

MANAGEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING MEETINGS IN PETASIA DISTRICT, DISTRICT NORTH MOROWALI

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Abstract

The objective of this research is to analyze the process and management involved in the implementation of Development Planning Deliberations in Petasia Sub-District. The research methodology used is a qualitative approach employing participatory observation techniques and in-depth interviews with selected informants directly involved in the Development Planning Deliberations in the area. Key informants include community leaders, local government representatives, community members, and other stakeholders involved in the deliberation process. The collected data will be analyzed using qualitative analysis techniques, including content analysis and data triangulation, to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the process and management of Development Planning Deliberations in Petasia Sub-District. The expected outcomes of the research aim to depict the dynamics, challenges, and decision-making processes within the Development Planning Deliberations. The conclusion of this study will outline key aspects influencing the effectiveness of deliberation implementation, along with recommendations for improving management and the development planning process in the future. The conclusion emphasizes the importance of efficiency, transparency, and active participation in Development Planning Deliberations in Petasia Sub-District, North Morowali Regency. Recommendations are provided to enhance management and the planning process for a more positive impact on the local community.

Keywords: *Development Planning Deliberations, Implementation Management, Petasia Sub-District, North Morowali Regency.*

INTRODUCTION

Quality and sustainable development is the main priority of local governments to improve community welfare. Development Planning Conferences (Musrenbang) at the sub-district level, such as the Petasia District Musrenbang, have a crucial role in setting priorities for development programs and projects. Despite being an important instrument, the implementation of Musrenbang is often faced with obstacles, including lack of community involvement, difficulties in inter-agency coordination, budget uncertainty, corruption, limited human resources, lack of monitoring, changes in external conditions, and limited infrastructure.

This research will focus on the analysis of development planning in the Petasia District Musrenbang, with the aim of identifying obstacles that may arise and understanding the contribution of this forum to the synergy and synchronization of development in the sub-district area. The obstacles identified involve lack of community participation, coordination problems, budget uncertainty, corruption, limited human resources, inadequate monitoring, changing external conditions, and infrastructure limitations.

It is important to increase community participation, strengthen coordination, improve monitoring systems, and ensure transparency in the use of development funds. It is hoped that these efforts can overcome the obstacles encountered in regional development planning.

The formulation of the research problem is why the management of Musrenbang implementation in Petasia District, North Morowali Regency, has not been effective, with the aim of analyzing the reasons for this ineffectiveness.

In research conducted by SUHENDRI in 2015 entitled "Analysis of the Implementation of Development Planning Deliberations (Musrenbang) in Salo District, Kampar Regency in 2014," researchers succeeded in uncovering various aspects related to the development planning process in Salo District. The results of this research provide important insight into the impact of the implementation of the 2014 Musrenbang on regional development in the sub-district.

The research notes that Musrenbang in Salo District is an important platform for listening to community aspirations in development planning. Community participation in this process increased, and proposals from the village/sub-district level were successfully integrated into the sub-district development plan. This reflects positive efforts to ensure that development programs and projects truly reflect the needs and aspirations of local communities.

However, the research also identified several obstacles in implementing Musrenbang, such as budget limitations and changes in external conditions. However, sub-district and village governments work together with creativity and good cooperation to overcome these obstacles.

As a result of this research, the Salo District government can be more effective in allocating resources for regional development. Active community participation in the development planning process is also recognized as a contributing factor to improving their welfare.

From an academic perspective, this research provides valuable insights into development planning practices at the sub-district level. Research findings can be an inspiration for further research in this field. Furthermore, this research shows that community participation can influence the effectiveness of development planning, resulting in more inclusive policies.

Therefore, Suhendri's research in 2015 provided a significant contribution in understanding and improving the implementation of Musrenbang in Salo District, Kampar Regency. The results of this research can be used as a valuable reference for future research and policy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Management concept

The following is a narrative discussion that supports each other regarding management concepts according to experts:

Management is a discipline that involves organizing, planning, directing, and supervising all organizational activities to achieve set goals. Management experts have made important contributions in understanding and developing this concept.

Henri Fayol, in his book "General and Industrial Management" (1916), emphasized the importance of organization and planning in management. According to him, management involves the task of organizing human and non-human resources effectively so that organizational goals can be achieved.

Peter F. Drucker, in "The Practice of Management" (1954), highlighted the importance of transforming resources into meaningful results. According to him, management is a process that involves managing human and non-human resources in an efficient and productive way.

Frederick Winslow Taylor, in "The Principles of Scientific Management" (1911), introduced the concept of scientific management. Taylor argued that scientific management involved applying scientific methods to find the best way to do work and providing scientific training to workers.

Chester I. Barnard, in "The Functions of the Executive" (1938), underscored the importance of directing and controlling the actions of others to achieve common goals. Barnard emphasized that management involves coordinating the actions of individuals within an organization to achieve desired results.

Mary Parker Follett, in "The New State: Group Organization, the Solution of Popular Government" (1924), emphasized that management is the art of directing and coordinating the actions of others to achieve common goals. According to him, management involves collaboration and cooperation in groups to achieve optimal results.

Overall, the management concepts put forward by these experts support each other. They underscore the importance of planning, organizing, directing, and controlling in management. These experts realize that understanding human resources, optimizing work processes, and creating a cooperative work environment are the keys to success in achieving organizational goals. By utilizing these concepts, managers can manage organizations more effectively and efficiently.

Management Function

According to George R. Terry (in Nawawi, 1998:39), management is defined as achieving predetermined organizational goals using the help of other people. Henri Fayol (in Siagian, 2003: 84) states that the most important function of the series of management functions is the 'Commanding' function. James AF Stoner (in Badrudin, 2017: 3) explains that management is the process of planning, organizing and using organizational resources to achieve predetermined goals. Dr. H. Melayu SP Hasibuan (2008:2) defines management as the science and art of managing the process of utilizing human resources and other resources effectively and efficiently to achieve a goal.

According to Harold Koontz and Cyril O'Donnell (in Budiyono, 2004: 7), management is an effort to achieve a certain goal through the activities of other people. In this context, managers are responsible for coordinating a number of other people's activities which include planning, organizing, driving and controlling. SP Siagian (1987:85) describes

management as the ability or skill to obtain desired results through the activities of other people.

In terms of management functions, Brantas (2009:28) identifies several main functions, namely planning, organizing, staffing, mobilizing and supervising. Amirullah (2015:8) Mentions management functions including planning, organizing, directing and controlling. Meanwhile, Manullang (1983:14) explains that management functions include planning, organizing, staffing, directing, coordinating and supervising. George R. Terry (1986:13) explains that management is a process consisting of planning, organizing, activating and evaluating, which is abbreviated as POAC.

In the context of implementing management development planning deliberations, several management functions that may be relevant are planning, organizing, mobilizing and supervising. Planning is needed to formulate goals, strategies and steps to be taken in implementing development planning deliberations. Organizing involves arranging the necessary human and non-human resources, such as arranging the organizational structure and the tasks to be carried out by each member. Mobilization includes implementing decisions resulting from development planning deliberations, including coordinating tasks and motivating members to achieve predetermined goals. Supervision is important to ensure that the implementation of development planning deliberations goes according to the plans and objectives that have been set, as well as to identify and overcome potential problems or obstacles.

METHOD

The research entitled "Management of the Implementation of Development Planning Deliberations in Petasia District, North Morowali Regency" uses descriptive qualitative research methods. This research method is explained by Arikunto (2010:3) as a scientific approach which aims to explore reality for a deeper understanding. This research involves collecting data through observation, interviews and documentation techniques. Primary data was obtained through direct interviews with related parties and observations, while secondary data was taken from related documents.

Data analysis is an important aspect in this research, which involves stages of data reduction, display, as well as drawing conclusions and verification. In data analysis, researchers used triangulation techniques to strengthen the validity of the data by comparing the results of interviews, observations and collected documents. All of these analysis processes are interrelated and support each other during the research process.

In the context of the research "Management of the Implementation of Development Planning Deliberations in Petasia District, North Morowali Regency," the descriptive qualitative approach and the data collection and analysis techniques used provide a strong basis for exploring the reality and understanding the implementation of development planning deliberations in the subdistrict.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Petasia, a sub-district located in North Morowali Regency, Central Sulawesi Province, Indonesia, has an area of 646.34 square kilometers, including the surrounding islands such as Gimpa, Bajo, Pengia, Karantu, Buroto, and Balasika. Administratively, this sub-district is divided into three sub-districts (Kolonodale, Bahontula, and Bahoue) and seven villages (Ganda-Ganda, Koya, Gililana, Tanauge, Korololaki, Korololama, and Koromatantu Tiu).

Petasia's geographic boundaries involve the districts of Soyo Jaya and Teluk Tomori in the north, Lembo and Petasia Timur in the south, Petasia Barat, Petasia, and Lembo in the west, and Petasia Timur and Teluk Tomori in the east. The distance to the sub-district capital is calculated from each village to the administrative center, becoming a vital parameter in administrative logistics and regional planning.

The geographical conditions of Petasia District vary, creating significant differences in the area of villages or sub-districts which influence population distribution, land type and economic activity. For example, Ganda Ganda Village, with an area of 161.18 km², covers around 24.94% of the total area of the sub-district, while Tanauge Village only has an area of 18.00 km² or around 2.78%.

The islands around Petasia, such as P. Tokobae, P. Tokidimba, P. Gimpa, and P. Pengia, also contribute to geographic diversity. Village office coordinates in 2022 show diverse locations, further reflecting this diversity.

The administrative area of Petasia District includes neighborhoods, RWs, RTs, and hamlets, with the number of villages and sub-districts being 7 and 3 respectively. Community organizations such as Pertiwi and PKK are present in each village, providing a social dimension to the community. Security is maintained by organizations such as Hansip, Kamra, and Wanra, with varying presence in each village.

The population of Petasia District in 2021 reached 17,090 people, with growth of 0.82% from 2010 to 2021. Other social factors, including education, health, family planning, religion, crime and poverty, are important aspects in assessing public welfare. Education data from 2020 to 2022 shows the diversity of education levels in this sub-district, from Kindergarten to Vocational High School.

The results of the human writing above present a detailed picture of Petasia District, describing the geographical complexity, administrative structure and social aspects of community welfare that are characteristic of this region.

Planning

Evaluation of Development in Petasia District according to information from various parties, such as Petasia District Head Novrianto Najamudin, SE; Head of Peace and Public Order, Sarumi, S.Sos; Head of Government, Ronald Palandi, SM; Korololaki Village Head Yongki Lepasila; and Kolonodale community representative Ryan Adhitya Baskara Tompira, S.STP, demonstrated various evaluation approaches. The Head of Petasia Subdistrict highlighted the importance of the SIPD application in ensuring that village proposals are fully inputted, while the Head of Peace and Public Order carried out field

evaluations to understand the physical aspects of development and related factors. The Korololaki Village Head used a participatory approach involving the local community, while Kolonodale community representatives provided perspectives through participatory activities.

Research shows that the evaluation by Bappelitbangda North Morowali, especially the Head of Bappelitbangda Gerzom Tandi, ST, M.Eng, and Secretary of Bappelitbangda Ir. La Ode Muhammad Yani Samu, ST, M.Si, uses a holistic approach with a focus on infrastructure mapping and identifying challenges. Head of Government, Human Development, Economy and Infrastructure Sahrir Kadir, SE, carried out a comprehensive evaluation using community participatory analysis. The research conclusion is that various evaluation approaches, both from government and society, provide a comprehensive picture of development conditions in Petasia District.

Regarding development goals, the research results highlight the role of various parties such as the Head of Bappelitbangda Gerzom Tandi, ST, M.Eng; Secretary of Bappelitbangda Ir. La Ode Muhammad Yani Samu, ST, M.Si; Head of Government, Human Development, Economy and Infrastructure Sahrir Kadir, SE; Petasia District Head Novrianto Najamudin, SE; Head of Peace and Public Order, Sarumi, S.Sos; and Head of Government, Ronald Palandi, SM. They emphasized the importance of in-depth understanding and use of the SIPD application for completeness of village proposals, focus on key development sectors, and participatory analysis with the community.

In anticipating the future of development, various individuals such as the Head of Bappelitbangda Gerzom Tandi, ST, M.Eng; Secretary of Bappelitbangda Ir. La Ode Muhammad Yani Samu, ST, M.Si; Head of Government, Human Development, Economy and Infrastructure Sahrir Kadir, SE; Petasia District Head Novrianto Najamudin, SE; Head of Peace and Public Order, Sarumi, S.Sos; Head of Government, Ronald Palandi, SM; Korololaki Village Head Yongki Lepasila; and Kolonodale community representative Ryan Adhitya Baskara Tompira, S.STP, stated that predictions of future changes were based on historical data, population growth projections, participatory analysis, and SIPD applications. With these various factors, they can predict the direction of development that is responsive and effective to the needs of the community in Petasia District.

Organizing

Division of tasks at the sub-district level. The arrangement of tasks and responsibilities related to development at the sub-district level is well organized, and several patterns have been identified. First, the division of tasks based on specific departments or sections, including infrastructure, government, public order, and human and economic development. This approach allows specialization in every aspect of development. Second, there are divisions or groups that focus on specific aspects of development such as infrastructure, economy, government and public order. This approach facilitates more focused deployment of tasks. Third, the division of tasks can also be carried out based on specific areas such as

government, human development, economy and infrastructure, allowing for focused responsibilities on each aspect of development.

Placement of Manpower in Development Projects The process of placing human resources in development projects at the sub-district level involves analysis of project needs, competency evaluation and internal coordination. Placements are carried out by considering technical and managerial skills, as well as good engagement with the needs and aspirations of the local community. Evaluation of individual competencies and experience is the basis for ensuring optimal placement. Additionally, internal coordination among sections or units ensures effective allocation and good collaboration.

From this research, it appears that the placement of human resources in development projects in the sub-district is a well-coordinated process. Evaluation of skills and experience, in-depth understanding of local needs, and effective collaboration between units are key factors in the success of development projects.

Implementation

Community Participation and Involvement in Development Planning in Petasia District, Informants, including Gerzom Tandil, Ir. La Ode Muhammad Yani Samu, Sahrir Kadir, Novrianto Najamudin, Sarumi, Ronald Palandi, Yongki Lapasila, and Ryan Adhitya Baskara Tompira, have revealed various strategies and efforts to involve the community in Development Planning Deliberations in Petasia District.

Gerzom Tandil, ST, M.Eng (Head of North Morowali Bappelitbangda), emphasized the importance of open workshops as a means of providing understanding to the community regarding their role in determining the direction of development.

Ir. La Ode Muhammad Yani Samu, ST, M.Si (Secretary of Bappelitbangda North Morowali), includes an information and understanding campaign through group meetings and using online platforms to facilitate input from the community.

Sahrir Kadir, SE (Head of Government, Human Development, Economy and Infrastructure, Bappelitbangda), created a working group related to involving the community, ensuring fair representation from each development sector.

Novrianto Najamudin, SE (Petasia District Head), uses a direct approach to villages through open meetings and outreach to increase awareness of the role of the community.

Sarumi, S.Sos (Head of Peace and Public Order), involves the community through open discussions and group forums to explore aspirations regarding security and public order issues.

Ronald Palandi, SM (Head of Government), uses a participatory approach with surveys and open discussions to embrace diverse perspectives from the community in development plans.

Yongki Lapasila (Korololaki Village Head), implemented a strategy involving deliberation forums at the village level to ensure every opinion was heard and considered.

Ryan Adhitya Baskara Tompira, S.STP (Kolonodale Community), encourages participation through lectures, group discussions and participatory activities to embrace community activities at every stage of development.

The approach implemented includes open workshops, information campaigns, group meetings, use of online platforms, open meetings in villages, group discussions, deliberation forums, and participatory activities. With these various strategies, it is hoped that inclusive and sustainable involvement of the community will be created in development planning in Petasia District. This effort emphasizes the commitment to embrace community opinions and aspirations as an important basis for achieving development that is in line with local needs.

Supervision

Comparison between Plans and Realization of Development in Petasia District, Results of interviews with eight informants, involving Gerzom Tandi, Ir. La Ode Muhammad Yani Samu, Sahrir Kadir, Novrianto Najamudin, Sarumi, Ronald Palandi, Yongki Lapasila, and Ryan Adhitya Baskara Tompira, provide an overview of the various strategies and practices implemented to handle differences between development plans and realization in Petasia District.

In-depth Evaluation: The majority of respondents emphasized that the first step taken was to carry out a thorough evaluation to understand the root causes of the differences between plans and realization. This evaluation is the key to holistically understanding the factors that contribute to the discrepancy between development plans and reality.

Revision and Adjustment of the Plan After in-depth evaluation, the next step is to revise and adjust the development plan. This action includes changes and adjustments in the plan to make it more appropriate to the actual conditions that are occurring.

Coordination and Collaboration Many respondents emphasized the importance of strengthening coordination between departments or related units. Closer collaboration and better communication between related departments are the main strategies to overcome differences between plans and realization.

Adaptive Strategies The importance of adopting adaptive strategies is also highlighted. This includes the ability to continuously adapt to actual developing conditions, allowing flexibility in changing approaches and strategies as needed.

Community Participation: Several informants highlighted the important role of community participation in the process of evaluating and adjusting development plans. Involving the community through open forums and closer collaboration between the community and relevant institutions is considered a key element in addressing these differences.

From the results of the interviews, it can be concluded that the response to the discrepancy between development plans and realization in Petasia District includes a holistic approach involving in-depth evaluation, adaptive plan adjustments, closer collaboration, and

active community participation. This approach is designed to ensure that development plans can continue to develop in accordance with the needs and dynamics occurring in the field.

CONCLUSION

Activities that have been running well in management consist of four aspects, namely planning, organizing, mobilizing and controlling. In planning, an in-depth evaluation was carried out using the SIPD application and field surveys as a comprehensive evaluation approach. In addition, participatory analysis was carried out involving the community in open discussions to understand existing needs and challenges. Focusing on community needs is also a priority by gaining an in-depth understanding of local conditions before planning begins.

In organizing, tasks are given systematically so that the division of tasks allows for specialization in each aspect of development. In addition, the placement of human resources is carried out effectively by considering technical skills and local understanding so that each team member can make optimal contributions.

In mobilization, the strategy of involving the community is key with an inclusive and educational approach in the planning and implementation process. By involving the community, development projects can be better suited to needs and receive broader support. Effective coordination between related parties is also important to run development projects smoothly and efficiently.

In controlling, holistic performance indicators are used which include infrastructure progress, finance, community satisfaction and economic growth. By using these indicators, projects can be monitored thoroughly, and corrective steps can be taken if necessary. Regular monitoring of project progress and target achievement is also carried out to ensure the project goes according to plan and can achieve the expected results.

By implementing these four aspects of management well, an organization or development project can achieve its goals effectively and efficiently, provide significant benefits to society, and ensure the sustainability of the project in the future.

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