



Stakeholder analysis to increase community participation in strengthening rural government (Case Study: Usto Village, Mare Subdistrict, Bone Regency)

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Abstract

The rural government spearheads development in villages and remote areas, where the area is very difficult to reach. In order for rural development to be realized and achieve the goal, the level of community participation becomes an important and inseparable part. This community participation determines a plan or programs in the village. In order for community participation related to rural development, the position and role of various stakeholders are well understood. The purpose of this research is to analyze the position and role of stakeholders in the development of Usto Village, Mare Subdistrict of Bone Regency. The research method used is quantitative method. The type of data used in the study is primary data sourced from respondents' answers with the number of respondents is as many as 5 people who are expert respondents. The data collection method used by this research data is a survey method with structured interview techniques. Data analysis method is carried out with ISM analysis (Interpretive Structural Modeling) with the help of PROFESSIONAL ISM software 2.0. Research results obtained; 1) Stakeholders in the development of Usto Village include; Village Head, Village Apparatus, BPD, Fishermen's Group, Pond Cultivator Group, Seaweed Cultivation Group, Farmers Group, Breeder Group, Karang Taruna and Ta'lim Assembly (DKM). 2) Stakeholders in the development of Usto village are spread in 3 quadrants, namely; Quadrant IV (A1: Village Chief), Quadrant III (A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A9, and A10), and Quadrant II (A8: Breeders Group). 3) A key stakeholder in increasing community participation for the development of Usto Village is the Village Head (A1).

Keywords: Stakeholders; ISM; Usto Village; Experts; Participation

1. Introduction

The village government is a government agency tasked with managing the village level area. The village government is spearheading development in villages and remote areas, where the area is very difficult to reach. The presence of village government in the area will have a good influence / impact on the community, especially in the management of correspondence / administration at the village level. According to [1] that village government is the government at the lowest level serves to provide administrative services directly to the community and carry out development at the village level. Government affairs that are the authority of the village include existing government affairs based on the right of village origin, government affairs that are the authority of districts / cities that are submitted to the village, assistance duties from the government and local government, other government affairs that are by legislation submitted to the village. While according to [2] the village government is a leading government unit that directly deals with the community and becomes the main milestone of the success of the development of an area in particular and the nation in general. Strengthening the village is an effort to accelerate the realization of community welfare. In an effort to

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increase the capacity of service to the community, in addition to occupying the village according to government affairs that are the authority of the village, the certainty of the availability of funding to organize government and community empowerment and the availability of human resources that are able to provide services to the community. Jam that the existence of various stakeholders in supporting the village program will greatly determine the success of a village government.

The implementation of village government is carried out by the village government and the Village Consultative Agency (BPD), the village government is a village organization consisting of: (1) elements of the leadership, namely the village head, the assistant element of the village head, which consists of; Village Secretary, namely the element of staff or service known by the Village Secretary, (2) elements of technical implementation, namely elements of village head assistants who carry out field technical affairs such as irrigation, religion, etc., (3) territorial elements, namely village head assistants in their work areas such as the head of the hamlet or the head of the environment. Basically, rural development aims and is delivered to realize a just and prosperous society materially and spiritually based on Pancasila in the container of the Independent, United and Sovereign Republic of Indonesia in a safe, peaceful and dynamic atmosphere of the nation's life [3]. In order for village development to be realized and achieve the goal, the level of community participation becomes an important and inseparable part. This community participation determines a plan or programs in the village, the success of a program without community participation will not work well, following community participation will be needed in planning or programs, so that the program runs well and as it should [4]. The planned program is certainly related to community development. For this reason, the community is required to participate in development, in order for development to run as expected, it is necessary to participate from the community in carrying out development activities [5]. Community participation in the implementation of development programs requires public awareness of the interests and interests that the strategies applied are awareness strategies. The role of society in development today is not only as an object, but also as the subject of such development. [6]. The principle of people-centered development asserts that society must be the main actor in development.

In order for community participation related to village development, the position and role of various stakeholders are well understood. Research results [7] It was obtained that there are 6 stakeholders involved in village development planning, where the Banyusoco Village Government and the Village Community Empowerment Institute (LPMD) It plays an important role in the village development planning process, because it has very high interests, influence and roles. PS groups that are part of the community element are not involved in the village development planning process so that the interests, influence and role of ps groups are low.

Usto village is one of the villages that have potential resources, such as; fishery resources (pond cultivation, fishing catch, and seaweed cultivation). In addition, it also has agricultural potential, namely rice fields, especially rain-dreded rice fields, and has the potential of livestock, especially cattle. All of these potentials will greatly help the wheels of the village economy and village development in general. There are various stakeholders in the midst of the usto village community, among others; Government / Village Apparatus, BPD, Fishermen's Group, Pond Cultivation Group, Seaweed Cultivation Group, Farmers Group, Breeder Group, Youth Group and Ta'lim Assembly (DKM). In order for development in Usto Village to run in accordance with the objectives, the active role of all stakeholders becomes very important. Therefore, stakeholder analysis to find out the role and influence of each stakeholder becomes very important to increase the active participation of all stakeholders in village development.

2. Material and methods

2.1. Data types and sources

The type of data used in research is primary data sourced from respondents' answers to a number of questions related to the purpose and methods of research used. Primary data is defined as data obtained directly from the respondent and first collected. According to [8] that primary data is obtained and collected directly from the research subject either in the form of data or information using established guidelines.

2.2. Data Collection Methods

The data collection method used by this research data is a survey method with structured interview techniques. Structured interviews are intended to obtain answers to a number of questions that are comparative in pairs with a number of stakeholders who are educated in the construction of Usto Village. According to [9] that survey is a research method conducted by asking several questions to people (respondents) about the opinion of the question asked. While according to [10] that a structured interview is an interview conducted on a number of questions or statements that have been arranged with a number of answers available.

2.3. Metode analysis data

The data analysis method used in this study is the ISM (Intrepretive Structural Modeling) analysis method with the help of Professional ISM Software 2.0. According to [11] ISM is an expert-based strategic policy analysis tool, and is an effective methodology for dealing with complex problems. According to [12] ISM is used to identify and summarize relationships between specific variables, which define problems or problems and this is an interactive learning process. ISM is a computer-based technique that can help groups identify the relationship between ideas and structures on a complex issue, where the form of the process method is the focus learning process. The use of the ISM method has also been widely used, primarily to analyze structural elements based on their contextual relationships. [13, 14, 15].

According to [16] that the ism methodology or technique is divided into two parts, namely; a) the arrangement of hierarchies, and b) the classification of sub-elements. According to [11] that the ISM stage consists of 3 (three) stages, namely; 1) system identification stage, 2) analysis stage (software run), and 3) output interperation stage.

The first stage is the system identification stage, including; a) formulation of objectives, b) identification of elements and sub-elements (variables/attributes), c) determination of the level of contextual relationships between elements / sub-elements, and d) determination of expert respondents (experts).

- Formulating a goal, namely something that is the focus (ultimate goal) of the study (case), in this case is the analysis of actors / stakeholders of Usto Village.
- Identify elements & sub-elements through library studies, brainstorming and/or by expert surveys. The elements studied in this study are the elements of actors / stakeholders, which include; a) Village head, b) Village Apparatus, c) BPD, d) Fishing Group, e) Pond Cultivator Group, f) Seaweed Cultivation Group, g) Farmer's Group, h) Breeders Group, i) Coral Cadets and j) Ta'lim Assembly (DKM).
- Structure contextual relationships, based on VAXO (V= Element -i affects the Elements-j, A= Element -j affects the Elements -i, X= Both elements (i-j) Equally influential/ mutually affecting, O= Both elements (i-j) Both have no effect. Contextual relationships are arranged in the form of a list of questions (questionnaires) with a pattern of paired comparisons.
- Determine expert respondents (experts). Respondents are those who meet the criteria as experts or have expertise related to the case studied. The number of expert respondents can refer to [17] That the number of experts who have high precision is 3-7 persons.

The second stage is the level of analysis that includes; 1) tabulating data, 2) data input, 3) composing Structural Self-Interaction Matrix (SSIM), 4) Conversion SSIM become Reachibility Matrix (RM), 5) Matrix correction (rule of transitivity) until obtained Reachibility Matrix Final, 6) Determining Driven Power and Dependence, 7) formulation of the position of elements in the ISM quadrant.

- Tabulation of data, done in Microsoft Excel format with extention *CSV (Comma Dilimeted).
- Input data, into ISM Profesional 2.0 software.
- Run ISM Profesional 2.0 software.

The third stage is the interpretation of the results. Interpretation of the results is done by looking at the resulting output consist of; 1) THE ISM quadrant which is a picture of the position and relationship between variables/elements, and 2) level/hierarchy which is an overview of key elements. The ISM quadrant will be obtained as in the following image.

- **Quadrant I:** Weak Driver-Weak Dependent Variables (Autonomous), Quadrants that show elements that have low influence and dependence and generally have little to do with the system and are not even related to the system..
- **Quadrant II:** Weak Driver-Strongly Dependent Variables (Dependent), is quadrants that show elements that have low influence with high dependency, this element is an element that is bound to the system (not free).
- **Quadrant III:** Strong Driver-Strongly Dependent Variables (Linkage) which is a quadrant that shows elements that have high influence and dependence, this element is relatively less stable, so it must be carefully studied.
- **Quadrant IV:** Strong Driver-Weak Dependent Variables (Independent) which is a quadrant that shows elements that have high influence and low dependency, this element has a great influence on the system and is independent, so this element is a key element.

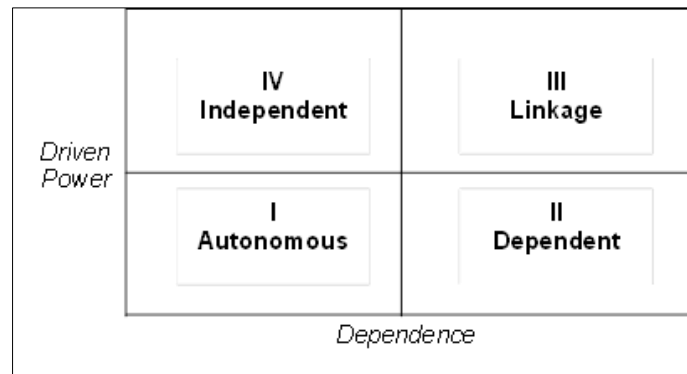


Figure 1 ISM Quadrant

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Stakeholder Identification

Village stakeholders or commonly also referred to as stakeholders at the village level are parties who have interests related to village development generally and village community development in particular. In general, stakeholders consist of main stakeholders and supporting or supporting stakeholders. The main stakeholders are stakeholders directly related to decision making, policies, programs and projects in the village. Those who are the main determinants in village decision-making in this regard consist of; Village Chief, Village Officer and BPD. While the stakeholders supporting the village are those who have an indirect influence on policy making in village development, such as; community leaders, religious leaders and community groups. Based on the results of observations and interviews conducted, stakeholders were obtained in the development of Usto Village, namely;

Table 1 Stakeholders in the Development of Usto Village

No	Stakeholders	Description
1	Village head	The highest leader at the village level is directly elected by the community through the selection of the village head. The Village Head determines the overall direction of village development and coordinates directly with the regional government (head of district and head of regency).
2	Village Apparatus	is an apparatus or village staff that can consist of civil servants (civil servants) or village contract workers who are employed to assist the village in providing administrative services and village development..
3	BPD	The Village Consultative Agency which is further abbreviated as BPD or what is called by another name is an institution that carries out government functions whose members are representatives of the villagers based on regional representation and are democratically established.
4	Fishing Group	Community group which is a fishing community in Usto Village. Fishing groups in the construction of the Fisheries and Marine Service to increase their productivity.
5	Pond Cultivator Group	The Pond Cultivator Group is a community group that is a community of pond cultivators in Usto Village. Tambak cultivation is one of the potential villages that are quite potential.
6	Seaweed Cultivation Group	Seaweed farming group is a community group that is a seaweed farming community. Seaweed is one of the potential commodities in Usto Village.
7	Farmer's Group	The Farmer Group is a community of rice paddy farmers in Usto Village and in the construction of the Agriculture Office. Generally the construction or assistance provided is agricultural extension and seed assistance or Alsintan.
8	Breeders Group	The breeder group is a community group that is a community of breeders whose members are communities that have livestock, both cattle, goats, buffaloes and poultry.

No	Stakeholders	Description
9	Youth Group	Youth group is a community group of young people who generally do art and sports as a unifying medium.
10	Ta'lim Assembly (DKM)	Majelis Ta'lim is a community group that is specifically gathered in religious activities, especially in mosque administrators or commonly called DKM (Mosque Prosperity Council).

3.2. Stakeholder Position Analysis

Stakeholder position analysis is analysis using the ISM quadrant. This analysis is intended to analyze the level of influence and the level of dependence of each element studied on other elements. Expert respondents' answer data is further tabulated in Microsoft Excel format with extensions*.CSV (Comma Delimited). Each element is coded to facilitate its analysis, as follows::

Table 2 Coding elements stakeholders Usto Village

No	Stakeholders	Code
1	Village Head	A1
2	Village Apparatus	A2
3	BPD	A3
4	Fishing Group	A4
5	Pond Cultivator Group	A5
6	Seaweed Cultivation Group	A6
7	Farmer's Group	A7
8	Breeders Group	A8
9	Youth Group	A9
10	Ta'lim Assembly (DKM)	A10

Furthermore, the data from expert respondent assessments based on coding and values obtained is added into the ISM Professional 2.0 software to be further run. The data analysis output is obtained by the ISM quadrant as follows:

The results of the analysis as in figure 2 above show that the stakeholders of village development in Usto Village, spread into 3 quadrants, namely; 1) Quadrant IV (A1: Village head), 2) Quadrant III (A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A9, and A10), and 3) Quadrant II (A8: Breeders Group). Based on this position it appears that quadrant III is the most dominant quadrant that shows the position of stakeholders in the development of Usto Village. According to [18] That quadrant III is the one that indicates the position of elements with high influence and dependence. According to [13] That quadrant III is a quadrant that shows elements that have high influence and dependence, this element is relatively less stable, so it must be studied carefully. The same is said [15] that quadrant III is called the linkage quadrant which is the quadrant which is the position of the connecting element.

While quadrant IV is an independent quadrant that shows elements that have high influence and low dependence. This element has a great influence on the system and is independent, so it is a key element [11]. It is further stated that the key elements are those that have a high influence and a relatively low level of dependency. While the element contained in quadrant II is element A8 (breeder group). This element shows the opposite of the element in quadrant IV, which is an element that has a relatively low influence and relatively high dependency. So that elements contained dslam quadrant II is generally referred to as dependent elements or elements that are bound or have a relatively high dependence on the system.

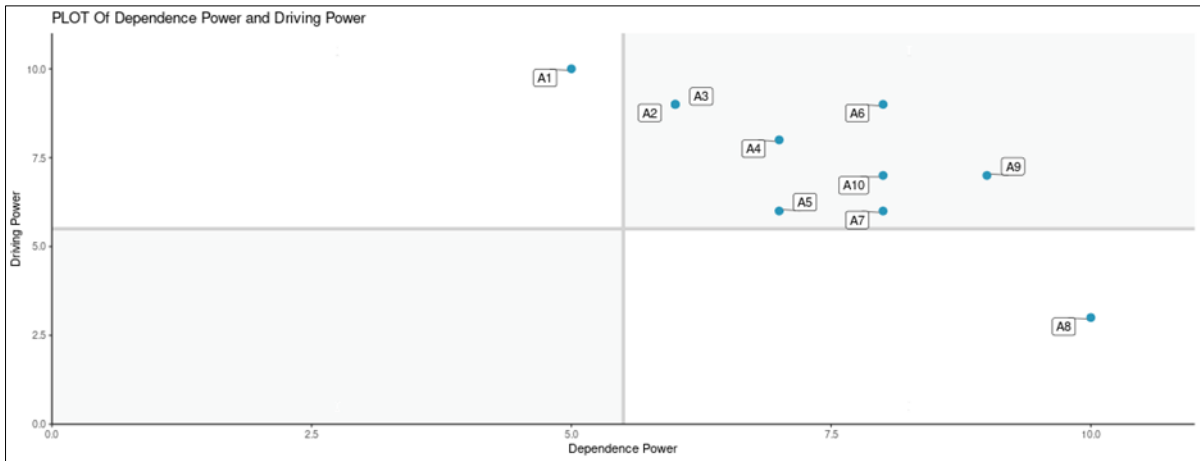


Figure 2 ISM quadrant for Stakeholders of Usto Village

3.3. Key Stakeholder Analysis

The analysis of key stakeholders is an attempt to find one or more key elements in the system, in this case it is a system related to increasing stakeholder participation in the development of Usto Village. One of the outputs of ISM analysis with the help of Professional ISM software 2.0 is a hierarchy / level that shows the position of elements in a level / hierarchy. Hierarchy/level stakeholder elements are presented as follows:

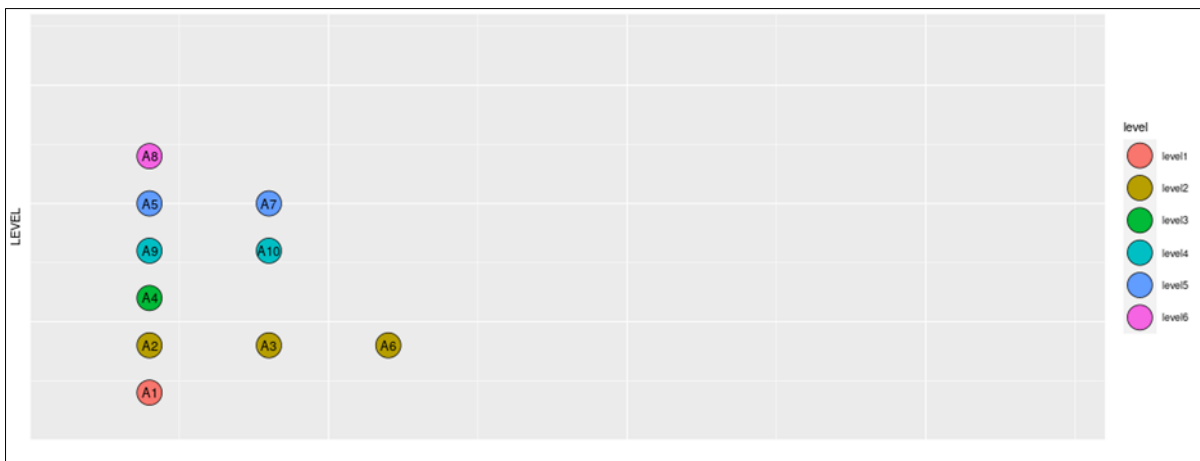


Figure 3 Hierarchy / Level of stakeholders elements of Usto Village development

The results of the analysis of ISM Professional 2.0 software obtained that the key stakeholders in increasing community participation for the development of Usto Village are village heads (A1). The next important element is BPD (A2), Village Apparatus (A3) and Seaweed Cultivator Group ut (A6). The Village Head is domiciled as the Head of the Village Government who leads the implementation of the Village Government, which has the task of organizing the Village Government, carrying out development, community development, and community empowerment. On the other hand, the authority of the Village Head is also quite high with the Village Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning villages. In the law it is mentioned that the Village Chief is the Village Government or what is called by another name assisted by village devices as an element of village government organizers. In addition, in the village law it is also mentioned that the village head is directly elected by the community for a service period of 6 years per period and a maximum of 3 periods. In addition, it also has the right and authority over village funds both sourced from the State Budget (APBN) and from the APBD. This great flexibility becomes one of the basis why the Village Chief becomes the main actor or stakeholder in village development. The Village Chief is the top management leader at the village level. Top management that has good capacity and capability will have an influence on organizational performance [19]. While according to [20] that a leader who has high abilities, it will have an influence on the performance of the organization including the performance of subordinates (staff).

4. Conclusion

Research results obtained; 1) Stakeholders in the development of Usto Village include; Village Head, Village Apparatus, BPD, Fishermen's Group, Pond Cultivator Group, Seaweed Cultivation Group, Farmers Group, Breeder Group, Youth Group and Ta'lim Assembly (DKM). 2) Stakeholders in the development of Usto village spread across 3 quadrants namely; Quadrant IV (A1: Village head), Quadrant III (A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A9, and A10), and Quadrant II (A8: Breeders Group), 3) A key stakeholder in increasing community participation for the development of Usto Village is the Village Head (A1).

Compliance with ethical standards

Acknowledgments

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Disclosure of conflict of interest

In principle we do not have a conflict of interest, considering our role and field of study which is different.

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