies objectives; (2) How we assess the situation in which it will be carried out (Situation Analysis and Evaluation); (3) What strategies decision must be taken, so that the plan is successfully carried out in the existing situation (formulation of sub-strategies); (4) Which tactical objectives must be achieved to carry out (formulation of objectives); (5) What is the internal environment and external recognize or identify us (target image), (6) which groups (internal or external) are important for the achievement of tactical goals, and which groups are of particular interest to us - based on the image we want? (The target group); (7) Which image factors are important for a particular target group (the role of the target group), (8) How can we achieve our goals together with our target group (key instruments), (9) how do we translate strategy into tactical planning? (Schedule and operational plan); (10) Which instruments we use to control the implementation of the strategy and to record changes in environmental data so that strategy can be adjusted (Strategy control).

RESEARCH METHODS

The method of preparing this Nagari Development Strategy Plan using SWOT analysis, SWOT analysis is based on the analysis of the environmental situation that is translated in the form of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. From this analysis will be found strategies for the use of force available to overcome the weaknesses found in the Limau Manis Nagari community, as well as the opportunities available to develop strengths and overcome threats that might occur. In addition to using the SWOT analysis, the training method for preparing the Nagari development strategy plan was carried out by taking steps to follow the Experience Based Learning Cycle.

Partners acting based on the experience they have. Partner experience while carrying

out Kelurahan functions, in the process of running a development program is exchanged with other participants who also have similar experiences. Partners explore each other's judgments through discussions, evaluating those experiences. Based on the results obtained in this process the partners then jointly develop the principles of the design of the academic text and apply it as a new experience. This process requires the thedirect and active involvement of all partners. Partners are given the widest possible opportunity to express their feelings

and thoughts without any pressure. Program proponents as facilitators will try to create comfortable conditions for partners to learn together, without any shame, holding the principle of equality without anyone feeling more dominant and knowing better. Program proponents also seek to encourage discussion and to share partner knowledge and experience. In addition, the proposer can also provide ideas from different perspectives. Proponents as facilitators will try to build partner enthusiasm to learn from their own experiences.

Figure 1: Adult Learning Circle or Learning Circle Based on Experience

Data collection techniques to be used as the basis of the analysis used include: 1. Literature Study and Techniques Documentation is used to collect data and materials in the form of legislation related to institutional arrangements of regional instruments. In addition, data collection and materials are also carried out in the form of research results that have been done before as a comparison and enrichment analysis. 2. Focus group discussion (FGD) FGD techniques are used to get views, thoughts experiences, from local government practitioners. Participants involved in the

FGD included: policymakers, such as Head of Village, Chairperson of the Bamus, facilitator (companion) Kelurahan development, as well as representatives of the *Bundo Kandung*, Youth, clever-clever, pious clerics involved as members in the formulation of Nagari development policies in Bamus.

Data and materials that have been collected are then processed using analytical techniques as follows: a) Calculation using the method in PP No. 41 of 2007, which includes the following indicators: a. Area of b. Population c. Total APBD d. The Criteria for Nursing b) Analysis of the needs of Nagari

Limau Manis, by referring to the following aspects: a. Vision and Mission of Nagari Limau Manis, b. Improving Public Services, c. Nagari government bureaucratic reform Cost and benefit analysis is the basis for determining the establishment, elimination or incorporation of regional institutions. The overall results of the analysis are used to build arguments as the basis for forming a regional institutional arrangement model as well as a development strategy plan for Nagari Limau Manis that meets the needs and can support the achievement of the vision and mission of Nagari Limau Manis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of the event runs smoothly and in accordance with the schedule that has been prepared previously. The team arrived at the venue at around 08.30 WIB. When the team came to the location of the event, the event participants who came from residents of Lambuang Bukik village had already come and filled the venue. It can be seen from the description that the residents of Lambuang Bukik village are quite happy to be visited by a community service team based on a study program from the Political Science study program. Many inputs are obtained from citizens who come to study programs in general and for the University of Andalas in particular. Of the people present, almost all of them participated in the forum, both female participants and male participants. After the first session, the second session was about Strengthening Local Values in participatory development. In this session, focused on exploring the value of local values, that has been embedded in the community of Lambuang Bukik Village.

It can be said that there is a two-way communication between the devotion team and the people who are the participants of the event. On the one hand, they get information regarding the theme of the service event, but they can also devote their complaints to the service team. The event was filled with two sessions with different filling teams. And the event was completed at around 1:00 p.m. by closing a photo together between the dedicated team and all participants of the event. Outcome: Increasing Local Values in Participatory Development Planning in Lambuang Bukik

Village Increasing local value in participatory development planning in Lambuang Bukik village is a theme of devotion that was raised by the Political Science study program team of Andalas University. The reason for this theme is none other than to train the residents of Lambuang Bukik Village so that they can utilize the value of local values that have been strongly anchored in the community in each participatory development planning process. The ultimate goal is none other than to be able to produce a development program that includes most of the citizens and also will be good for the good of the people in the village.

According to one community leader, there are many challenges and obstacles faced by citizens in the formulation of development planning. Particularly they are constrained in every connection with the elite. One resident said that they did not have a single elite handle to be able to launch their ranks at a higher level. Even from the statement of the residents themselves that the representatives of the people who were previously elected actually forgot them right after he was declared to have passed the nomination. They likened to peanuts forget their skin. The description of the stages of development planning development is starting from the collection of plans from the RT level and then going to the RW level,thana discussion with the village head, then looking for solutions through Musrenbang. In this session, information was obtained about the concept of making a NagariMusrenbang, namely the development system in Lambuang Bukik village was done in turn. Apart from the planned program, this activity unexpectedly was also interspersed with a session of hearts of the residents of Lambuang Bukik Village.

There were several complaints that they wanted to ask for help from the Political Science team to be submitted to the Andalas University. There were several complaints that were submitted, namely, first they asked about the continuation of the event with Unand, about the campus program. Not only that, but there were also complaints from representatives of the Lambuang Bukik community related to road access. According to him, there is difficulty in gaining access to the road from Lambuang Bukik village to Unand, which is still critical so that it has an

impact on the economy of the community. Another complaint is about the children's learning building of Hill's hull. And there are still many complaints about complaints submitted by event participants. In fact, this is not the first thing done by participants. Since the regional autonomy, the community has started to be involved in implementing the program of development program.

But for almost 20 years in the implementation of Regional Autonomy, some say that welfare is still not realized. The expected progress is also far from expectations. One of them is the problem that not everything submitted is granted by the government. The second problem is that much is conveyed by some unreal stakeholders. In the delivery, there were several statements from the participants present related to the issues in participatory development, namely: 1. Lack of funds disbursed; 2. Unrepresentative educational conditions; 3. Many proposed programs that were not successful / lost in the middle of the road; 4. Still not representative of basic infrastructure (roads, bridges); 5. Results of musrenbang are not in line with expectations; 6. Constraints in the marketing of popular people's economic results; 7. Abuse a drug, and promiscuity in adolescents.

One of the submitted by the villagers to be assisted by the University of Andalas is related to the quota devoted to the children of the village residents of Lambuang Bukik. They hope to make it easier for children to graduate when trying to apply to Andalas University. Not only that, they also have the desire to be able to facilitate the marketing of household-made products to the Unand campus environment because there are many household-made products from the residents of Lambuang Bukik village that are not found in the marketing place and there are many more desires delivered by the residents who came to the service team. According to one RT of Lambuang Bukik urban village, the University of Andalas is willing to facilitate or mediate the problems of the citizens. According to the head of the RT again that the people of Lambuang Bukik are often constrained by experts on their problems, the public should be able to immediately find the marketing strategy of people's product. Citizens must take an active part in the planning process because their involvement

will indirectly help to ease the burden on the authorities.

The UMKM development strategy is through the Andalas DharmaWanita pathway, if there is a PKK mother who is the chairman of the strengthening of UMKM, then Dharma Wanita can be contacted by Andalas University to come and make a brochure or stamp for the promotion event. In his delivery, the team also stated that many real solutions to community problems were related to the participatory development process. After the session of exploring the value of local values based on the reason why it is difficult for Andalas University as the closest environment to help create development in the Lambuang Bukik. This is due to the limited budgetary funds owned by Andalas University whose funds are none other than the APBN. The bridge from Limau Manis has only been completed for many years and even then it also needs to go down the governor. So it is necessary for the residents of Lambuang Bukik to have an extension of their hands, namely the members of the people's council to be able to convey the aspirations of the people of Lambuang Bukik.

CONCLUSION

The construction of Lambuang Bukik kelurahan is not only the responsibility of the village head and the device alone but is the responsibility of all elements of society. The implementation of this development responsibility is related to the level of awareness and knowledge of the environment that encourages them to be involved in the process of influencing economic policies formulated by the government as a political product. Despite the participation of the community in the process of development policy formulation, but not all the aspirations of the community can be formulated into proqram and development activities endorsed by the government. The individual pereferencing in this participative development planning does not undergo a transformation bias when it becomes a public preference by the interests of the political elite within the legislative body as a form of weakness of representative democracy and participatory democracy in participatory development planning The political economy approach that links the

level of community participation in development planning marginalized the owners of cultural capital in policy formulation, there are various other economic and political considerations related to the existence of the legislative electoral districts representing this kelurahan at the level of development policy formulation at the municipal level. Through the form of deliberative democracy (consultation) Economic and political constraints faced by society in participatory development can be reduced through the use of Adult Learning Circle or Learning Circle Based on Experience methods. This method can create a space that is free from the influence of economic and political power, and create a form of deliberative democracy that reduces the bias to transform individual preferences into public preferences in the planning of participatory development.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This article is part of a community service report funded by the Ministry of Research and Technology and Higher Education through the Basic Operations Scheme of Higher Education of State Universities (BOPTN) in 2017 through the Institute of Research and Community Service of Andalas University. Acknowledgments are submitted to the Ministry of Research and Technology and Higher Education through Andalas University as a party involved in assisting the funding of this community service.

REFERENCES

- Abady, A. P. (2013). Perencanaan partisipatif dalam pembangunan daerah. *Otoritas*, III(1), 25–34.
- Afrizal, A. (2012). Kontestasi Ruang; Tinjauan Sosiologis Keadilan Ekologis. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Mamangan*, 1(1), 1–11.
- Al-Hamdi, R. (2015). Coping with Religious Tolerance and Gender Equality: Comparing Islam and Good Governance Perspectives. *Indonesian Journal of Islam and Muslim Societies*, 5(2), 163–193. <https://doi.org/10.18326/ijims.v5i2.163-193>
- Almond, G. A., & Verba, S. (1989). *The Civic Culture: Political attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations*. SAGE Publications, Inc. (Vol. 29). London: sage Publications Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2091433>
- Asrinaldi. (2017). Power Network of Penghulu Adat in The Concurrent Regional Election in West Sumatera. *JSP Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik*, 2(1), 57–73. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jsp.28701>
- Bossberger, K., Clarke, S. E., & John, P. (2012). *The Oxford Handbook of Urban Politics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Chilcote, R. H. (2000). *Comparative Inquiry in Politics And Political Economy*. Boulder: Westview Press.
- Chilcote, R. H. (2010). *Teori Perbandingan Politik; Penelusuran Paradigma*.
- David Easton. (1957). An Approach to the Analysis of Political System. *World Politics*, Vol. 9(No. 3), 383–400.
- Eriyanti, F. (2013). Aspek Sosio-Budaya, Kebijakan Pemerintah, dan Mentalitas Yang Berpengaruh Terhadap Integrasi Sosial dalam Masyarakat Sumatera Barat. *Humanus*, XII(1), 73–82.
- Firdaus, F. (2016). Evaluasi Proyek Pembangunan Sosial Pada Kelompok Masyarakat Kawasan Hutan Mbeliling, Kab. Manggarai Barat, NTT. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Mamangan*, 5(1), 13–22. <https://doi.org/10.22202/mamangan.1926>
- Gitosaputro, S., & Ranga, K. K. (2015). *Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat; Konsep, Teori dan Aplikasinya di Era Otonomi Daerah*.
- Hall, D. M., Swannack, T. M., Lazarus, E. D., Peterson, M. J., Gilbertz, S. J., Horton, C. C., & Peterson, T. R. (2015). Integrating Social Power and Political Influence into Models of Social – Ecological Systems, 61–76. <https://doi.org/10.14207/ejsd.2015.v4n2p61>
- Harriss, J., Stokke, K., & Törnquist, O. (2004). Politicising democracy: the new local politics and democratisation. *International Political Economy Series*, xiv, 253 .
- Manar, D. G. (2014). Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan: Kajian atas Pelaksanaan Musrembang di Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial*, 13(1), 42–51.
- Martin, R. (2015). The Local Political Elites in East-Central Europe: Between the

- Legacy of the Past and the Decentralization of the Present. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, (183), 30–39.
- Mufti, M., & Nafisah, D. D. (2013). *Teori-Teori Demokrasi*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia.
- Schroeder, P. (2008). *Strategi Politik*. Jakarta: Friedrich-Neumann-Stiftung fur die Freiheit.
- Susanto, D., & Purnaningsih, N. (2015). Komunikasi Stakeholder dalam Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan (Musrenbang). *Mimbar*, 31(2), 367–378.
- Terlouw, K. (2016). Territorial changes and changing identities : how spatial identities are used in the up-scaling of local government in the Netherlands. *Local Government Studies*, 42(6), 938–957.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/03003930.2016.1186652>
- World Bank. (1999). *Entering the 21th Century, World Development Report 1999/2000*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Yeetin, P., & Buakaew, J. (2018). Kopi Coffee Shops: Political Interaction Spaces for Trang Locals. *Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences*, (39), 284-290.