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DEMOCRATIC MODEL ON DECISION-MAKING AT DELIBERATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

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Abstract

This research is essential to ascertain democratic model on decision-making at deliberations of development planning. Based on the observation, suggested programs from deliberations of development planningat Tellu Limpoe district, Sidenreng Rappang regency sometimes were not realized. As a result, the attendance of invited people at next deliberations of development planning was small. The lack of people's attendance caused the dominance of district government on decision-making. Besides, one of the most complicated characteristics on decision-making process at deliberations of development planningwas uncertainty where there is no evidence of what would happen next on program establishment. This problematic characteristic can be solved through observation, questionnaire, interview and literary study which is related to this field. This research's model is descriptive qualitative. The result of the research shows that democratic model on decision-making consisted of liberal democracy with grade 65,8% which was considered most influential by the respondents, guided democracy with grade 38,4% which was considered least influential by the respondents, social democracy with grade 42,8% and was considered influential enough, participative democracy with grade 43,4% and also was considered influential enough, constitutional democracy with grade 62,8% which was considered highly influential on decision-making.

Keywords: democratic model, deliberations of development planning, decision-making

INTRODUCTION

Deliberation of development planning as a method to make the community contributing on decision making or policy related to regional development planning. Decision making is an election among several alternatives problem solving. The decision of the development plan itself cannot be separated from several factors that influence it, including dealing with the environment, which one of its most difficult characteristic in decision making is uncertainty. This uncertainty also occurs in the deliberation of the development plan in the sub-district Tellu Limpoe where the proposed community development program in sub-district Tellu Limpoe sometimes are not realized so the people that invited into the next deliberation of development planning is less who attended. Therefore decision making on the deliberation of development planning in sub-district Tellu Limpoe finally determined by the local

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government to be a recommendation to the district level. For that then the form of the decision-making is very important to help decision makers in making decisions.

According to Sklar(Zubaidi & Kaelani, 2007), there is five of democratic model on decision making that is : 1) Liberal Democracy, where is the government limited by the law and free elections held in a routine; 2) Guided Democracy, where the leaders believe that all their actions are trusted by the people but reject the competitive elections because they are perceived it as an obstacle to occupy power; 3) Social Democracy, a democracy that cares for justice and egalitarianism as a terms for obtaining political confidence; 4) Participative Democracy, namely the suppression of reciprocal relationships between the rulers and ruled; 5) Constitutional Democracy, the emphasis on special protection for cultural groups that emphasize close cooperation among the elite who represent them for the main society.
Deliberations of development planning are an open multi-stakeholder forums that together identify and decide the community development policy priorities(Mustanir & Razak, Nilai Sosial Budaya Pada Partisipasi Masyarakat Etnik Towani Tolotang Dalam Musyawarah Rencana Pembangunan, 2017)(Mustanir, Barisan, & Hamid, Participatory Rural Appraisal As The Participatory Planning Method Of Development Planning, 2017)(LGSP, 2017).

According to Sumpeno (Mustanir, Abadi, & A, Edvances in Sosial Science, Education and Humanities Research, 2017) Deliberation of development planning is a joint community development planning that is a guide or model of village development that focuses on community participation in the overall development process(Mustanir & Abadi, Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan di Kelurahan Kanyuara Kecamatan Watang Sidenreng Kabupaten Sidenreng Rappang, 2017).

According to (Setyanto, 2008)The sub-district deliberation of development planning consultation is an annual forum of stakeholders at sub-district level to get advice on priority development activities in related sub-districts based on advice from the village, also accepting on the cross- village activity plan of the concerned sub-district. The advice as well used for basic preparation of sub-district development planning that will be submitted to the regional work unit (RWO) as the basis for preparation of work plan of the regional work unit of regency/city in the next year. Deliberation of development plans is a planning mechanism, an existing planning institution in the region and as a mechanism in bringing the advice / needs of the community to what will be programmed by the government.

Planning according to Apter (Ahmad, 2011)relates to the public decision-making process and the preparation of public policies including in relation to democratic processes. So if only rely on the main tasks and functions alone, then the essence of the concept of planning will shift.

The result from deliberation of sub-district development planning is a sub-district development plan. In government regulation number 8/2008 article 18 paragraph (4) mentions that “deliberation of development plan of local government work plan of city / regency is implemented for integration of inter-RWO design and inter-district development plan. While in government regulation number 19/2008 about sub-district article 29 paragraph (1) mentions "in the framework of administration in the sub-district, compiled development planning as a continuation of the results of village development planning consultation.

Therefore the sub-district development plan is an annual plan document and the result of synchronization and harmonization of proposals of development activities formulated at the deliberation of the village development plan. So the sub-district development plan is part of the preparation of the regional development work plan, the program of activities contained in the sub-district development plan is part of the obligatory and the regional government's obligatory affairs and authorities.

There is a comparation between “sub-district development plan” and “sub-district regional work unit (RWU) work plan”. Government regulation number 19/2008 article 30, mentions that “ sub-district as a regional work unit to formulate a regional budget plan of regional work unit in accordance with laws and regulations. While work plan of RWU is “ planning document of regional work unit for a 1 (one) year period”. As a RWU planning document then the program substance that included on RWU work plan is in accordance with the affairs of the authority inherent in the RWU organization concerned. In a sub-district, Government regulation number 19/2008 explain that sub-district head task is carrying out public duties in the sub-district (article 15), and exercise the authority of the government

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delegated by regents/mayors to handle some matter of regional autonomy (article 16). By it, the work plan of sub-district RWU will contain programs and activities to carry out their duties and authority as RWU.

On Government regulation number 8/2008 article 1, the strategic plan of regional work unit is a preparation document of regional work unit for a 5 (five) year period, strategic plan of regional work unit. The regional work unit strategic plan has been developed by the head of the regional work unit with reference to the regional medium-term development plan. On article 25, mentioned that regional work unit strategy plan contains the vision, mission, goals, strategies, policies, program and activities in accordance with their duties and functions. This article can be interpreted that the substance of the regional work unit, including the strategic plan of sub-district regional work unit, only contains various aspect of the plan related to functions, task, and authority of the sub-district as one of the regional work unit.

The general purpose of Sub-district Musrenbang is to urge society to have an active role and participate together with government during decision formulation and decision making in preparation for annual development planning in sub-district level. Whilst specifically, the purposes of Sub-district Musrenbang are:

a) Discussing and approving the result of Musrenbang directed from urban communities which are the main priority of development activities in sub-district;
b) Coordinating, conforming, and clarifying proposal from sub-district;
c) Synchronizing planning in sub-district;
d) Clarifying the priority of sub-district's development is consistent with the function of Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah (SKPD);
e) Assigning the priority of activities that will be held by sub-district's SKPD and activities that will be proposed to SKPD Forum/Sub-district Musrenbang

RESEARCH METHOD

This research will be hold at Sub-district (*kecamatan*) Tellu Limpoe, District (*kabupaten*) Sidenreng Rappang. The type of research used will be Descriptive Quantitative which is (Ahmad, Metode Penelitian Administrasi Publik Teori dan Aplikasi, 2015)a research on data collected and stated in numbers. According to Jamaluddin Ahmad (Sellang, 2016), The design of quantitative research is composed of selection of subjects in which the information or data are collected, techniques used in collecting data, procedures taken in collecting data, and treatment. The design of quantitative research also accentuates variables as the object of the research and those objects are defined in each operational variable and outward understanding. Examination will then determine the next step of research, such as techniques in analyzing data and statistic formula that will be used.

Techniques used in collecting data in this research are, observation, interview, questionnaire, and library research (J.W, 2013).
Techniques used in analyzing data are grouping data based on variables and types of respondent, tabulating data based on variable from each respondent, presenting data from each variable being researched, and calculating the answer of research problems.
Measurement scale used as the matrix in determining the length of interval in measuring instruments in order to get quantitative data when used. Measurement scale used is Scale Likert (Sugiyono, 2015).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Democratic model used in decision making in Musrenbang at sub-district Tellu Limpoe.

a. Liberal Democracy
Respondents' perception of decision taken based on laws and considering applicable rules in Musrenbang at sub-district Tellu Limpoe with average percentage of 65.8% is categorized as influential, thus Liberal Democracy according to respondents is influential in decision making in Musrenbang at sub-district Tellu Limpoe.

b. Guided Democracy
Respondents' perception of decision taken based on trust among leader and its member in Musrenbang at sub-district Tellu Limpoe with average percentage of 38.4% is categorized as less influential, thus Guided Democracy according to respondents is less influential in decision making in Musrenbang at sub-district Tellu Limpoe.

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c. Social Democracy
Respondents' perception of decision taken based on sense of caring to society in Musrenbang at sub-district Tellu Limpoe with average percentage of 42.8% is categorized as quite influential, thus Social Democracy according to respondents is quite influential in decision making in Musrenbang at sub-district Tellu Limpoe.

d. Participation Democracy
Respondents' perception of decision taken based on consideration of proposal made by society in Musrenbang at sub-district Tellu Limpoe with average percentage of 43.4% is categorized as quite influential, thus Participation Democracy according to respondents is quite influential in decision making in Musrenbang at sub-district Tellu Limpoe.

e. Constitutional Democracy
Respondents' perception of decision taken based on cooperation between stakeholders with average percentage of 62.8% is categorized as influential, thus Constitutional Democracy according to respondents is influential in decision making in Musrenbang at sub-district Tellu Limpoe.

The next is final recapitulation of democratic model in decision making that can be seen from the figure as follows:

Figure 1 Recapitulation of democratic model in decision making in Musrenbang at sub-district Tellu Limpoe

Indicator	Percentage %
Liberal Democracy	65.8
Guided Democracy	38.4
Social Democracy	42.8
Participation Democracy	43.4
Constitutional Democracy	62.8
Total	50.64

CONCLUSION

Democratic model in decision making is consisted of Liberal Democracy with 65.8% which by respondents is influential in decision making at sub-district Tellu Limpoe, Guided Democracy with 38.4% which by respondents is less influential in decision making at sub-district Tellu Limpoe, Social Democracy with 42.8% which by respondents is quite influential in decision making at sub-district Tellu Limpoe, Participation Democracy with 43.4% which by respondents is quite influential in decision making at sub-district Tellu Limpoe, and Constitutional Democracy with 62.8% which by respondents is influential in decision making at sub-district Tellu Limpoe.

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