

Transect on Participatory Development Planning in Sidenreng Rappang Regency

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Abstract. An important finding based on observation through empowerment activity of society showed that participation of people in organizing process of development planning was so low. It could be seen in involvement to the social interaction, the problem identification and the potency either in taking a decision (solution) to solve a problem, effort implementation in overcoming an issue or involvement process of society in evaluating the changes that occur in the society. One of ways that quite relevant to review the condition of rural environment is by applying Transect approach. This method was expected to create a development planning system of village that is participatory in a management process of available resource especially in the rural area. Transect is one of the methods from Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). The result of this research showed that Transect was a new thing in the society especially in a development planning. Interaction process in society which occurred in development planning was similar with Transect. This activity was similar when doing an accompaniment to other people in a specific event. However, dominant activity only happened in a deliberation which has been commonly conducted in a tradition.

Keywords: Community Participation, Development Planning, Participatory Rural Appraisal, Transect

1 Introduction

Government and society have an important role in making breakthrough to improve suitable conditions for people's needs. One of relevant ways to review a condition of rural environment is by applying Transect approach. It is expected to create a village development planning system which is participative in a process of managing existing resources especially in the rural area.

This transect is one of methods from Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). It can be called as an approach, method or technique because in PRA contains those elements. In PRA also have some identification techniques, measurement and engagement of society [1].

The participatory approach which is conducted by the local government of Sidenreng Rappang regency is by composing a development program. It is considered indispensable for people to improve their prosperity. Besides, the participatory approach is conducted by

involving all elements in society and stakeholders in development planning through development planning discussion.

Participative approach in development planning is still rhetoric. It is still dominated by the policy of regional government, result of DPRD recess and SKPD program. This condition has consequence of incidence accumulation disappointment at the village and sub-district level which has fulfilled obligations in establishing the planning but the realization is minimal.

According to Adisasmita [2], people participation is involvement of community members in a development like planning activity and program implementation which is conducted in a society. On the contrary, Suryono [3] in Slamet explained that people participation in a development is society who takes a part in development, in development planning, and in utilization of the development outputs. Community participation is a process where society as individuals and groups takes a part in influencing planning process, practicing and monitoring policies directly which affects their lives [4].

For several activities either observation or community empowerment in Tonrong Rijang village at Sidenreng Rappang regency, researcher views that participative approach is applied by participating. People participation means that the society joins to accommodate their behalf in the process of development planning organization.

This definition means that people participation is the involvement of community in a social interaction, identification of problem and potency of society in a current situation, either in taking decision (solution) of a problem, implementing a work to overcome problems or involving community in evaluating change that occurs in society. The researcher notices that the implication of low people participation in Tonrong Rijang village can cause a result of development planning which is not maximal. Therefore, transect is one of the methods to solve that problem.

Based on the previous background, this research focuses on answering the main problem. How is the implementation of the participatory development planning and how is the transect which is used as the method of participatory development planning in Tonrong Rijang village, Baranti sub-district, Sidenreng Rappang regency.

2 Method

This study was conducted by using descriptive explanatory research. It was a combination of descriptive research and explanatory research. Keith Punch [5], stated that A descriptive sets out to collect, organize and summarize information about the matter being studied while an explanatory study is on the other hand, sets out to explain and account for the descriptive information. Description is a more restricted purpose than explanation.

Both of those researches were used to look for a comprehensive answer of the research questions in identifying and exploring Transect as the method in participatory development planning. This research used qualitative approach. Qualitative research is empirical research where the data are not in the form of number.

Characteristic model of qualitative research will greatly facilitate the researcher in finding and understanding research question. As mentioned by Creswell [6], the researcher can apply multiple methods that are interactive and humanistic. In qualitative research, the researcher can also take a role as participant observer by taking note, recording and observing [7].

Data resource is object where the data is obtained to simplify data classification. According to Lofland in Moleong [8], the main source of qualitative research is the words and other actions like document and others. One of data resources in this research was informant. According to Moleong[8], informant is person who works to provide information and data

about situation and condition of the research background. Sampling or informant in this study used purposive sampling technique from Sugiyono [9].

Informants in this research were the headman, the village secretary, and the head of BPD. Furthermore, in completing the data, the researcher also took village apparatus and village figures as informants.

Technique of data collections in this research were observation, depth interview and library research. Data analysis in this research was Interactive Model Of Analysis. It is developed by Miles dan Huberman [9]. Activities in data analysis were collection Data, Reduction Data, Display Data and Conclusion Drawing/Verifying.

3 Result and Discussion

In PRA approach which is done at Tonrong Rijang village in implementation of development planning, tracing location (Transect) is held by making direct observation to the environment and the community resources, travelling and exploring the village area with the figures in society. Although the term of transect is a new thing for society but the activity with transect model is a familiar thing in society if we want to see a condition or activity in their village area.

The activity which had been conducted in transect when doing a development planning activity started from the location of Mattonrong Salo village by investigating 2 RW (Hamlets) and 5 RT (neighborhoods) and then in Tonrong Rijang village by exploring 2 RW (Hamlets) and 4 RT (neighborhoods).

The result of tracing location is described in a figure which is called by Transect Diagram. It is an image of the area which has been traversed. Additionally, this picture also describes altitudes of location and economic activities of society at these altitudes.

The data which has been noted when doing transect are the height of location, natural resources, important objects, problem in the community and environment, technique conditions, social, community economy, public facilities and the others.

The result of tracing location (transect) illustrates that Tonrong Rijang village is 100 % flat area. Most of the area is agriculture field, animal farm and plantation where the level of soil fertility is standard. The total area of Tonrong Rijang village is about 340 Ha/m².

The largest area is used for paddy. It is about 221,31Ha/m² by using wider technical irrigation rice fields than rain fed rice fields. The area of residence is about 41,28 Ha/m². Almost no land which is used for fishpond or clutch land.

The population density is 390/km². The number of population based on the last source is 657 for females and 670 for males. Therefore, the total number of population is 1327 people.

Most of the people work as farmers. Some of them are private employees, government employees, entrepreneurs and craftsmen home industries.

In infrastructure sector when transect is conducted showing the road as the vital facility for society because it is utilized to transport agricultural products and to expedite trading goods. Several roads in the village are damaged so this thing became a problem in supporting economic activity either in people daily activity or as road users [10].

One of the causes of broken streets in the village is because of flooding for every year. Moreover, it is happened because of culverts that do not work properly. The drains are not maximal to drain off the household waste in rainy season.

The previous explanation is one of the results in exploring location or transect at Tonrong Rijang village. The outcome of this transect is continued in the process of development planning.

Transect as well as deliberation for village officials is a place to gather aspiration and people's needs because there is an interaction like conversation or dialog among the people in Transect process. In spite of transect is conducted in the villages or in hamlets, public aspiration collection and needs of society do not ignore the people aspiration from lower level also.

4 Conclusion

Transect is a new thing which is not familiar for rural communities in a development planning whereas this activity is a habit for people daily activities when planning their village development. Transect has been conducted in community assistance activity then the result is presented in development planning discussion. Social interaction process in society appears in many developments planning like transect.

It is similar when doing a mentoring to other people in certain activity but the dominant activity is in deliberation form only because it is a hereditary activity. Transect is also a deliberation for village apparatus. It is also a site to gather aspiration and people's need since when transect is conducted, there is an interaction like conversation or dialog among the society. Although transect is applied in the village or in the hamlets only, community aspiration, issue and people's need do not ignore the aspiration from people in lower level.

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