

The Effect of Political Communication on Community Participation in Village Development Planning

By

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Abstract

Political communication built by government officials and the legislative council to the community is a form of communication that is considered capable of absorbing people's aspirations for development programs. The internet is one of the media that is very important in helping to accelerate the absorption of aspirations to be accelerated the implementation of village development. The research method is descriptive quantitative research with primary and secondary data sources. The data collection method is through observation, research questionnaires, and interviews. The data analysis technique uses descriptive analysis from the public's perception of the communication pattern built by the government and the legislature. The results show that the role of political communication is perceived as good to very good, so this is a good model that needs to be maintained or improved in accelerating village development.

Keywords: Political Communication, Planning, Village Development.

Introduction

The importance of village development refers to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. The law is a legal entity that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, origin rights, and traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In short, a village is a territorial unit inhabited by people with a government system.

The existence of villages in Indonesia has an important role in shaping the state of Indonesia. This is based on data from the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency, which notes that the number of villages in Indonesia is 73,670. The status of the village is significantly different from the city because the city is considered more developed and developing. In contrast, the village has complex and dynamic problems, ranging from high poverty, health that is more difficult than in the city, and low education level. Currently in Indonesia there are 5,559 (7.55%) Independent Villages, 54,879 (74.49%) Developing Villages, and 13,232 (17.96%) Disadvantaged Villages (Masterplandes, 2021). These existing problems can be overcome with development in the village. The development should not only lie in the welfare and prosperity of the community but must be more.

Given this, the process of political communication to the community has quite good potential (Hidayati, 2020); this aims to accommodate and absorb the aspirations of the community in order to have a real contribution to the development program that will be held. The current concept of development planning is bottom-up, which means that the planning process starts from deliberation on development plans held from the RT and Village levels and

then to the regional level. Therefore, it is necessary to build political communication that can absorb the real problems and about things considered crucial to implement.

Political communication built in the current era should be sensitive and follow the development of information technology (Solito, L. & Sorrentino, 2018), so that rural communities that lack technology mastery can turn into people who can understand technology. Currently, the era of digitalization in Indonesia is multiplying and has reached several remote villages, one of which is marked by the development of the Internet. The Internet is a public information medium (Castells, 2014) to assist in accelerating the process of absorbing aspirations from the community that both the executive and the legislature have socialized. The Internet is beneficial in accelerating information and providing knowledge and insight to the public to be technology literate so that equitable development in Indonesia can be easily realized.

Literature Review

Communication can be defined as the process of delivering messages by the communicator to the communicant through/without the media that causes inevitable consequences. Communication activities, in principle, are the simple exchange of ideas or ideas. Thus, communication can be understood as activities to mutually convey ideas or messages from one party to another to agree on the ideas or messages. Thomas M. Scheiwadael (Mulyana, 2001) suggests that communication is a process to express and support self-identity, build social contact with people around and influence others to feel, think, and behave as money wants. According to Seiler (Arni, 2007), there are four basic principles in communication, namely:

1. Communication is a process that is dynamic and able to adapt to reality.
2. Communication is a system, meaning that communication consists of several components that have their respective duties and are related to each other.
3. Communication is interaction and transaction, meaning that there is a process of exchanging communication
4. Communication can occur intentionally or unintentionally. Occurs accidentally when a message that has a specific purpose is sent to the intended recipient, while another person can receive an unintentional communication situation on purpose.

According to Wahyu (Ahmad, 2014), the components of communication are as follows:

- 1) The communicator is the person who conveys the message. The communicator (sender or source) is a source of information who creates and conveys messages to audiences using communication channels and mass media.
- 2) Messages are statements supported by symbols. This means that information is the content that will be conveyed or distributed by the communicator through channels and communication media following the considerations and objectives of the communicator, the contents of various messages such as news, general information, advertisements, films, entertainment, and others.
- 3) Media, suggestions, or channels that support the message. *Media* is a means or instrument used by communicators to send messages in various forms to the public. Media with its characteristics can reach a large number of audiences simultaneously, quickly, and able to produce effects, either directly or indirectly.
- 4) Audience is the party who receives the message and becomes the target set by the communicator. The audience is the target of various forms of messages as well as those who

understand and interpret the message. The meaning of audience by the audience can cause feedback and influence the communication process.

5) Effect or impact as the influence of the message. Effect in the communication process is a measure of what is thought, felt, and done by the recipient after experiencing the distribution of the message. Influence can be seen in thoughts, feelings, or behaviors that arise after the audience receives the message. The influence is in the form of effects, both direct and indirect.

6) Feedback is an action that appears after the effect of communication on the audience receiving the message; feedback is needed to know the success of a distributed message; feedback can also be interpreted as a reaction or response.

According to Meriam Budardjo, Political science is the study of politics. *Politics* is defined as efforts to achieve a good life. Politics can be understood from the perspective of the State, the power of general policy, decision making, and allocation or distribution. From the perspective of the State, according to Rogers F. Soltau (1961:99), Political science studies the State, the goals of the State and the institutions that will carry out those goals, and the relationship between the State and its citizens and with other countries. According to J. Barends, political science is the study of the State and how the State performs its duties and functions. From the perspective of power, according to Harold Laswell and Abraham Kaplan (1986), Political science studies the formation and distribution of power. According to Andrew Heywood, politics is the activity of a nation that aims to create, maintain and amend the general rules governing its life, which means that it cannot be separated from the symptoms of conflict and cooperation. According to Robson, political science studies power in society, namely its essential nature, basis, processes, scope, and results. It is also focused on the struggle to achieve or maintain power, to exercise power.

From the perspective of decision-making, according to Joyce Mitchell, politics is collective decision-making or general decision-making for society as a whole. Meanwhile, according to Karl W. Deutsch, politics is decision-making through public means. Such a decision is different from a personal decision by a person, and the whole of such a decision is the public sector or the public sector. From the political perspective from the aspect of public policy, they are stated by Hoogerwerf that the object of political science is government policy, the process of formation, and its consequences. What is meant by public policy here is to build a society in a directed manner through the use of power. Meanwhile, according to David Easton, Political science is the study of the formation of public policy. According to him, political life includes various activities that influence the policies of the authorities that are accepted by society and which influence how these policies are implemented.

According to D. Harold Laswell, politics is a matter of who gets what, when, and how. Meanwhile, according to David Easton, the political system is the whole of interactions that regulate the distribution of values in an authoritative manner (based on authority for and or on behalf of the community. According to Andrew Heywood, politics can be interpreted as the art of government, public affairs, compromise, and consensus, and politics as power. The word politics comes from the polis or municipality, and Greek society is divided into independent city-states, each of which has its system of government. Politics in this context is understood as the State. Studying politics is essentially studying government, or more broadly, studying the administrator's power. Politics is what goes on in the government machine. Politics is practiced in cabinet rooms, legislative rooms, government departments, and the like. Furthermore, those involved are limited and specific community groups, especially politicians, while politics is a public affair; as said by Aristotle that humans are political animals, which means that only in a political society can humans live a good life.

Politics can be interpreted as an ethical activity related to efforts to create a just society or the so-called basic science of governance. The traditional distinction between the public and private spheres is in accordance with the division between the State and civil society. State institutions (government apparatus, courts, police, army, social security system, and so on) can be considered public because they are responsible for regulating people's lives through public spending. In contrast to civil society, which consists of families, private or private companies, trade unions, community groups, etc. They are private because they are formed and financed privately. Politics as conflict and consensus, it can be understood that politics is a way to solve conflict by compromise, peace, and negotiation, rather than through violence or weapons. One of the proponents of this view is Bernard Crick (Andrew, 2011), who says that politics is an activity in which different interests in a particular government unit are reconciled by giving them a share in power in proportion to their role in the welfare and society lifeblood of the whole community.

Political communication is directed at achieving an influence so that the problems discussed by this communication activity can bind all its citizens with sanctions determined jointly through political institutions. (Michael Rush & Philip Althoff, 1997) defines political communication as the process by which relevant political information is transferred from one part of the political system to another and between the social and political systems. Gabriel Almon argues that political communication is a function that is always present in every political system. Political communication is the process of delivering messages that occurs when six other functions are carried out: socialization and political recruitment, articulation of interests, aggregation of interests, making regulations, application of regulations, and adjudication of regulations. This means that the function of political communication is inherent in every function of the political system.

Meriam Budiardjo (1982) understands political communication as one of the functions of political parties, namely channeling various opinions and aspirations of the community and arranging them in such a way as to be fought for as a political policy. Meanwhile, Maswadi Rauf said that political communication is a study of political science because the messages conveyed in the communication process are political, which are related to the political power of the state, government, and communication activities in a position as sensitive to political activities. Political communication is divided into two dimensions, namely political activities, the delivery of messages characterized by politics by political actors to other parties. Second, scientific activities and political activities in the political system. According to Susanto, political communication is political communication that is directed at achieving an influence so that the problems discussed by this type of communication activity can be remembered by all its citizens through sanctions that political institutions jointly determine.

Nimmo argues that political communication only uses politics to interpret people's activities collectively, which regulates their actions in social conflicts. According to McQuail in Swanson 1990, political communication is an independent study built on various disciplines, especially the relationship between communication and political processes. Competing theories, approaches, agendas, and concepts are an area of struggle in building their identity. For this reason, communication about politics is sometimes considered a study of the political aspects of public communication. Furthermore, it is often associated with election campaign communications (elections campaigning) because it includes issues of persuasion of voters, the debate between candidates, and the use of mass media as a campaign tool. According to Luciana Pye, there is a close and special relationship between communication and politics or government because it is in the political domain by placing communication in an absolute position. Glanor, for example, says that without communication, there can be no joint venture

and thus no politics. In Pye's view, without a network (communication) capable of enlarging and magnifying individual choices, there is no political tone.

The village development process is a mechanism of government desire combined with community participation. This combination will determine the success of the development. The village development mechanism is a harmonious combination of community participation activities on the one hand and government activities on the other. In essence, village development is carried out by the community itself. Meanwhile, the government provides guidance, guidance, assistance, and supervision in order for the ability of the community to increase to improve the standard of living and welfare of the community (Achmad, 1990: 722). According to Syahrul (2014), in implementing village fund budget management, the community still faces various situations that are not possible; residents can supervise and oversee the use of village funds.

The obstacles still faced by the community are: first, because there are subjective actors, meaning a decision made by someone in the implementation of the program that is not following the plan, then it will be an obstacle to completing the program. Second, planning, meaning that any program not following material capabilities without being balanced with careful planning or seeing the amount of budget you have, will become an obstacle in implementing the planned program. The third is the budget, meaning that the budget is the primary support for the implementation of the program that has been planned, and if there are funds that are not following the plan, then it will be an obstacle. In addition, the village still has certain limitations, especially in its government organization, which will also affect the management of village fund allocations.

As for the limitations in question, Wasistiono and Tahir (2006:96) state that the elements of weakness possessed by village governments are: 1) The quality of village apparatus resources, in general, is still low. 2) The regulatory policy regarding village government organizations is not yet perfect; since the issuance of government regulation No. 72 of 2005 concerning villages, several implementing regulations are still needed as guidelines and operations. 3) The low capacity of planning at the village level often results in a lack of synchronization between the outputs (outcomes/outputs) of policy implementation and the needs of the community, which are the inputs of the policy. 4) Facilities and infrastructure to support government administration operations are minimal, disrupting efficiency and effectiveness. According to Syahrul Syamsi, rural communities are part of the national development goals. To support the welfare of the village community, the village receives revenue-sharing funds from the district government as a form of village income in the form of the Village Fund Budget. The study results are shown (1) The Wakan village community participates in managing the village fund budget. (2) The management of the village fund budget in Wakan Village in its expenditure is divided into three parts: ADDr, ADDp, and ADDk. However, the management is still not suitable due to unwise decisions, no budget transparency, and a lack of accountability for spending the village fund budget itself. (3) Barriers to community participation in managing the village fund budget are still weak in terms of thoughts, energy, expertise, and time. This is caused by unwise decisions, non-interactive communication, lack of public awareness, and low education.

According to Paulus Israwen, an essential issue in the management of state finances today is how to achieve accountability and foster public confidence in the government's financial performance (Andrew, 2011). Accountability refers to the mechanism provided to public officials to explain and ensure that they have acted appropriately, behaved ethically, and are responsible for their performance (Romzek, B.S. and Ingraham, 2000; Andrew, 2011; Noor,

2016). Therefore, the approach and principles of village development are comprehensive, integrated, coordinated, dynamic, and sustainable by considering the balance of obligations that are harmonious between government activities and community activities. The target of village development is to realize village development throughout Indonesia. Indonesia has a level of development with a classification of developed and developing villages, where the people have a standard of living and welfare that continues to increase.

Village development is a development movement based on community initiatives and self-help. This is because the active role of the government as a provider of development funds is not able to provide funds for overall development, more specifically, funds for village development. The government only provides a stimulus that is stimulant to provoke community self-help. In line with the development of the people's capacity for development and the reduction of central government intervention in the regions, development should be directed at improving people's lives. Development planning and implementation should be an effort to empower the people so that they have access to economic resources. The development model that involves the community can also be called the participatory development model. The implementation of participatory development is a logical consequence of the demands for reform and openness desired by the community since the fall of the New Order regime, which is also supported by the principles of governance as stipulated in Law no. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government which mandates the importance of implementing regional autonomy, democratization, community participation and decentralization of authority to administer government and development at the regional level. Agus Subroto (2009), in his research, that the implementation of autonomy for the village will force the village government to manage, regulate and organize its household, as well as increase the burden of village responsibilities and obligations; however, the administration of the government must still be accounted for. The accountability in question includes accountability in managing the village budget. For now, most villages feel the common obstacle related to limitations in village finances. The Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDes) is often not balanced between revenues and expenditures. This fact is caused by four main factors (Hudayana and FPPD, 2005). First: the village has a small APBDes, and its source of income is very dependent on minimal assistance. Second: the welfare of rural communities is low. Third: low village operational funds to run services. Fourth: many development programs enter the village but are only managed by the Dinas.

Bambang Hudayana and the FPPD Research Team, The pattern of participation appears in the early stages of drafting the RAPBDes. In preparing the APBDes, several regencies also require a Musrenbang to be carried out as mandated in the Joint Circular of the Head of Bapenas and the Ministry of Home Affairs. No. 50/744/Sj/2004 concerning Guidelines for implementing the Musrenbang Forum and Participatory Planning. In practice, most villages conduct community aspiration screening through existing institutions. As found through FGDs, in principle, the village head or Wali Nagari conducts aspirational screening using local institutions or conventional forums in their villages.

Research Methods

This study uses quantitative research with the reason that this study seeks to determine whether there is an influence of political communication on community participation in village development planning. Using this type of quantitative research can provide an advantage in the speed of data collection. This is used by researchers so that they can focus on implementing it in the most efficient time possible. The type of this research is descriptive-verification research

type. Researchers use this type of research because it is a research method that seeks to describe and interpret objects as they are. In contrast, descriptive research includes a study where data collection is carried out using interviews, questionnaires, and others. Has a goal to test hypotheses related to current circumstances or events.

The population in this study was taken from the Pakubeureum Village community, with a total population of 4,379 (2020); due to the large population, the researchers decided to take a sample using the Slovin formula. From the calculation results of the formula, the number of samples in this study was 300 people. The sampling technique in this study used a multi-stage random sampling technique. This sampling technique is divided into several community groups based on the regional system.

The data collection technique chosen was a questionnaire (questionnaire) using the form of a checklist. To help respondents in Pakubeureum Village, Kertajati District, Majalengka Regency to answer and fill out the questionnaire easily and quickly by putting a check mark (√) in the space provided. Researchers made 2 (two) questionnaires for this study, one questionnaire to obtain data related to Political Communication (variable X) and one questionnaire to obtain data related to Community Participation in village development planning (variable Y). The two questionnaires the researchers gave to the community or respondents in Pakubeureum Village. In order to facilitate the process of making questionnaires, the researchers first made a grid of research instruments. The questionnaire is equipped with a measurement scale to generate quantitative data. The Likert scale is used in this study to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of the community or respondents in Pakubeureum Village about the Political Communication variable and the Community Participation variable. There are 5 (five) answer choices for each question item.

The research questionnaire made by this researcher will be tested for validity and reliability before and after the study. The validity test was conducted to test the accuracy/validity of the research questionnaire, while the reliability test was conducted to test the reliability/consistency of the research questionnaire. Researchers will test the validity using the SPSS version 21.0 software. This study used a descriptive statistical analysis technique to analyze the data by describing or describing the questionnaire data collected from the respondents' answers in Pakubeureum Village without the intention of making conclusions that apply to the public (generalizations). Descriptive statistical analysis techniques that will be used in this study include tables, calculation of mode, median, mean (measurement of central tendency), and calculation of the spread of data through calculating the average and standard deviation. A simple regression analysis technique was used to see the magnitude of the influence of the Political Communication variable on the Participation variable in the Pakubeureum Village community. It is also used to build equations and use these equations to make predictions. Regression analysis in this study will use the help of SPSS version 21.0 software. The results of the regression analysis can also be used to test the hypotheses that have been proposed previously.

Results And Discussion

A. Data Validity Test

The political communication variable consists of 10 question items. Testing the validity using the one shot method, namely by comparing the calculated r value with the r table and the results are shown in the table below.

Table 1. Results of the Validity Test of Political Communication Instruments

Item Pertanyaan	r-item	r-tabel	Description
Item_1	0.239	0.095	Valid
Item_2	0.183	0.095	Valid
Item_3	0.259	0.095	Valid
Item_4	0.299	0.095	Valid
Item_5	0.281	0.095	Valid
Item_6	0.296	0.095	Valid
Item_7	0.316	0.095	Valid
Item_8	0.251	0.095	Valid
Item_9	0.357	0.095	Valid
Item_10	0.376	0.095	Valid

Source: Processed data, 2021

The correlation of question items to variables that have a rhythm value greater than rtable is a valid question item in explaining the variables. Table 1 above shows that all 10 question items are valid.

The village development consultation variable consists of 10 question items. Testing the validity using the one-shot method, namely by comparing the calculated r-value with the r table, and the results are shown in the table below.

Table 2. The results of the Musrenbang Instrument Validity Test

Item Pertanyaan	r-item	r-tabel	Keterangan
Item_1	0.371	0.095	Valid
Item_2	0.342	0.095	Valid
Item_3	0.329	0.095	Valid
Item_4	0.335	0.095	Valid
Item_5	0.313	0.095	Valid
Item_6	0.323	0.095	Valid
Item_7	0.281	0.095	Valid
Item_8	0.374	0.095	Valid
Item_9	0.290	0.095	Valid
Item_10	0.359	0.095	Valid

Source: Processed data, 2021

The correlation of question items to variables that have a rhythm value greater than rtable is a valid question item in explaining the variables. Table 2 above shows that all 10 question items are valid.

B. Reliability Test

A measure can be said to be reliable if it gives consistent results. Reliability was measured using the Cronbach alpha method. The instrument is declared reliable if the alpha value is more significant than 0.60 (Sekaran 2000: 173) or (Nunnaly, 1967 in Ghozali, 2005: 42). Reliability testing using SPSS for Windows program computer assistance with results as shown in the following table:

Table 3. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Alpha Cronbach	Criteria	Description
Political communication	0,677	Alpha Cronbach > 0,60 maka reliabel	Reliabel
Musrenbang Activities	0,675		Reliabel

Source: Processed data, 2021

The reliability test results show that the coefficient (r) alpha count of all variables is greater than the required criteria or the critical value (rule of thumb) of 0.6 so that it can be used to collect data and measure something that is consistently measured over time. To time.

C. Political Communication Descriptive Analysis

Regarding the data from the research results for the dependent variable, namely political communication (X), which was collected through the distribution of questionnaires, with a total of 10 question items using an answer choice scale of five scales (5 options), having a theoretical average score of 5.00. While the empirical score spreads from the lowest average score of 3.22 to the highest average score of 3.44, with an average standard deviation (SD) of 1.055, the lowest value is 1, and the highest value is 5. The distribution of data on the religious competence variable (X2) can be seen in the frequency distribution list below:

Table 4. Results of Analysis of the Description of Political Communication Variables

Indikator	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
The program for delivering aspirations is delivered directly by the village government.	300	1.00	5.00	3.28	1.07
Government programs are delivered directly by legislature members at the Regency DPRD, Provincial DPRD, and Central DPR levels.	300	1.00	5.00	3.22	1.09
The program for delivering aspirations is delivered directly by the Regional Representatives Council (DPD).	300	1.00	5.00	3.33	1.06
Musrenbang activities are informed through print and electronic media.	300	1.00	5.00	3.34	1.02
Musrenbang activities are informed through internet media.	300	1.00	5.00	3.24	1.01
People understand the use of the internet as a medium of information.	300	1.00	5.00	3.37	0.96
The government provides a website that can be accessed by all levels of society.	300	1.00	5.00	3.49	0.97
People can use the internet to access services provided by the government online..	300	1.00	5.00	3.36	1.12
The government provides leaflets or brochures on the stages of implementing village development planning deliberation activities.	300	1.00	5.00	3.44	1.06
The government submits notifications directly through village officials, print, electronic, and internet media through the village government website to implement musrenbang activities.	300	1.00	5.00	3.32	1.19
Average score				3,339	
Average Standard Deviation					1,055

Source: Processed data, 2021

The above analysis results indicate that the political communication variable is reasonably good. This is based on the empirical results achieved in this study. These results show that, on average, the political communication variable is 3.339, which is included in the excellent category. The political communication carried out by the government, and the legislature is quite good, as evidenced by their active participation in delivering information to the public either directly or through the media provided by the government.

Respondents from the Pakubeureum Village community gave the perception that political communication built by the government and members of the legislature in directing and influencing the community to take an active role in programs organized by the government, in addition to political communication carried out, so that information exchange interactions occur between individuals. With their groups. The results of the study indicate that the communication carried out by the government has shown promising results, marked by the active role of the community who participates in participating in activities carried out by the executive and legislative branches so that the community can provide their aspirations, and this is a good step in accelerating the planned acceleration of the government's program. The study also found that the effectiveness of political communication can be through media such as leaflets or brochures as a medium of information that the public can absorb, both those who participate in activities and those who do not.

The results of this study also have high hopes that in using the internet through the village government website, some people appreciate that every public service currently has positive changes with website-based information so that people with sufficient internet knowledge can provide information to the public. Other communities in an updated manner (Camp and Chien, 2000), so that this will give positive results in accelerating the planning and implementation of government programs inequitable development. The development here is not only physical development but also the development of quality services by prioritizing the use of technology and information. The role of the internet in government programs as in research (Cohen and Eimicke, 2001) has proven empirically that using the internet can accelerate serving the public. Therefore, internet facilities in the current era are considered strategic media to assist the government in communicating effectively and efficiently to the public. The role of political communication assisted through internet media is considered capable of overcoming various existing problems (Rexha, 2014). So, the findings in this study, apart from political communication built by the government and legislative institutions through direct communication, can also be through internet media (Maharani and Nurafifah, 2020) so that the whole community can reach it.

D. Descriptive Analysis Of Village Development Plan Deliberation Activities

Regarding the data from the research results for the dependent variable, namely Musrenbang (Y), which was collected through questionnaires, with a total of 10 questions and instruments using a five-scale answer choice scale (5 options), having a theoretical average score of 5.00. While the empirical score spreads from the lowest average score of 3.22 to the highest average score of 3.40, with an average standard deviation (SD) of 1.055, the lowest score is 1, and the highest value is 5. The distribution of data on Musrenbang activity variables (Y) can be seen in the frequency distribution list below:

Table 5. Analysis Results from Description of Musrenbang Activity Variables

Indicator	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
Village development planning is attended by community representatives, government and people's representatives.	300	1.00	5.00	3.40	0.98
The planning process prioritizes the principle of deliberation in reaching consensus.	300	1.00	5.00	3.27	1.05
The planning process prioritizes priorities.	300	1.00	5.00	3.39	0.92
The planning process is carried out openly and transparently.	300	1.00	5.00	3.27	0.97
The village government facilitates Musrenbang activities.	300	1.00	5.00	3.21	0.93
Musrenbang activities are facilitated by representatives of the people (Regency DPRD, Provincial DPRD, Central DPR, and DPD).	300	1.00	5.00	3.14	0.99
Musrenbang activities were attended by community leaders, youth leaders, religious leaders, and community organizations.	300	1.00	5.00	3.27	0.99
The description of the Musrenbang by both the government and the people's representatives is easy to understand by all levels of society.	300	1.00	5.00	3.28	0.94
The community can control through internet media on the village government website.	300	1.00	5.00	3.28	0.99
The planning system is announced and documented via the internet through the village government website..	300	1.00	5.00	3.26	0.93
Average score	3,27				
Average Standard Deviation	0,98				

Source: Processed data, 2021

The above analysis results indicate that the Musrenbang activity variable is reasonably good. This is based on the empirical results achieved in this study. These results show that, on average, the musrenbang activity variable is 3.27, which is included in the excellent category. The good thing about Musrenbang activities is the existence of open and transparent activities, constantly being informed directly or through print and electronic media as well as through websites owned by the village government. Village development planning in this study is not only related to hardware development but also software development. Software development includes

- building an integrated service system,
- making it easier for the public to access these services, and
- Developing human resources (community) to have equitable knowledge of technology so that government programs adapted to developments can run efficiently.

Adjusting the development of technology and information is very important (Chudnovsky and Lopez, 2005; Ruengsrichaiya, 2012) because this will increase the human resource development index towards quality human resources so that the community absorbs technology can benefit all levels of society. (Kapur, 2019). As is the case, technology-based agricultural development, business development, home industry based on technology and

information, and other developments prioritize information technology ((Wolfert *et al.*, 2017; Pivoto *et al.*, 2018).

The results of the study indicate that most people have an enthusiastic attitude toward development programs that are socialized to the community; this is evidenced that the level of community attendance at deliberation activities carried out by the government and representatives of the people in the legislature is very large, this shows that the community has an interest in advancing the region becomes an advanced area in every development activity. Another fact is that almost every village in Majalengka Regency has been provided internet facilities by the government either through government institutions, schools, or places that; the government has determined intended so that people can enjoy internet facilities, besides that the government has also provided services. A website contains information that the community needs, from the public service process to development planning information resulting from development planning deliberations (Nurdin, Asang and Susanti, 2021). This is following the results of research conducted by ((Rafi, Wicaksono and Ishak, 2017) that through the "deliberative public space," in the more straightforward language it is called "citizens' discussion," or it can be built to activate individuals as citizens to communicate and dialogue in a public space, whose results can influence public decision making at the level of the political system. Likewise, research conducted by (Santoso, 2015) found that development planning through musrenbang activities is an activity that is considered to have a strategic role as a forum in absorbing community aspirations through deliberation activities. The community's active role is needed in Musrenbang activities, so this requires the role of political communication, which is considered capable of inviting and influencing to be more actively involved in activities organized by the government.

E. Analysis Of Influence Between Variables

In this research, path analysis is used to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable by using a single equation: $Y = yx1 + yx2$. The results of these equations can be seen in the following table:

Table 6. Regression Coefficient Analysis Results

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	15,896	1,625		9,783	,000
Komunikasi_Politik	,530	,049	,532	10,854	,000

a. Dependent Variable: Musrenbang

Based on table 6, it is known that the value of the equation $Y = 0.530 X + 0.049$, which indicates that political communication has a positive effect on the effectiveness of village development planning deliberation; if political communication is improved, then the effectiveness of village development planning deliberation will increase. The results of hypothesis testing between political communication variables on the effectiveness of village development planning deliberation were found that the results were significant because they had a value of $0.000 < 0.05$. This is consistent with the results of the F sector test as follows:

Table 7. F . Test Results

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1918,721	1	1918,721	117,807	,000 ^b
	Residual	4853,529	298	16,287		
	Total	6772,250	299			

a. Dependent Variable: Musrenbang

b. Predictors: (Constant), Komunikasi_Politik

Based on Table 7, it is found that the F value is 175.952 and the significance value is $0.000 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that political communication affects the quality of the effectiveness of village development planning deliberation. Judging from the coefficient of determination as follows:

Table 8. Results of the Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,532 ^a	,283	,281	4,03572

a. Predictors: (Constant), Komunikasi_Politik

By looking at the table of determination of the equation above, determination of determination in path analysis is carried out by looking at the magnitude of the variance denoted by, the magnitude of is calculated by $1 - R^2$, it can be concluded: Variance for (the value of the arrow leading to Y) with a look at the table of the equation determination test, are: $= 1 - R^2 = 1 - 0.679 = 0.566$ or 56.60%. The correlation coefficient analysis of political communication and the effectiveness of development planning can be seen in the following table:

Table of Correlation Coefficient Analysis Results

Correlations

		Komunikasi_Politik	Musrenbang
Komunikasi_Politik	Pearson Correlation	1	,532 ^{**}
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	N	300	300
Musrenbang	Pearson Correlation	,532 ^{**}	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	300	300

******. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Political communication with the effectiveness of development planning is 0.788 and significance = 0.000. These results indicate that the relationship between political communication and the effectiveness of development planning is considered strong and

significant. The results of this study are following research conducted by (Auwalu, 2021) that in In developing countries, the need for sustainable development, in particular, requires a reoriented focus on effective communication strategies. Good communication strategies in developed and developed countries can be an important force for change. This indicates that political communication plays an important role psychologically in providing encouragement and influence so that people are motivated to carry out programs that the government will hold. This follows research (Muhingi, Paul and Bag-, 2015) that political communication plays an important role in sustainable development.

Conclusion

The village development process is a mechanism of government desire combined with community participation. This combination will determine the success of the development. The village development mechanism is a harmonious combination of community participation activities on the one hand and government activities on the other. In essence, village development is carried out by the community itself. At the same time, the government provides guidance, guidance, assistance, and supervision. Then the political role of the government in carrying out development can be said to have not been systematically patterned, where communication about development programs to the community, especially in managing village funds, does not reach the target. So that the implementation of development in the village seems rushed because village officials and village assistants have to prepare all the necessary documents, especially reports on the use of funds. The central government's format is sometimes difficult for village officials to understand. The village fund management process, from planning the APBS village budget to reporting the use of funds, is usually submitted by village officials, especially village heads to village assistants. In this case, village assistants must immediately prepare their reports on the progress of development implementation, both from physical and non-physical development in the village. Overlapping work and workloads is often a priority for the village, its officials, and its assistants. They do not prioritize how to use community participation in development, starting from the planning, implementation, evaluation, and reporting processes. Society remains the object of development.

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