Priority Determination of Sustainable Development Programs Based on Community Needs in Riau Province

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A R T I C L E   I N F O

A B S T R A C T

The development approach follows the paradigm of sustainable development (SDGs) at the global level which has been agreed upon by 193 countries in the world. This also requires Riau as a province to set priorities for sustainable development goals by taking into account aspects of local wisdom and community needs. The purpose of this research is to determine the priorities of sustainable development programs based on the needs of the people of Riau Province. The research method uses a quantitative approach with a questionnaire data collection technique involving 1.153 respondents from 4 districts, namely Pekanbaru, Kampar Regency, Bengkalis and Indragiri Hilir. Research results show development priorities based on community needs in Riau Province, namely Industrial Development, Investment and Infrastructure, Community Economic Empowerment, Spiritual Development and Poverty Eradication. The process of determining regional development priorities in Riau Province through the development planning meeting mechanism starting from the village, sub-district and district has been running in accordance with the regional development program formulation mechanism where the level of participation of the Riau people in preparing the program is in a fairly good category.

INTRODUCTION

Development planning by the government is currently paying attention to achieving sustainable development goals as a global agreement towards 2030. Government Regulation Number 59 of 2017 embodies the implementation of the 2030 SDGs in Indonesia, one of which requires regional governments to make plans that adopt the concepts and indicators for achieving the SDGs.

The urgency of sustainable development was put forward by Sutamihardja (2004) who stated that sustainable development targets include efforts to realize equal distribution of the benefits of development results between generations, which means that the use of natural resources for the purposes of growth needs to pay attention to reasonable limits in the control of ecosystems or environmental systems. and is directed at replaceable natural resources and emphasizes the lowest possible exploitation of natural resources. Securing the preservation of natural resources and the existing environment and preventing ecosystem disturbances in order to ensure a good quality of life for future generations. The use and management of natural resources is solely for the sake of pursuing economic growth in the interest of equitable, sustainable use of natural resources between generations. Maintaining sustainable community welfare both now and in the future. Maintaining the benefits of development or management of natural resources and the environment that have long-term or sustainable benefits between generations. Maintaining the quality of human life between generations in accordance with their habitat.

Determining development programs that emphasize the importance of achieving sustainable development goals and objectives must be able to be accommodated by every level of government considering the urgency and alignment with national development goals. Regional sustainable development is carried out by mobilizing all existing potential and resources, both human and natural resources. The main objective of regional development is to improve community welfare in terms of income, employment opportunities, business opportunities, access to policy making, competitiveness, increasing the human development index, including aspects of religious observance. Good regional development is based on planning which is based on setting development priorities based on the needs of society in general.

After 77 years of independence, it turns out that there are still 26,503,650 Indonesians (9.71%) who live in poverty (BPS, 2022). The highest percentage of poor people is Papua (27.38%) and West Papua (21.82%). Meanwhile, the lowest percentage was in South Kalimantan Province (4.56%) and Bangka Belitung Islands (4.67%). The poverty rate in Riau Province is 7% (496,660 people).

Advancing general welfare is a mandate in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution which should be implemented by regional governments. Every citizen has the right to live a decent, healthy and educated life. Even though the poverty rate in Riau Province is not as high as in other provinces, local governments are still required to work hard so that the 7% figure can be reduced in the future.

One of the most important elements in regional development is preparing development programs according to community needs because it is the community who will feel the benefits of development. Why build something that the people themselves don't need, let alone reject it? Apart from that, regional development also considers the unique aspects of the region concerned by using the potential of local human, institutional and physical resources. This orientation will lead to the adoption of initiatives originating

from the region in the development process to create new job opportunities and stimulate economic activity. Even though the province is the 6th richest province in Indonesia (BPS, 2021), if the development program prepared is not in line with the needs of the community, it is feared that the budget will be wasted. This study aims to determine the priorities of sustainable development programs based on the needs of the people of Riau Province.

Development Theory

Development is a process of gradual change towards a better direction in order to create a physically and mentally prosperous society. According to Ong Puay Liu (2007), the definition of development is closely related to economic growth so that it is the basis for measuring development progress in developing countries. This development ideology assumes that countries and people who want development are driven by rational self-interest, namely maximizing profits and ownership of material wealth. Economic development is assumed to have a 'trickle-down' effect on society in the form of jobs and economic opportunities. Even though attention has been given to the problems of poverty, unemployment and increasing income, the results are still not optimal.

The focus of development on economic aspects has been criticized by experts. According to Abdul Rahman Embong (2003), development should not focus solely on economic growth but must be comprehensive and balanced with welfare and increasing human dignity as the goal. Philosophically, development imagines progress which implies evolution in a favorable direction at a particular time and place (Wallman 1997). In the field of human ecology, development is a systemic, interconnected and multidimensional integrated approach that includes changes in society, attitudes and infrastructure (Miller, Nelson and Vaughan 1989). Scientists in the social field also define development as a process of social change that is more comprehensive and is divided into two main categories, namely first, planned development and second, unplanned development (Shamsul 1990).

Although there are various definitions of development, what is important is how efforts to realize these development goals. The United Nations has produced a Millennium Declaration in 2000 which contains eight Millennium Development Goals, namely Eradicating Poverty and Hunger, Achieving Basic Education for All, Promoting Gender Equality and Empowering Women, Reducing Child Mortality Rates, Improving Maternal Health, Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Infectious Diseases, Ensuring Environmental Sustainability and Developing Global Partnerships for Development (United Nations 2005). Asnarulkhadi Abu Samah (2003) also believes that there are five perspectives in looking at development, namely economic development, social development, political development, human development and sustainable development. Development does not occur without context. The main focus of development is society.

Some experts recommend that the development of a region should include three core values (Kuncoro, 2000; Todaro, 2000), first, resilience: the ability to meet basic needs (food, shelter, health and protection) to sustain life. Second, Dignity: development must humanize people. In a broad sense, development of an area must increase pride as a human being in that area. Third, freedom for every individual to think, develop, behave and try to participate in development.

Development Planning in Indonesia

National Development Planning has been contained in the National Long Term Development Plan (RPJP) for a period of 20 years which is an elaboration of the objectives for the formation of the Indonesian State government as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, in the form of a vision, mission and direction of National Development. After that, it is implemented in stages through the national Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM) (5 years) as a form of elaboration of the President's vision, mission and programs whose preparation is guided by the National RPJP, containing national development strategies, general policies, Ministries/Agencies and cross-border programs. Ministries/Institutions, regional and cross-regional, as well as a macroeconomic framework that includes a comprehensive picture of the economy including the direction of fiscal policy in work plans in the form of a regulatory framework and indicative funding framework.

Furthermore, a Government Work Plan (RKP) is also prepared, which is an elaboration of the National RPJM, containing development priorities, a draft macroeconomic framework which includes a comprehensive picture of the economy including the direction of fiscal policy, as well as Ministry/Agency, cross-Ministry/Agency, regional programs in the form of a regulatory framework. and an indicative funding framework. The Government Work Plan is implemented annually.

In Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, it includes 5 approaches in the entire series of development planning, namely political, technocratic, participatory, top-down and bottom-up approaches. The political approach views that the direct election of presidents/governors/regents is part of the planning process, because the people elect them based on the development programs offered. Therefore, a development plan is an elaboration of the development agenda offered during the campaign into a medium-term development plan. The technocratic approach is implemented using scientific methods and frameworks by institutions or work units that are functionally tasked with this. A participatory approach means involving all development stakeholders to obtain aspirations and create a sense of ownership. Bottom-up and top-down approaches are implemented according to government levels, development plans are harmonized through deliberations held at the village, sub-district, district/city, provincial and national levels.

In Government Regulation Number 8 of 2008 concerning Stages, Procedures for Preparing, Controlling and Evaluation of the Implementation of Regional Development Plans, it is mandated that in the process of preparing development planning documents it is necessary to include all components of society in the form of an inter-stakeholder forum or Development Planning Deliberation forum.

Regional Development Planning Deliberation forum is a very important part in the process of preparing the Regional Government Work Plan. The principle used to agree on priority programs and activities is deliberation to reach consensus. Deliberation is a term that actually has a clear meaning, namely a forum for discussing something and ending in making an agreement or making a joint decision, not a seminar or socialization. The concept of deliberation shows that the Development Planning Deliberation forum forum is participatory and dialogical.

The participatory planning process is a top-down and bottom-up planning process that is harmonized through development planning deliberations at the village, sub-district, district/city and provincial, as well as national levels. Development Planning Deliberation forum is an instrument of the development planning process, so that technically various decisions in implementing development are formulated jointly and implemented according to the level of government.

Sustainable Development Theory

Starting in 2016, the 2015–2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) officially replaced the 2000–2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDGs contain a set of transformative goals that are agreed upon and apply to all nations without exception. SDGs contain 17 goals, namely:
1. No poverty
2. No hunger
3. Healthy and prosperous life
4. Quality education
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and proper sanitation
7. Clean and Affordable Energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10. Reduced inequality
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Action on Climate Change
14. Marine ecosystem
15. Terrestrial ecosystem
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
17. Partnership to achieve goals.

Participation is an important element in community development. There are many definitions of participation as written by researchers. Cohen and Uphoff (1977) define participation as a process that can be seen at the stage of making decisions, implementing them, enjoying the benefits and also assessing development results. Meanwhile, Moser (1983) defines participation by looking at it from two angles, namely as a means and an end. Tosun (2000) provides a definition of community participation in development as an individual's voluntary action to take opportunities and assume community responsibilities. Community participation ensures that the needs and aspirations of the community are not ignored and the result is that the community will receive education and then be empowered.

The importance of participation in development programs has been explained by several authors such as Mowforth and Munt (1998), Conyers (1982), Mukerji (1961) and Boyle (1981). Democratic and voluntary participation in development programs is also the basis for forming a spirit of self-confidence and ultimately being able to be independent (Mukerji 1961).

Having a sense of ownership of a development program allows a person to be more responsible in determining the success of a development program. According to Boyle (1981), community participation opens up space to convey the problems faced more precisely to policy makers. Franklyn (1985) suggests four conditions that can increase the level of community participation, namely:

a. Decentralization of power in making decisions to subordinates
b. Sufficient representation of various interested parties in making decisions.
c. Establishment of an institution as a principle of participation in making decisions
d. Manifesting the nature of self-confidence so that you want to be involved in development.

METHODOLOGY

The research was carried out in Riau Province from early June 2021 to October 2021. Data were collected from 4 districts/cities as samples from 12 districts/cities in Riau Province consisting of the Riau Mainland, Riau Islands and Riau Coastal areas, each represented by the City of Pekanbaru and District. Kampar, Bengkalis and Indragiri Hilir. This research method uses a quantitative qualitative approach. The population is calculated based on the total population of Riau province of 6,657,911 people. The total number of samples according to Isaac & Michael's table is 1,200 respondents with an error rate of 10%. If the sample size is 1 million, 300 respondents will be selected (300 x 4 = 1,200). The distribution of questionnaires that have been analyzed is as follows: data analysis using a descriptive test is used to find out which variable is the highest in each field to be measured. The Crostab test is used to analyze the relationship between demographics and the selected items. Statistical data analysis using SPSS version 20.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are 17 sustainable development goals (Sustainable Development Goals), which have become a reference in the development framework of countries in the world, including Indonesia. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) contain a set of transformative goals that are agreed upon and apply to all nations without exception. From these 17 objectives, researchers have developed a study instrument consisting of 9 variables plus community participation in development.

Development is a process of gradual change towards a better direction in order to create a physically and mentally prosperous society. Scientists have provided different definitions according to their field of expertise. Economic experts say that development is economic growth (Ong Puay Liu, 2007). Asnarulkhadi Abu Samah (2003) more broadly defines development, namely economic development, social development, political development, human development and sustainable development. There are also those who argue that development includes the ability to fulfill basic needs (food, shelter, health and protection) to sustain life. The development of an area must increase pride as a human being in that area. Third, freedom for every individual to think, develop, behave and try to participate in development (Kuncoro, 2000; Todaro, 2000). In the following, the researcher will discuss the results of the study data analysis based on the questionnaire that was filled out by the respondents

Why should the government develop development programs according to community needs? Because the main purpose of development is to fulfill people's desires,

fulfill people's needs, and resolve people's complaints. If development is not in accordance with community needs, the question is who is the development program for? Is it just a project to spend the budget and after that share the money from the project profits? After the government knows what development programs are needed by society, it is then followed by the concept of sustainable development, namely a development concept that seeks to meet human needs today without reducing the quality of life of future generations. Based on the results of frequency tests and descriptive tests, it is known that there are 4 development programs most needed by the people in Riau Province, namely Industrial Development, Investment & Infrastructure, Community Economic Empowerment, Spiritual Development and Poverty Eradication.

Industrial Development, Investment and Infrastructure

Industrial development, investment and infrastructure are the highest needs of the people of Riau based on research questionnaire data. Several years ago, before the construction of the Pekanbaru-Dumai toll road was completed, the distance took up to 6 hours or even more. Road conditions are very risky, stressful when you have to be fast but can't cut off other vehicles, plus the travel costs are high because it takes quite a long time. After the construction of the Pekanbaru-Dumai toll road was completed, what previously took 6 hours became 2 hours. When the infrastructure in an area is weak, it means that the economy in that area is running inefficiently. The amount of costs that are considered very high can lead to companies and businesses lacking competitiveness because of these costs. With the emergence of social injustice, for example, it could also be one of them. It is certainly difficult for some residents to visit health facilities or difficult for children to go to school because the journey is too difficult and quite expensive.

If infrastructure development gets better, investment opportunities will become wider and investors will even be more enthusiastic about building industry in Riau Province. Through infrastructure development, it will also accelerate equitable development, which is a big step towards economic equality. With better economic capabilities, a region or country can support itself. After achieving good infrastructure, everyone will have the same opportunity to be involved in the economic process within it. Infrastructure development activities in Riau itself actually also open up new job opportunities for and among local residents. This will open up job opportunities for people in Riau.

Infrastructure is the driving wheel of economic growth. From the allocation of public and private financing, infrastructure is seen as a locomotive for national and regional development. In a microeconomic context, the availability of infrastructure services has an effect on reducing production costs. Infrastructure also has an important influence on improving the quality of life and human welfare, including increasing the value of consumption, increasing labor productivity and access to employment opportunities, as well as increasing real prosperity and realizing macroeconomic stabilization, namely fiscal sustainability, developing credit markets, and its impact on labor market.

Community Economic Empowerment

The concept of economic empowerment is an economic concept run by the people. An economy run by the people is a national economy that is rooted in the potential and strength of society at large to run their own economy. The definition of people is all citizens of the country. People's economic empowerment is an effort to create a strong, large, modern and highly competitive economy using the correct market mechanism. Because the obstacles to people's economic development are structural obstacles, people's economic empowerment must be carried out through structural changes. The structural changes in question are changes from a traditional economy to a modern economy, from a weak economy to a strong economy, from a subsistence economy to a market economy, from dependence to independence.

The steps in the process of structural change, including allocating resources, empowering resources, strengthening institutions, mastering technology, empowering human resources, empowering the people's economy, are not enough just to increase productivity, provide equal business opportunities, and only provide capital injections as a stimulant, but must guaranteed close cooperation and partnership between those who have advanced and those who are still weak and undeveloped.

Policies in empowering the people's economy are providing opportunities or greater access to production assets (especially capital), strengthening the position of transactions and partnerships in people's economic businesses, so that people's economic actors, education and health services, strengthening small industries, encourage the emergence of new entrepreneurs. Community empowerment activities include increasing access to business capital assistance, increasing access to human resource development and increasing access to facilities and infrastructure that directly support the social economy of local communities.

Spiritual Development

The people of Riau live in an order of Malay values and customs based on Islamic teachings. Religious life has been in harmony with the life of Riau society since the time of the sultanate in Malay lands. Malays do not deny that before Islam came to this land there were already several other religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism and so on. However, Islam is a religion that is suitable and perfect for the Malay people. People who leave Islam are no longer considered Malays. As stated; "Tradition is based on syarak, syarak is based on the Book of Allah. Adat is just syarak, custom is only the Koran and Sunnah, true custom is the Book of Allah and the Sunnah of the Prophet, syarak says custom using, yes, the word syarak, that's right the word adat. Custom grows from syarak, syarak grows from the Book of Allah. Adat stands because of sharak." That's how Malays are, closely linked to Islam, including in matters of morals or character. Malay character values are truly Islamic character values and the basic values and noble values of Malay culture itself.

The results of this study have proven that the Riau Provincial government should not ignore religious development in the development program prepared in the RPJMD. This is the desire of the people of Riau. All forms that conflict with religion should be avoided in development policies, for example opening permits for brothels, gambling and so on. Spiritual development in principle includes the development of a person's soul, who has enthusiasm and has deep trust in oneself, his relationships with other people and

with the Creator. With spiritual education, various illnesses caused by spiritual crises will easily arise.

Poverty Eradication

Poverty is still a development issue in Riau. The impact of Covid-19 also puts a heavy burden on the economy of vulnerable communities. The number of poor people in Riau province in March 2021 reached 500 thousand people. Through Integrated Social Welfare Data, the government can immediately reduce the socio-economic impact during the pandemic, with assistance from the Family Hope Program, expanding the scope of the Basic Food Program and various other assistance from both the central and regional governments. Improving residents' social welfare, pre-employment allowances, free electricity bills, village funds, conditional cash assistance, emergency assistance and personal protective equipment, providing counseling and psychosocial support services. Social protection will continue to be critical in the medium term and will need support to ensure the Covid-19 social safety net functions effectively and efficiently. Covid-19 response is focused on social assistance and social insurance, with limited intervention in relation to social care services. Further investment should also be directed at social services.

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation in the previous chapter, researchers can conclude several important things, namely that there are four development programs that are most needed by the people in Riau Province, namely Industrial Development, Investment and Infrastructure, Community Economic Empowerment, Spiritual Development and Poverty Eradication. This shows that the development program desired by the people of Riau is not only material development but also non-material (spiritual) development. This is the characteristic of the Malay community which still maintains spiritual aspects, religious observance, maintaining religious values and local wisdom.

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