

Analysis of the Benefits of Infrastructure Development in Lakatan Village, Galang Sub District Tolitoli District in Year 2017 - 2019

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the benefits of infrastructure development in Lakatan village, Galang sub district Tolitoli district, which is sourced from village funds from 2017-2019. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach to the type of data reduction research. This research was conducted to look at the benefits of infrastructure development in terms of economic, education, health and sosial cultural benefits for village in Lakatan. Data obtained from interviews, observations and documentation. The data is analyzed means of preparation and processing of data and drawing conclusions. The results of this study show : the benefits of infrastructure development are very beneficial to improve the economy of rural communities.

Keywords: Infrastructure Development 2017 - 2019

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1. INTRODUCTION

Infrastructure development is part of national development. National development is an effort made as a step to develop Indonesian people. This implies that any policies to be taken relating to development must be aimed at equitable development in all regions of Indonesia and carried out in the interest of the community so that the development outcomes can truly be felt by the community so that in the end it can have an impact on improvement and improvement of the level live the whole community Indonesia.

Some important components of the development aspects include :

1. Economic development, emphasizing efforts to increase people's income in a variety of potential economic activities, increase agricultural productivity, improve efficiency and increase

- industrial growth and the broader public service sectors,
2. Development of the environment, aims to maintain the ecological balance to create a natural environment that is welcoming and friendly,
3. Institutional development, namely encouraging community participation in development activities, improving administrative work procedures, decentralization and resource mobilization, strengthening institutions,
4. Physical and social development, including improving and improving the quality of education, as well as developing workforce expertise and improving the quality of service facilities and infrastructure.

Infrastructure development is included in physical development and has

long been known, that the existence of good infrastructure has a very important role in supporting the fulfillment of basic rights of people such as food, clothing, housing, education and health. Thus, it can be said that infrastructure is a capital that is needed by the community to support activities in various fields. Aside from being a tool that can connect between regions in Indonesia, infrastructure which is commonly referred to as physical infrastructure and facilities, has a strong connection with the economic growth rate of a region. This is indicated by the region having a better functioning infrastructure system which will have an impact on the level of social welfare and economic growth of the community. One important aspect in development is development in the physical and social fields.

This can be realized through the creation of infrastructure facilities in the village. Where, infrastructure is one of the drivers of economic growth. Infrastructure as well as its existing road infrastructure is the modernization of the nation whose provision is one of the important aspects in order to improve the productivity of the production sector and last but not least, this road infrastructure can also play a supporting role in creating and increasing transportation access for the community in their activities.

The existence of good physical infrastructure such as bridges, telecommunications facilities, and electricity facilities, irrigation facilities and transportation facilities are also often associated as triggers for development in various fields in an area. We can easily assess differences in the welfare of an area just by looking at the infrastructure gaps that occur in it. In connection with the foregoing, for the future the acceleration of

infrastructure development is increasingly important to pay more attention to, this is based on the benefits of the existence of infrastructure such as roads that can act as a means of opening an area's isolation from the outside world so that with the existence of this infrastructure, it is expected to have an impact on improving the welfare of the community in the economic, social and cultural fields.

Several programs or policies of the Lakatan village government that were carried out in 2017 aimed at increasing the empowerment of the village community include the Posyandu, MCK, drainage and production bag road construction programs. Village funds in 2018 that were used for the construction sector included the construction of drainage in Munawar Hamlet, construction of production bag roads in Munawar Hamlet, construction of posyandu in Kelondom Hamlet and irrigation development in Singga-Munawar Hamlet. Whereas in 2019 the development carried out was the construction of settlement drainage in Ogotoba Hamlet, PAUD in Munawar Hamlet, Posyandu in Singga Hamlet, Posyandu in Munawar Hamlet, and Posbindu in Kelondom Hamlet.

In Tolitoli Regency, Central Sulawesi, there are 109 villages of 10 sub-districts, namely the northern Tolitoli, ogodeide, lampasio, galang, dondo, northern dampal, south dampal, dopopemean, basidondo, and baolan sub-districts. One of the villages in Galang Subdistrict, Tolitoli Regency is Lakatan Village, which has several hamlets, namely: Ogotoba, Singga, Munawar, and Kolondom hamlets. By observing the village, the writer is interested in knowing the benefits of each infrastructure development owned by the village. This

study entitled "Analysis of Infrastructure Development Benefits in Lakatan Village, Galang District, Tolitoli Regency" sourced from the Village Fund for 2017-2019.

Based on the background stated above, the formulation of the problem in this study is: "What are the benefits for the people of Lakatan Village with the development of infrastructure sourced from the Village Fund in 2017-2019"?

The purpose of this research is to find out: "The benefits for the community of Lakatan Village infrastructure development in Lakatan District, Tolitoli Regency are sourced from the Village Fund for 2017-2019".

1.1. Literature review

1.1.1. Development

In Indonesia the term development often connotes or means to build infrastructure or physical facilities. Basically the notion of development in general is a process of continuous change to lead to a better state based on certain norms. That is to say, from the non-existent to the existing from the existing to be better.

Some experts put forward about development, namely :

1. According to the DRS. SUBANDI, M.M, development is an endless orientation and business activity. The development process is actually a socio-cultural change. Development so that it can become a process that can move forward on its own strength depends on humans and their social structure. So, it is not only that which is conceived of as a government effort.
2. According to UNDP, that definition of development is a

process to expand choices for the population.

3. According to DUDLEY SEER'S in his book entitled *The meaning of Development* that the definition of development is the process of realizing the potential of human personality.
4. According to GINANJAR KARTASASMITA, that the definition of development is as a process of change in a better area through planned efforts.
5. According to DEDDY T. TIKSON, that development can be interpreted as a deliberate transformation of the economy, strategy and culture through policies and strategies towards the desired direction.

1.1.2. Understanding Of Infrastructure

Physical and social infrastructure can be defined as the basic physical needs of organizing a structural system that is needed for economic security of the public sector and the private sector as services and facilities needed for the economy to function properly. This term generally refers to technical or physical infrastructure that supports network structures such as facilities such as roads, railways, clean water, airports, embankments, waste management, electricity, telecommunications, functional ports, infrastructure other than facilitation but can also support the smooth economic activities of the community, distribution of the flow of production of goods and services as an example that the road can facilitate the transportation of shipping raw materials to the factory and then to the distribution to the market to the community. In some sense, the term infrastructure includes social infrastructure

of basic needs such as including schools and hospitals. When in the military, this term can also refer to permanent buildings and installations needed to support the operation and removal.

There is also an understanding of infrastructure according to experts, namely:

1. According to GRIGG (1988), that infrastructure is a physical system that provides irrigation facilities, transportation of buildings and other public facilities where the facilities are needed to be able to meet various kinds of basic human needs both social and economic needs.
2. According to KODOATIE (2005), that infrastructure is a system that supports social and economic systems that simultaneously serve as a liaison for environmental systems, where this system can be used as a basis for making policies.
3. According to STONE (1974), that infrastructure is a variety of physical facilities that are needed and developed by several public agencies that have the aim to be able to meet economic and social objectives and government functions in terms of electricity, water supply, transportation, waste disposal and services - other same service.
4. According to RI regulation No. 38 of 2005, that technical, physical, hardware and software systems are needed to provide services to the community and support network structures so that economic and social growth can run well.

According to AGCA (associated General Contractor of America), that all long-lived assets owned by local government, local and central government and utilities owned by entrepreneurs.

1.1.3. Understanding Of The Village

The village is the smallest form of government in the country. The area of the village is usually not too large and is inhabited by a number of families. The majority of the population works in agriculture and their education levels tend to be low. Because the population is not so much, then the kinship relations between the communities are strong. The people also still believe and hold firm the customs and traditions left by their ancestors.

The understanding of the village according to experts is as follow s:

1. According to SUTARDJO KARTO DIKUSUMO that the Village is a legal entity where a community in charge of self-government is residing.
2. According to SANIYANTI NURMU HARIMAH, that the Village is an area inhabited by people who have their own government systems.
3. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, that the Village is a unitary area that is inhabited by a number of families who have their own government system (headed by a Village Head) or the Village is a group of houses outside the city that is a unit.
4. According to BAMBANG UTOYO, that the village is where most of the people who make a living in agriculture and produce food.
5. According to Law No.5 1979, that the Village is an area

occupied by a number of residents as a community unit, including community unity and law that has the lowest government organization directly under the sub-district head and is entitled to hold his own household in the ties of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia

Thus the development of village infrastructure can be interpreted, a process of continuous change to lead to a better state of infrastructure development. That is, the process of changing basic needs that are organized that are needed to support the economy for the community both the public sector and the private sector to meet the needs of rural communities who are left behind.

1.1.4. Rural Infrastructure Development Program

PPIP or rural infrastructure development programs aim to improve the quality of life, independence and welfare of the community, through participation in solving problems related to poverty and underdevelopment in villages.

PPIP is an empowerment based program under the umbrella of PNPM Mandiri, whose assistance includes facilitating and mobilizing the community in identifying poverty problems, preparing plans and implementing village infrastructure development.

The National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM) itself is one of the community empowerment program mechanisms used by PNPM Mandiri in an effort to accelerate poverty reduction and expand employment opportunities in rural areas. The following is an explanation from PPIP. That is, to improve the welfare of rural communities

through improved access of the poor to basic rural infrastructure services.

Aim :

1. The long-term goal is to improve the welfare of rural communities,
2. Increasing access of the poor and near-poor to basic infrastructure in rural areas,
3. Increasing community participation in the provision of rural infrastructure.

Target :

1. Availability of rural infrastructure in accordance with the needs and abilities of the community, quality, sustainable, and environmentally sound,
2. Increasing the ability of rural communities in the delivery of rural infrastructure,
3. Increasing the ability of the local government apparatus as a development facilitator in rural areas,
4. The implementation of rural infrastructure development that is participatory, transparent, accountable, and sustainable.

Principle :

1. Selection of activities based on community consultation (acceptable),
2. Implemented by the public openly (transparent),
3. Accountable (accountable),
4. Providing benefits to the community in a sustainable manner (sustainable).

Approach :

1. Empowerment,
2. Ally for the poor,
3. Autonomy and decentralization,
4. Participative,

5. Self-Reliance,
6. Integration of development programs,
7. Strengthening institutional capacity.

Program Scope :

1. Development of rural transportation infrastructure to support increased rural community accessibility, namely: rural roads and bridges,
2. Infrastructure development that supports agricultural production, namely: rural irrigation,
3. Infrastructure development that supports meeting the basic needs of the community, including: water supply drinking, and rural sanitation,
4. Development of rural transportation infrastructure to support increased accessibility of rural communities, namely: roads, rural bridges, footpaths and boat moorings,
5. Development of infrastructure that supports agricultural production, namely: rural irrigation,

6. Infrastructure development that supports meeting the basic needs of the community, including: the provision of drinking water, and rural sanitation.

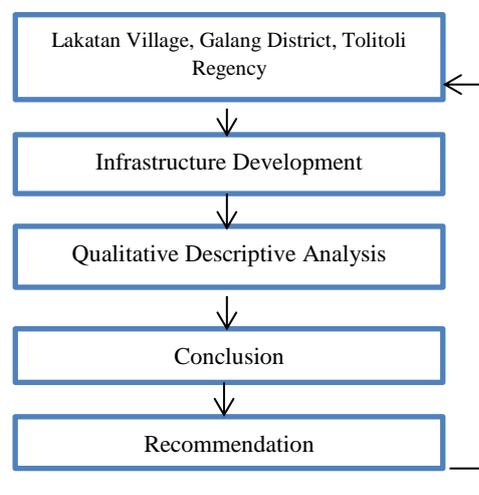
Program Implementation Pattern :

1. The program is implemented by the target village community in a self-managed manner through the Local Community Organization as the manager of the activity.
2. Determination of the type of infrastructure, planning and maintenance operations are carried out based on Decisions in Village Deliberations. During the implementation at the village level, assistance is provided by the Facilitator (Consultant).

Conceptual Framework

Based on the literature review above, the framework of thought in this study is to provide a more concise explanation of the Lakatan Village Infrastructure Development Analysis, kec. Galang Tolitoli Regency, following the scheme regarding the mindset of this study :

Fig. 1
Conceptual Framework



2. METHODS

2.1. Research Methods

2.1.1. Types Of Research

This type of research is a type of data explanation consisting of descriptive. Where this descriptive is an independent variable that does not compare one variable with another variable.

2.1.2. Research Time and Location

The study was conducted for 3 months (April-June) 2020, the location of the study was carried out Lakatan Village Kec. Galang Kab. Tolitoli. According to location, which is more or less far from urban areas, regions with an average middle class population and some that still have poor residents.

2.1.3. Population and Sample

2.1.3.1. Population

In qualitative research do not use the term population, but by Sugiyono (2012: 49) called "social situation" or social situations consisting of three elements, namely: place (place), actors (actors), and activities (activities) that interact synergistically. The social situation can be at home with family and activities, or people on the street corners who are chatting, or at work, in the City, Village or region of a country. In social situations or the object of this research the researcher can observe in depth activities (activities) that are cash-intensive programs in the village. The actors, namely the community amounting to 3,140 inhabitants. And the place (place) is in the Lakatan Village, Galang District, Tolitoli Regency.

2.1.3.2. Sample

Qualitative samples are called theoretical samples, because the purpose of qualitative research is to produce theories. In this study the sampling technique is purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is

a technique for sampling data sources with certain considerations, for example the person who is considered to know the most about what is expected, or perhaps as a ruler so that it will facilitate the researcher exploring the object / social situation under study.

2.1.4. Data Types and Sources

2.1.4.1. Data Types

In writing this proposal, the type of data used is qualitative data. Qualitative data is data that is a collection of non-numbers, in the form of both verbal and written information, division of tasks and organizational structure. The qualitative data in this study are in the form of an explanation of the Analysis of the Benefits of Infrastructure Development in Lakatan Village, Galang District, Tolitoli Regency, as well as information about the subject matter which is closely related to the issues discussed in this study.

2.1.4.2. Data source

Data sources in completing and analyzing data in the preparation of this proposal, the authors obtain data in the form of :

1. Primary data

Primary data is a data source that directly provides data to data collectors. Where the data can be obtained through field research, observations, and interviews with the Village Government, the Village Consultative Body and the village community regarding the Benefits of Infrastructure Development in Lakatan Village, Galang District, Tolitoli Regency.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data used to support primary data through literature studies, documentation,

books, magazines, newspapers, written archives relating to the object to be examined in this study.

2.1.5. Method Of Collecting Data

In this study data collection methods used by using observation, documentation and interview techniques:

1. Observation

Observation as a data collection technique has specific characteristics when compared with other techniques. Sutrisno Hadi (1986: 12) argues that, observation is a complex process, a process that is composed of various biological and psychological processes. Two of the most important are the processes of observation and memory.

2. Documentation

According to Deddy Mulyana (2008: 149), a documentation study that is collecting documents and data needed for research problems is then explored intensely so that it can support and increase the trust and proof of an event. Most of the available data is in the form of letters, diaries, souvenirs, reports, artifacts, photographs and so on. The main nature of this data is not limited to space and time so as to give researchers the opportunity to find out things that have happened in the past. In this method, the author wants to obtain data on the Benefits of Infrastructure Development, and other matters related to research.

3. Interview

According to Cholid Narbuko and Abu Achmadi (2010: 83) interview is a question and answer process in research that takes place verbally in which two or more people face to face listen directly to information or information. There are several types of interviews that need to be known include:

1) Structured Interview

The interview is used as a data collection technique, if the researcher or data collector already knows for sure about what information will be obtained. Therefore, in conducting interviews, data collectors who have prepared research instruments in the form of written questions with alternative answers have also been prepared.

2) Unstructured Interview

Unstructured interviews are free interviews where the researcher does not use interview guidelines that have been arranged systematically and completely for the collection of data. The interview guide used only outlines the issues that will be asked.

As for this study the type of interview the researcher used was a structured interview.

2.1.6. Data Analysis Method

According to Sugiyono (2012: 91) in qualitative research, data obtained from various sources, using various data collection techniques (triangulation), and carried out interactively, continuously until completely, so that the data is already saturated. Activities in data analysis are

data reduction (data reduction), data display (data presentation) and conclusion drawing / verification (verification).

The informant is one of the participant group members who acts as a director and translator of cultural content or actors who are directly involved with the research problem. The informants in this study were chosen because they know the most or are directly involved.

The informants or informants to be chosen are:

1. Village Head
2. Village Secretary
3. BPD
4. Hamlet Head
5. Village Communities

2.1.7. Operational Definition

The variables in this study are the Benefits of Development and Infrastructure as follows :

1. Development benefits are the result of development sourced from Village funds that are felt directly by the Village community in accordance with the needs of the community itself.
2. Infrastructure is a physical need or the services and facilities needed for the economy to function properly.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Research result

3.1.1. Overview of Lakatan Village

The origin of Lakak Village comes from the first people who lived and opened land in the area with the ethnic dondo and Tolitoli ethnic groups in 1950. Lakatan Village is a village in the Galang sub-district. According to the history of Lakak Village, it was established in 1957, which

is a village resulting from the division of the village of kalangkangan.

Lakatan Village has a very strategic area because it is one or the central center of rice production pockets for all communities in the Galang District region and is located in the middle of the coast and land area with an area of 1,100 Ha. Lakak Village is bordered by 4 Lakak Village, namely :

1. West side is bordered by Lantapan Village.
2. The north is bordered by Tinigi Village.
3. The east side is bordered by Ogomoli Village.
4. South side is bordered by Kinopasan Village.

Since its establishment in 1957 until now Lakatan Village has several times experienced the replacement of the Village Head, The names of the Village Heads, namely :

1. Kabunggai period 1957 -1965
2. Salim S. Hasim from 1965-1974
3. Abd. Muin Usman from 1974-1979
4. Karno Hi. Bambang period 1979-1993
5. Muh. Nur Rampa for the period 1993-2007
6. H.M. Ridwan H. Makkatutu, SE 2007-2013 period
7. Sadli Pangeran, S. Sos 2013-present period

Lakatan Village is a strategic village within \pm 11 km from the Capital District and 12 km from the Capital District. In 2012, Kinopasan Village became a village, and became the area of Lakatan Village.

The climate of Lakatan Village, like the climate in general in all regions of Indonesia, namely the dry climate and tropical and rainy climate, it has a direct influence on the lifestyle and livelihoods of Lakatan Village residents.

The livelihoods of the villagers of average Lakatan are farmers, farm laborers and carpentry. The total population of the lakatan village is 3,140 inhabitants of which 1,164 are male and 1,976 are female, with a government headed by the village head named Sadli, S. Sos.

The Lakatan Village Government houses 4 hamlets according to the researchers' data obtained from the Lakatan Village office that each hamlet is as follows:

1. The ogotoba hamlet, which has a population of 812 people, where there are 373 men, 439 women with 100 families.
2. Munawar Hamlet, which has a population of 936 people, where there are 403 men, 533 women with 285 households.
3. Singga Hamlet, which has a population of 720 people, where there are 305 men, 415 people with 136 families.
4. The kolondom hamlet, which has total population of 672 inhabitants, of which men the total population is 672, where there are 321 men, 351 with 120 households.

3.1.2. Organizational Structure

To support the implementation of village governance, organizational work

tools were formed, which functioned to run the government based on applicable rules and in accordance with their respective duties and functions. The existence of an organization within the scope of the Lakatan Village Government District of Galang District Tolitoli, it is expected that synergy and work ethics will be synchronized and mutually supportive between one field and another and between one section and another section, especially with the management of village development in enhancing physical development and non-development physically in Lakatan Village, Galang District, Tolitoli Regency.

3.2. Discussion

3.2.1. Research Data Reduction Results

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing attention on simplification, abstracting, and transformation of data that arises from written notes on the research object.

This data reduction data obtained by researchers from the results of interviews in the field and presented in the form of verbal words and documents relating to the focus of this study :

TABLE I
Infrastructure Development Sourced From Village Funds From
Year 2017 s/d 2019

No	Infrastructure Development	Location (Hamlet)	Years	The Benefits
1.	Field Drainage	Ogotoba	2017	Exploited
2.	Mck General	Ogotoba	2017	Exploited
3.	Settlement Drainage	Munawar	2018	Exploited
4.	Irrigation	Singga-Kelondom	2018	Exploited
5.	Road Bag Production	Munawar	2018	Exploited

6.	Gabions River	Kelondom	2018	Exploited
7.	Settlement Drainage	Ogotoba	2019	Exploited

Source: Processed Data, 2020

From some of the officials and surrounding communities that have been interviewed, the researcher can take several answers that do not differ about their opinions, namely:

Based on the results of interviews from several village communities regarding the use of infrastructure development in Lakatan Village, sourced from the Village Fund in 2017-2019. This development is very beneficial for the surrounding community.

Following the interview with Mr. Rustam "yes there is, it is even very beneficial for the village community, meaning that such as landfill is beneficial for the community to conduct the market, field Dreinase is beneficial for the community to dispose of water from the field, generally they help the community not to litter open, posyandu the benefits are felt to the community who have infants / toddlers to get health services, irrigation from the Singga-kelondom hamlet is beneficial for every farmer because the flow of irrigation goes to the paddy fields of the community, for the production pockets (JKP) the benefit is giving the community the ease of doing economic activities while the river gabion provides great benefits for the whole community with the river gabion can prevent flooding into the village. Paud benefits to help the community to carry out educational activities for young children "(interview 25/5/2020)

According to Mr. Aswan "yes, it is very beneficial for people's lives, both physical and non-physical development, for example, field hoarding which is beneficial for the community to do sports activities as

well as buying and selling activities (markets) which are held every Friday, generally giving the community to more easily dispose of sewage is no longer being dumped by sewage through the river. Posyandu not only provides benefits for infants / toddlers but also provides benefits for mothers who help launch activities in Posyandu. Paddy irrigation is beneficial for people who have rice fields from the Singga to Kelondom sub-villages, making it easier for the community to carry out agricultural activities, the production bag road (JKP) launches the community to carry out agricultural activities, paud is one of the places to weigh useful knowledge to provide proper education for children early age". (interview 11/5/2020).

Following the results of the interview with Mr. Tasdir "yes, it is very useful for the community to carry out activities and improve the economy of the village community. The construction is in the form of public MCU which is utilized by the community to dispose of sewage in a proper place (MCU) unlike before discharging into the river. We can also feel the great benefits from the construction of production bag roads if previously, the community could climb through mountains / land that are difficult to pass, but with this JKP we local people can easily carry out economic activities such as agriculture, especially clove and copra, if settlement settlement is dirty water disposal from residents' houses, while the construction of the paud can provide benefits for young children who want to go to school and get proper education "(interview 11/5/2020).

According to Hamotoba Hamlet Chief Pak Fadli, *"The benefits of infrastructure development clearly exist, and are very influential for the local community to improve the community's economy. Regarding field stockpiling, previously the field was not yet feasible to be used but now after there is construction (landfill) the unfit field can be used with a variety of sports and trading activities (markets). In the development of community paud who had previously been confused about wanting to provide education to their early age children now it is easier for the community to get proper education for their early childhood. River gabion benefits from holding water into the village (flood)".* (interview 12/5/2020).

According to the head of the Munawar hamlet, *"yes surely there are benefits, the benefits can affect the economy of the community. For dreinase community settlements can easily flow the rising water into the area of the residents' homes, the benefits of this paud, the community more easily provide education to early childhood who have it. While the production bag road to facilitate the production activities of the community to improve the economy of the community".* (interview 12/5/2020).

According to the Head of Singga Hamlet, Pak Syafruddin, *"the benefits of infrastructure development in my area are really felt, because this development is in accordance with the needs of the community. Paddy irrigation is very useful because to carry out agricultural activities (paddy fields) is not difficult anymore. Pomegranate Posyandu in Singga Hamlet can be useful for infants / toddlers to get proper health services for children"* (interview, 1/6/2020).

The results of an interview from the head of kelondom sub-village, Pak Hattar,

"infrastructure development has indeed been very positive for the community. Namely the construction of irrigation makes it easier for people to do agricultural activities, river gabion benefits can provide protection to the community by tackling floods. While the posyandu makes it easier for people who want to provide appropriate health services for their infants / toddler". (interview, 1/6/2020).

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the many benefits of infrastructure development are sourced from the Village Fund in 2017-2019. Very useful to improve the economy of the surrounding community.

4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1. Conclusions

Based on the results of research and analysis of data that has been done, the conclusions can be drawn as follows :

1. Analysis of the benefits of infrastructure development in the Lakatan Village, Galang District, Tolitoli Regency, sourced from the Village Fund in 2017-2019, It turns out that the existence of infrastructure development can benefit the local village community, to pursue the economy of the village community.
2. The benefits of infrastructure development greatly affect the economic activities of the people.

4.1.1. Recommendations

So that the infrastructure development built in Lakatan Village can open jobs for people who still don't have jobs. And the benefits of infrastructure development sourced from the Village Fund can be put to good use.

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