

INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY' PARTICIPATION, MOTIVATION, BEHAVIOR AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN NORTH GOWA AND TORAJA REGENCIES, SOUTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The Rural Infrastructure Development Program (RIDP) is a government program that was held in all provinces in Indonesia from 2007 to the present to balance the development gap between rural and urban areas. This program aims to alleviate poverty in rural communities through rural infrastructure development. The success of the program depends largely on the level of participation of the village community in the location of the program based on aspects of community empowerment. This program is a community empowerment program in content that all activities are carried out by the community and accompanied by technical facilitators. The substance of the activity is in the community of villages so that the participation of the community will determine the achievement of the program. The program's objectives include increasing the capacity of the program management apparatus, transparency of knowledge in the village community, opening up the isolation between the villages in the marketing area and improving the economic value of rural communities. The objective of the study was to analyze the influence of Community participation, behavior, motivation and technical support on the RIDP achievement East Sulawesi. Research location in South Sulawesi Province. Which was determined in two of 23

regencies or cities in South Sulawesi, namely Gowa and North Toraja Regencies, with consideration of the two regencies having different ethnic groups and characters. Samples were determined based on the provisions of the SEM Method for four variables as many as 250 samples respondents. The analytical method used is Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) Partial Least square (PLS) Version 3.2.7. The results showed that Motivation had a significant effect on the achievement of the RIDP program, directly or through moderator variables. Variable participation did not influence directly to RIDP achievement, but that effect was magnified by both the moderator variables. All moderator variables affected the achievements of the RIDP program.

Key words: Achievement, Behavior, infrastructure, motivation, Participation, rural development

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1. INTRODUCTION

Infrastructure affects rural development through several ways, such as improved agricultural productivity, increased rural employment, and migration into urban sectors [1]. In Indonesia context, the Rural Infrastructure Development Program (RIDP) was launched since 2007, to the present to balance the development gap between rural and urban areas. The target of this program is to alleviate poverty in rural communities through rural infrastructure development. This program is a rural infrastructure development assistance program based on community empowerment, meaning that the program is in its entirety handled by village communities. Implemented to realize increased access for the poor, almost poor, and women towards basic rural infrastructure services based on community empowerment. With a participatory program model where the community can choose the desired infrastructure development program with predetermined funds and designed with a participatory model, the infrastructure to be built depends on the community's ability to choose the right infrastructure [2]. This program is considered to have a positive impact on rural infrastructure development. Therefore, this program is still ongoing and continuous improvements are being made.

The achievement of the RIDP was aim to support Government policies in alleviating poverty, especially in rural areas. The program was carried out with a focus on: (i) increasing community access to basic infrastructure services in rural settlements, (ii) improving community planning and development capacity and (iii) increasing the capacity of stakeholders in implementing development with the implementation of good governance.

The Community Direct Assistance Fund, which is channeled through RIDP, is a proposal given to the target villagers to finance efforts to improve the quality and access of basic infrastructure services to settlements and community economic development. The RIDP provides opportunities and encourages the emergence of the active role of the community, especially the poor and women to plan, implement, control and utilize and manage the stages of implementation of the activities themselves. With the support of the Regional Government as the development adviser in the region, it is hoped that this program can create a conducive and positive energy working atmosphere for all actors in organizing programs and realizing harmonization of rural infrastructure development program programs.

The target village community is the direct beneficiary of the rural infrastructure development program, so it is expected that their support and active role is expected during the implementation of the program. Communities are the main actors at each stage starting from the process of preparing, disseminating, planning, implementing and maintaining infrastructure buildings. The responsibility for managing the RIDP at the village level is carried out by Local Community Organizations, Chairmen of Utilizers and Executors and Village Cadres that are selected and determined by the community in village meetings. The community organization will carry out RIDP activities by referring to the established guidelines accompanied and guided by technical facilitators as well as empowerment facilitators.

Stages of Implementation of RIDP, as follows: stage of program socialization; Community Training Stage; The Infrastructure Type Determination Stage; Infrastructure Planning Phase; Physical Infrastructure Implementation Phase; and Post-Implementation / Operational and maintenance stages.

Based on the above stages, it can be explained how the community empowerment model must be implemented by the community through technical assistance and empowerment by the facilitator, as follows:

1. Program Socialization, is the initial stage of the RIDP implementation process, which is to provide and introduce this program to aid rural communities, which focus on the empowerment model that will be implemented in its implementation. So that the community is expected to be able to prepare themselves as the main actors who receive assistance from facilitators and other parties
2. The training program in the community aims to understand the programs that focus on administrative aspects and technical aspects that are able to be followed and understood by the community so that the process of the activity is ensured that the community is able to understand and implement empowerment activities accompanied by technical facilitators and empowerment.
3. Determination of Type of Infrastructure, as a community empowerment program, the main task of the activity is to determine the type of infrastructure as a priority scale that must be built to support program achievements. The community, together with village officials accompanied by technical facilitators and empowerment will formulate and determine the type of infrastructure. In general, although there are five basic infrastructures offered by the program, but over 70% of the village community determines the type of road infrastructure as a link between village isolation and the isolation between the potential of natural resources for the marketing area.
4. Infrastructure Planning, is the stage of maximum community involvement in accordance with the empowerment model, the determination of the type of infrastructure is followed by data of surveys and planning carried out by the community accompanied by technical facilitators. The consideration of technical planning is to adjust the amount of aid funds for the benefits of road construction, meaning that if the funds are ready to be able to achieve benefits only by land roads, it is decided to use the land road which is important to open access to potential natural resources in the village to be developed
5. Physical Implementation of Infrastructure, the implementation of physical infrastructure in the empowerment model, namely the community as a planner while also being a physical implementer, so that they are able to know the technicalities of doing physical infrastructure work. Besides that the local material is expected to be taken / bought by the community to the owner of the material in the location / village. The workforce is expected to be entirely local

people who are accompanied by technical facilitators. Thus the village community in addition to obtaining physical infrastructure, the community can involve themselves in work and receive wages including local materials purchased at the local community.

6. Physical maintenance of infrastructure after delivery in the context of its operation, the utilization and maintenance community organizations will handle infrastructure operations including carrying out maintenance for sustainable use in the long term. Referring to the explanation of the stages of program activities by the community, the program's achievements focused on how the character of the community in terms of motivation, participation and behavior supported by technical facilitators and empowerment was able to realize program achievements, including transforming knowledge to the community managing infrastructure, being able to increase institutional capacity / village, sub-regency and regency officials in managing the program, increasing the economic value of the community by opening the isolation between the potential of the village to access marketing access to other more comprehensive funds.

1.1. The Concept of Rural Infrastructure Development

In order to support poverty reduction efforts in rural areas, the Ministry of Public Works through the Directorate General of Human Settlements has carried out various programs, including: Compensation Reduction Program for Oil-Fuel in the field of Rural Infrastructure in 2005, Rural Infrastructure Support (RIS) in 2006 and the RIDP which began in 2007 until now. The RIDP is a community empowerment-based program under the independent scheme umbrella, whose component activities include facilitation and community mobilization so as to be able to identify problems of availability and access to basic infrastructure, develop plans and implement basic infrastructure development. In its implementation, RIDP continues to improve the capacity and role of the community and stakeholders in the implementation of the program. These things are done through:

- Increased awareness and awareness of the importance of availability and access to basic infrastructure at all levels of actors;
- Increased active community participation in the implementation of the program, especially the participation of women and the poor, especially in the decision-making process;
- Capacity building for organizers through training that is integrated in the system of program implementation;
- Improving the quality of work, through monitoring performance to be carried out in stages from the central, provincial, regency, to the village level;
- Performance appraisal associated with the system, awards, and sanctions for program organizers, from the provincial, regency, and village levels; and;
- Strengthening the mechanism and implementation of handling public complaints.

With these efforts, it is expected to encourage optimal community involvement in all stages of activities, starting from community organizing, preparation of program plans, determination of types of rural infrastructure development activities, and management plans. Besides that, by increasing the capacity of other stakeholders, it is expected that there will be an acceleration of the process of community independence and the realization of the synergy of various development actors in the context of poverty alleviation in rural areas. Purpose: as an effort to reduce poverty and strengthen the implementation of good governance. Objective: to realize increased access of the poor, almost poor, and women, including minorities to basic

rural infrastructure services, based on a community empowerment approach and improved governance.

1.2. Program Component

Strengthening Community Planning Capacity. This program will support and enhance the ability of the community to prioritize, plan, implement, manage and monitor the implementation of basic infrastructure development. Strengthening is carried out through: (i) positioning the community as the determinant / policy maker and main actor of development, (ii) prioritizing universal values and local culture and wisdom in implementing the stages of activities, in accordance with social, cultural and geographical characteristics.

Specifically, the things that will be done are as follows: Enhancing community capacity through mentoring Local Community Organizations (CSOs), Community Utilization and Maintenance Groups (KPP) and Village Cadres; Community assistance by Community Facilitators; Strengthening the capacity of local governments (provinces, regencies, sub-regencies and villages) in implementing participatory development based on community empowerment. The regional government is expected to be able to maintain the sustainability of the planning and implementation processes of participatory development obtained from the program.

Service Improvement and Provision of Village Infrastructure. Through Community Direct Assistance (CDA). The CDA funds are channeled directly to the target villages to support the implementation of the development plan in accordance with the CDA determined by the community. It is a stimulant fund of self-reliance given to community groups to finance part of the planned activities prepared by the community. The community can agree whether the CDA is used to finance one type of activity or more in line with the assessment of the priorities and decisions of the village meeting.

Capacity Building for Program Implementation and Control Increasing and strengthening the capacity of program implementation is carried out from the central, provincial and regency levels, with activities including: Assistance by management consultants to support the Central Implementation Team, Provincial Implementation Team and Regency Implementation Teams and Work Units at each level. Consultant assistance will include technical assistance, management and capacity building support in program planning, management and coordination; implementation of complaint handling; technical design and quality of construction; financial management and accounting, as well as institutional training and human resource development. Mentoring also includes capacity building for monitoring and evaluation. Increased implementation of controls by providing space for all levels of society including NGOs in conducting monitoring and evaluation, which is carried out as part of the coordination team at the provincial or regency level, as well as an independent party. Control and monitoring are carried out by referring to the implementation guidelines.

1.3. Principles and Approaches

The principles of implementing RIDP are:

- Acceptable, the selection of activities is carried out based on village meetings so that they can be widely accepted by the community (acceptable). This principle applies from the time the selection of the location of infrastructure development, determination of technical specifications, determination of the mechanism of procurement and implementation of activities, including the establishment of mechanisms for the use and maintenance.

- Transparency, the implementation of activities carried out together with the community openly and known by all elements of the community (transparent). Transparency includes the dissemination of information on program implementation accurately and easily accessible to the public.
- Accountable, the implementation of activities carried out by the community must be accountable, in terms of the accuracy of the target, time, financing, and quality of work.
- Continuously, the implementation of activities can provide benefits to the community in a sustainable manner which is marked by the plan of utilization, maintenance and management of infrastructure built independently by the community.

The RIDP's approach is as follows:

- Community Empowerment, meaning that the entire process of implementing activities (preparation, planning, implementation, control and maintenance stages) involves the active role of the community.
- Alignment to the poor means that the orientation of activities both in the process and in the use of results is sought to have a direct impact on the poor.
- Autonomy and decentralization, meaning local governments and communities are fully responsible for the implementation of the program and the sustainability of infrastructure is built.
- Participatory, meaning that the community, especially the poor, women and minority groups, are given the opportunity to be actively involved starting from the planning, implementation, supervision, maintenance and utilization processes.
- Self-reliance, meaning that community independence is a major factor in the successful implementation of RIDP activities.
- Integration of development programs, meaning that programs planned and implemented can synergize with other rural development programs.
- Strengthening Institutional Capacity, meaning that the implementation of activities is sought to encourage the realization of the independence of local governments, community organizations, and other stakeholders in the implementation of participatory development, especially in handling the problem of poverty.
- Gender equality and justice, meaning that the implementation of activities encourages the realization of equality between men and women at each stage of their activities and uses.

1.4. Motivation

Humans in principle are inseparable from the need factor, the need factor is one of the driving forces or drivers of someone to carry out an activity. Thus, someone who fulfilled their needs in sufficient intensity then someone will do the maximum activity. Fulfillment of needs is always based on motive factors to fulfill them. Thus, motivation is used to describe a situation in a person that is sourced from the result of factors of need. Motivation as the driving force of someone within the scope of the organization to want and be willing to mobilize capabilities as a form of expertise or skill, energy and time to carry out various activities as their duties and responsibilities to fulfill their obligations, in order to achieve determined organizational goals previous [3]. The term motivation comes from the Latin word "movere" which is interpreted as encouragement or moving. Motivation in management aspects is

intended for human resources in general and staff or subordinate staff in particular. Motivation discusses how to direct the abilities and potential of subordinates, so they want to work together productively, who will be able to achieve and realize the goals set [4]. Whereas according to Flippo motivation defined as a skill to direct employees and organizations so that they want to move successfully, so that the desires of employees and organizations can achieve goals [5]. According to Mathis and Jackson, motivation is the emergence of desire on someone internally which results in the person acting [6].

1.5. Participation

Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 5 of 2007 states that participation is a form of active participation and involvement of the community in the development planning process. Participation is a form of mental and emotional involvement of a person in a group situation that encourages them to support the achievement of the group's goals and take responsibility for the group [7]. Participation is defined as the involvement of every citizen who has the right to make decisions, both directly and through the intermediation of legitimate institutions that represent their interests, so that public participation as freedom of speech and participation is constructive [8]. Community participation is participation as community participation in the process of identifying problems and potential that exist in the community, selection and decision making about alternative solutions to deal with problems, implementing efforts to overcome problems, and community involvement in the process of evaluating any changes that occur [9].

There are several forms of participation that can be given by the community in a development program, the form of participation can be grouped into 2 types, namely the form of participation given in tangible form (form) and also the form of participation given in an unreal (abstract) form. Real forms of participation such as money, property, labor, while non-tangible forms of participation are ideas participation, decision making and representative participation.

Participation may divide into 2 (two types) based on the way of involvement. First, direct participation occurs when individuals display certain activities in the process of participation. This participation occurs when everyone can submit a view, discussing the subject matter of submitting an objection to the wishes of others or of his words. Second, indirect participation can be realized when individuals delegate their participation rights [10]. According to Cohen and Uphoff, differentiating forms of participation into four types namely: participation in decision making, participation in implementation, participation in utilization, participation in the implementation of the evaluation [11].

1.6. Behavior

Behavior as one aspect of culture and then culture has a strong influence on this attitude of behavior, it also gives a formula that behavior as a person's perception or reaction to external stimuli or stimuli [12,13]. Furthermore Myers, states that behavior is an attitude that is expressed. Behaviors with interacting attitudes affect each other [14].

Human behavior can be divided into two parts, namely natural behavior and operant behavior (operant behavior). The natural behavior occurs by reflexes and instincts are behaviors that humans carry from birth. While the operand behavior is behavior that is formed through the learning process, and is referred to as psychological behavior [13]. The formation of behavior is needed to control human behavior as expected, including: 1) Conditional or habitual behavior formation, which is the formation of behavior by conditioning or getting used to behaving as expected; 2) Formation of behavior with insight, is the formation of

behavior carried out by means of learning accompanied by providing understanding; 3) Formation of behavior by model for example, is the formation of behavior by utilizing models or examples and usually based on existing forms of behavior [15]. Behavior as one aspect that becomes a study variable on non-technical aspects. This non-technical variable is quite influential enough to include the community involved in taking part in the achievement of the infrastructure development program, even though it is very much determined by the environment in which a person or community lives.

1.7. Technical Support

Understanding of Engineering according to experts, interpreted as follows:

- According to Ludwig Von Bartalanfy, the technique is a set of interrelated elements in an interrelationship between these elements with the environment.
- According to Anatol Rapoport, techniques are a collection of entities and devices of relations with one another.
- According to L. Ackoff, technique is any conceptual or physical unit consisting of parts in an interdependent state.
- According to L. James Haverly, techniques are logical and rational procedures for designing a series of components that relate to one another with the intent to function as a unit in an effort to achieve a predetermined goal.
- According to John Mc Manama Engineering is a conceptual structure that is composed of interconnected functions that work as an organic unit to achieve a desired outcome.

1.8. Achievements

Achievement of goals is known as performance (work performance) which is defined as work results in quality and quantity achieved by an employee in carrying out his duties in accordance with the responsibilities given to him [16]. The level of success of a performance includes quantitative and qualitative aspects. Whereas, according to Siswanto performance is an achievement achieved by someone in carrying out the tasks and work given to him [17]. Definition of performance according to Moehariono is a description of the level of achievement of the implementation of an activity program or policy in realizing the goals, objectives, vision and mission of the organization as outlined in the strategic planning of an organization [18]. Rivai gives an understanding that performance or work performance is the result or the level of success of a person as a whole during a certain period in carrying out tasks compared to various possibilities, such as standard work results, targets or predetermined criteria first and agreed together [17]. Understanding of performance according to Stephen Robbins which is translated by Harbani Pasolong "Performance is the result of evaluation of the work done by employees compared to previously predetermined criteria" [19].

Performance is a condition that is related to the success of the organization in carrying out its mission that can be measured from the level of productivity, service quality, responsiveness, responsibility, and accountability [20]. The objective of the study was to analyze the influence of population, accessibility, infrastructure and community behavior on the problems in the city representing of environmental risk on land use change in Makassar City. The objective of the study was to analyze the influence of Community participation, behavior, motivation and technical support on the RIDP achievement East Sulawesi.

2. METHOD

2.1. Research design

The research approach used in this study, based on the type of data is a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is research that aims to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects holistically, and by way of descriptions in the form of words and languages, in a specific context natural and using various scientific methods [21].

The type of approach of this research is descriptive. Descriptive research is a study that describes the current problem solving based on data. This approach aims to obtain information related to the extent of non-technical aspects, including worker motivation, community participation, community behavior, and technical support for the achievement of RIDP objectives. From the sampling aspect, this research includes survey research which is generally carried out to take a generalization from in-depth observations, but the generalizations made can be more accurate if a representative sample is used [22]. While from its nature, the design of this study is descriptive and correlational.

It can be concluded that in terms of aspects of methodology, this research is a descriptive qualitative analysis. The type can be in the form of survey research when viewed from the data collection technique, and the type of correlational research if viewed from the aspect of data analysis techniques. The respondents in this study were people in general in the research area who were predicted to have an understanding of the five research variables, so that it was aimed at workers for motivation, participation and behavior variables and technical support aimed at the community in general. Questionnaires are answers to community perceptions of 5 (five) variables.

2.2. Population and Samples

The population in the study were people in two regencies in South Sulawesi province. Based on the data retrieval plan, it was in two regencies that have different ethnicities and characters. South Sulawesi Province consists of 24 regencies and cities with three ethnic groups, namely Buginese, Makassarese and Toraja Ethnicities. In terms of the population of South Sulawesi has a population of 8,771,970 people, the location of this study was represented by two regencies, namely: Gowa Regency as a Makassarese and Buginese ethnic groups, while Tana Toraja Regency representing the Toraja ethnicity, the reason for the provision was the aspect of ethnic character that can represent the province of South Sulawesi. So that the study population in the two regencies amounted to; 760,670 inhabitants of Gowa regency and 462,619 people in Toraja regencies. Based on the provisions of the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method which will be a method of discussion, that the number of samples for 4 variables can be taken at least 200 respondents, and the number of variables as many as 5 variables, the number of respondents taken at least 250 respondents. The number of respondents conducted through data surveys in the implementation of this study were 250 respondents.

2.3. Data analysis

Data analysis used in inferential statistical methods in this study was partial least square (PLS). The PLS had several advantages compared to other analysis tools: (1) can analyze complex models, (2) data does not need normal distribution, (3) can use small samples and (4) can handle missing value. This study analyzed primary data collected through questionnaires using the survey method. The questionnaire of this study consisted of questions about four variables or constructs measured by a number of indicators. Each respondent was asked to

convey his perception of the indicators of these variables by selecting one number from scale 1. up to 5. Therefore, every construct needs to be tested for validity and reliability.

The final stage of the analysis in this study was testing the hypothesis. The analytical tool used to test the hypothesis was Smart Partial Least Square (SmartPLS) software version 3.2.7. The reason for using Partial Least Square (PLS) was that there are several research hypotheses that did not yet have a solid theoretical foundation. Another reason is that PLS was able to analyze constructs with indicators reflective and formative [23]. The PLS is a powerful analytical method, because it was not based on many assumptions, data did not have to be normally distributed, while samples did not have to be large, and might explain the relationship between latent variables [24].

The use of PLS as an analysis method requires several steps in structural equation modeling. The PLS steps can be explained as follows:

- Designing a structural model (inner model) that was designing relationships between variables (constructs) based on the research hypothesis.
- Designing a measurement model (outer model) that was designing the relationship between latent variables and indicators. This study uses formative indicators.
- Constructing the path diagram.
- At this stage a path diagram was made that describes the relationship between latent variables (constructs) both exogenous and endogenous.
- Convert the path diagram into the equation system. Equation system that showed the relationship between latent variables (inner model) and the relationship of indicators to variables (outer model).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To evaluate the research model, this study used a PLS SEM model and processed with SmartPL Conversion 3.2.7. The hypothesis was tested through two stages, namely testing the outer model and testing the inner model. The purpose of testing the outer model was to determine the value of the latent variable correlation, cross loadings, validity and construct reliability and R Square (R²). While the inner model testing aimed to determine the value of path coefficient, inner T-statistical model, and the total effect value that shows the level of variation in changes in the independent variable on the dependent variable [25].

3.1. Linearity Assumption Check

The first step in the PLS SEM model was to test linearity assumptions. The relationship between variables in this analysis was linear. Testing the assumption of linearity test was done using test of linearity. The assumption of linearity in path analysis was only related to structural equation modeling and was not related to hypothesis testing, namely the relationship between variables in the structural model was linear. This meant that the increase or decrease in variation in the criteria was followed consistently by an increase or decrease in the variation in the criteria for the predictor so that the relationship will form a straight or linear line. The results of linearity explained that all paths meet the linearity assumption that the results of the F test in the linearity section are significant ($p < 0.05$). There was a result of a supporting test in the other part, deviation from linearity which aims to test whether the linearity that was fulfilled was also supported by the low compatibility of the model for non-linear relationships. If the deviation from linearity test results were not significant ($p > 0.05$), the relationship between the two variables was indeed linear. However, if the deviation from linearity test results were significant ($p < 0.05$), then the relationship between the two variables can be linear and also not linear. So that this linearity assumption was fulfilled if the

linearity test results were significant. This analysis provided the conclusion that linearity requirements have been fulfilled in all paths in the hypothesis model. On the results of the linearity test the results of the F test were significant ($p < 0.05$) (Table 1).

Table 1. Linearity Assumption Check

Correlation	Linearity		Note
	F	p	
Participation ==> Behavior	85.089	0.000	Linear
Motivation ==> Behavior	226.531	0.000	Linear
Participation ==> Technical support	325.310	0.000	Linear
Motivation ==> Technical support	483.983	0.000	Linear
Behavior ==> Technical support	325.603	0.000	Linear
Participation ==> Achievement	179.543	0.000	Linear
Motivation ==> Achievement	381.166	0.000	Linear
Behavior ==> Achievement	372.053	0.000	Linear
Technical support ==> Achievement	486.493	0.000	Linear

3.2. Construction Validity and Reliability

Examination of validity and construct reliability in formative relationships was done by a number of different ways with latent variables that were reflective. In latent constructs with reflective relationships this test was conducted to assess convergent validity, discriminant validity, and reliability. A model had convergent validity if the outer loading value is > 0.7 , communality > 0.5 , and average variance extracted (AVE) > 0.5 [24]. Whereas in the formative relationship, indications in assessing items were based on the test results of the significance of the outer weight coefficient and the value of the variance inflation factor (VIF). All indicators remained to be used in measuring latent constructs even though the coefficient was tested insignificantly provided that there was no high multicollinear problem ($VIF > 5$). The participation variable was measured formatively by 5 indicators. All coefficients were positive and tested significant ($p < 0.05$). Strong indicator coefficients include interests ($X1.3 = 0.349$), and sensitivity ($X1.2 = 0.377$). the VIF values in the ranged of 1,297 - 1,770 explain that between the indicators of participation there was no high multicollinear problem. Motivational variables were measured formatively by 5 indicators. Most coefficients were positive and tested significant ($p < 0.05$). the VIF values in the ranged of 1,385 - 1,764 explain that among the motivational indicators there was no high multicollinear problem. Two large coefficients were in the material indicator ($X2.1 = 0.322$) and willingness ($X2.4 = 0.326$). Community behavior variables were measured formatively by 5 indicators. All coefficients were positive and tested significant ($p < 0.05$). The indicator coefficients that were of great value include experience ($X3.3 = 0.338$) and culture ($X3.1 = 0.468$). VIF values in the range of 1.334 - 1.563 explain that between behavioral indicators there was no high multicollinear problem. Variables of community technical support were measured formatively by 5 indicators. All coefficients were positive and most were tested significant ($p < 0.05$). Significant value coefficients of indicators for community technical support include socialization ($X4.1$) and training ($X4.3$). The VIF value in the range 1,220 - 1,699 explained that between indicators there was no high multicollinear problem (Table 2).

Table 2. Loading Factor and VIF Value

Variabel	Indicator	Outer Weight	VIF
Participation	X1.1	0.154	1.438
	X1.2	0.377	1.671
	X1.3	0.349	1.770
	X1.4	0.243	1.524
	X1.5	0.204	1.297
Motivation	X2.1	0.322	1.522
	X2.2	0.308	1.764
	X2.3	0.101	1.385
	X2.4	0.326	1.389
	X2.5	0.276	1.560
Behavior	X3.1	0.468	1.563
	X3.2	0.222	1.283
	X3.3	0.338	1.442
	X3.4	0.126	1.334
	X3.5	0.204	1.371
Technical support	X4.1	0.435	1.611
	X4.2	0.083	1.266
	X4.3	0.537	1.364
	X4.4	0.191	1.699
	X4.5	0.146	1.220
Achievement Program RIDP	Y.1	0.223	1.207
	Y.2	0.404	1.397
	Y.3	0.012	1.669
	Y.4	0.346	1.907
	Y.5	0.139	1.571
	Y.6	-0.027	1.667
	Y.7	0.352	1.444

The RIDP program achievement variable was measured formatively by 7 indicators. Almost all coefficients were positive and most were tested significant ($p < 0.05$). Significant indicator coefficients on RIDP program achievements include knowledge transformation (Y.1 = 0.223), capacity building (Y.2 = 0.404), reducing gap (Y.4 = 0.346) and maximizing the value of aid capital (Y.4 = 0.352) VIF values in the range of 1.207 - 1.907 explain that between indicators there was no high multicollinear problem. The biggest coefficient was in indicator Y.2, namely the achievement of the RIDP program in the form of capacity building.

3.3. Latent Variable Correlation Matrix

The five variables in the model had a positive correlation coefficient with a range of 0.536 to 0.776. The correlation coefficient on the relationship between variables was significant, because the critical value of the correlation coefficient at a sample size of 250 was 0.105. The following table was a correlation matrix between variables (Table 3).

Table 3. Inter-variable Correlation Matrix

Construct	Participation	Motivation	Behavior	Technical support	Achievement
Participation	1.000				
Motivation	0.699	1.000			
Behavior	0.706	0.791	1.000		
Technical support	0.698	0.730	0.796	1.000	
Achievement	0.476	0.643	0.677	0.655	1.000

The correlation coefficient between participation and motivation towards the achievement of the RIDP program was 0.476 and 0.643 explains the existence of a positive correlation in these three variables. The achievements of the RIDP program tend to be higher if participatory was high and had strong motivation. The coefficient on the achievement of the RIDP program explained by the other two variables was quite high, which was 0.677 from the behavior and 0.655 from the technical support. In the hypothesis model, behavior and technical support were mediators on the relationship of participation and motivation towards

the achievements of the RIDP program. The alleged behavior and technical support as a mediator were quite strong, because the correlation coefficient between participation and motivation for these two variables ranges from 0.698 - 0.791.

3.4. Hypothesis Model

In the hypothetical model, behavioral mediation and technical support had been added. Assessing the results of testing the structural model (inner model) can be seen in R-square (R²) in each endogenous construct (behavior and technical support), value of path coefficient, t and p for each interconnected path relationship. The path coefficient value and t value for each path will be explained in the sub discussion of the results of hypothesis testing. The R² values are used to measure the level of variation in endogenous variables explained by a number of influencing variables [25]. The higher the value of R² means the better the prediction model of the proposed model.

In the hypothetical model, the results of the path coefficient test that passes behavior and technical support to the achievements of the RIDP program were interested because it was specifically related strongly to the notion that behavior and technical support were mediating variables. The path coefficient on the direct relationship of participation and motivation towards the RIDP program achievement was decreased to -0.162 and 0.2666. This can be explained because the contribution to the achievement of the RIDP program that was based on behavior and technical support was stronger (Figure 1).

Hypothesis models were calculated using Smart PLS version 3.2.7 to determine the significance of path coefficients that exist in the model or the significance of hypothesis support [24,25].

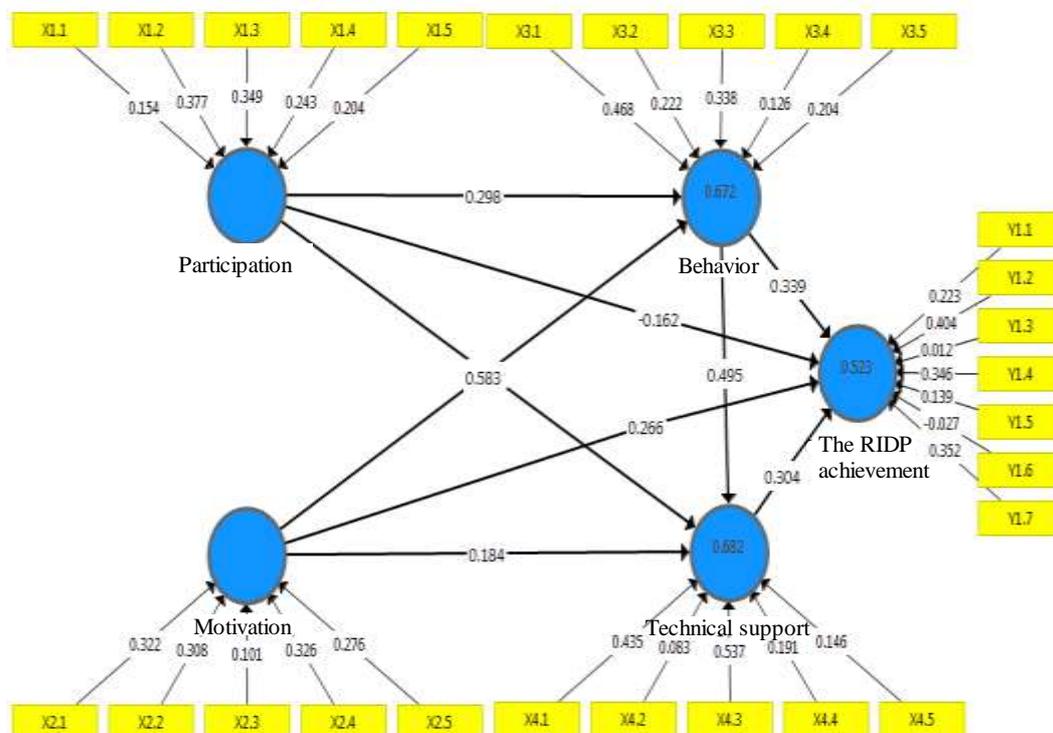


Figure 1. Hypothetic model

The path coefficient was significant if p was less than 0.05, a summary of the results of inner models was explained in Figure 2 and Table 4.

Table 4. Results of the Path Coefficient Test in the Inner Model

Correlation	Path coef.	Standard Deviation	P
Participation -> Behavior	0.298	0.064	0.000
Motivation -> Behavior	0.583	0.059	0.000
Participation -> Technical support	0.220	0.074	0.003
Motivation -> Technical support	0.184	0.076	0.016
Behavior -> Technical support	0.495	0.086	0.000
Participation -> RIDP achievement	-0.162	0.085	0.058
Motivation -> RIDP achievement	0.266	0.104	0.011
Behavior -> RIDP achievement	0.339	0.136	0.013
Technical support -> RIDP achievement	0.304	0.106	0.004

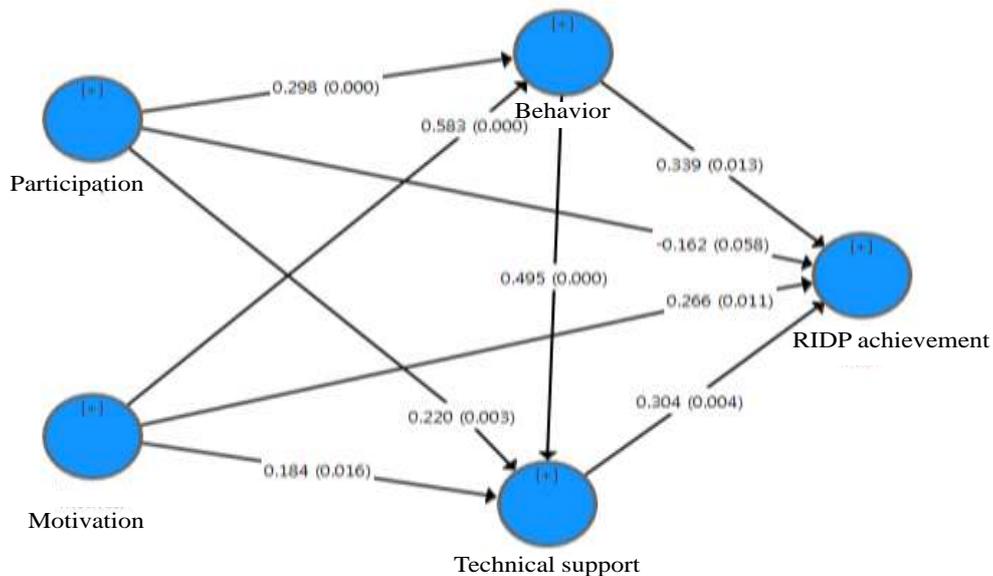


Figure 2 Result of Inner Model test

The interpretation of the tables and images explained the relationships between variables as follows. Participation in behavior had a coefficient with a positive direction. The results of calculations showed that the path coefficient was 0.298 with a t-statistic of 4.633 ($p < 0.05$) giving a decision that aspects of participation have a significant effect on behavior. Motivation towards behavior had a coefficient with a positive direction. The calculation results showed that the path coefficient was 0.583 with a t-statistic of 9.812 ($p < 0.05$) giving a decision that motivation had a significant effect on people's behavior. Strong motivation will more easily improve behavior. Participation in community technical support had a coefficient with a positive direction. The results of calculations showed that the path coefficient was 0.220 with a t-statistic of 2.988 ($p < 0.05$) giving a decision that participation had a significant effect on community technical support. The greater participation will lead to stronger community technical support. Motivation towards technical support in the community had a coefficient with a positive direction. The calculation results showed that the path coefficient was 0.184 with t-statistics of 2.017 ($p < 0.05$) giving a decision that motivation had a significant effect on technical support. Behavior towards technical support in the community had a coefficient with a positive direction. The calculation results showed that the path coefficient was 0.495 with a t-statistic of 5.761 ($p < 0.05$) giving a decision that behavior had a significant effect on technical support. Good behavior will increase technical support. Participation in the achievements of the RIDP program had a coefficient with a negative direction. The calculation results showed that the path coefficient was -0.162 with t-statistics

of 1.897 ($p > 0.05$) giving a decision that participation had no significant effect on the achievements of the RIDP program. This insignificant coefficient test results give the meaning that the direction of the influence of negative influences on the results of this analysis cannot be generalized. With another meaning the level of participation cannot directly explain the level of achievement of the RIDP program. Motivation towards the achievement of the RIDP program had a coefficient with a positive direction. The calculation results showed that the path coefficient was 0.266 with t-statistics of 2.547 ($p < 0.05$) giving a decision that motivation had a significant effect on the achievement of the RIDP program. Community behavior towards the achievements of the RIDP program had a coefficient with a positive direction. The calculation results showed that the path coefficient was 0.339 with a t-statistic of 2.483 ($p < 0.05$) giving a decision that behavior had a significant effect on the achievement of the RIDP program. Community technical support for the achievements of the RIDP program had a coefficient with a positive direction. The calculation results showed that the path coefficient was 0.304 with t-statistics of 2.860 ($p < 0.05$) giving a decision that community technical support had a significant effect on the achievement of the RIDP program.

3.5. Discussion

The results of hypothesis testing explained that there was one insignificant path coefficient. In this section further analysis will be conducted as an evaluation model in order to find a simpler structural model that had a level of compatibility of models. In this model a number of paths with insignificant coefficients was eliminated, namely in the direct relationship of participation to the achievement of the RIDP program. Evaluation of this model produced a simpler relationship structure that had a relationship path with all the coefficients tested significant ($p < 0.05$). The suitability of the model (Rm2) in this evaluation model was 95.0%, the value of which was not different from the hypothesis model. The results of the hypothesis model and path coefficient test of the evaluation model were described in Figures 3 and 4.

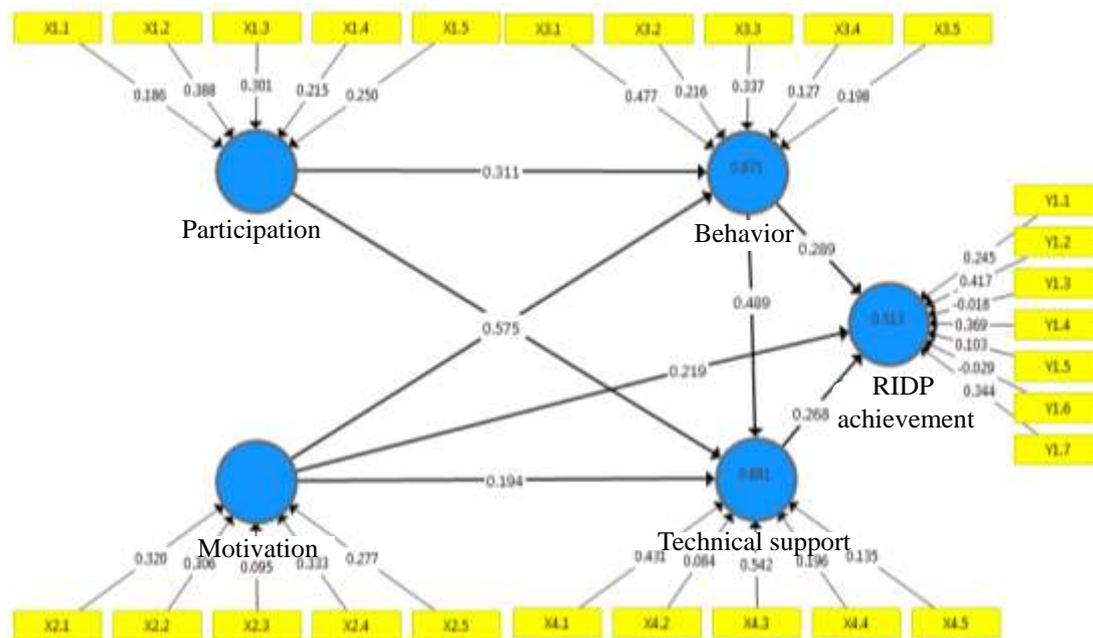


Figure 3. Evaluation model result

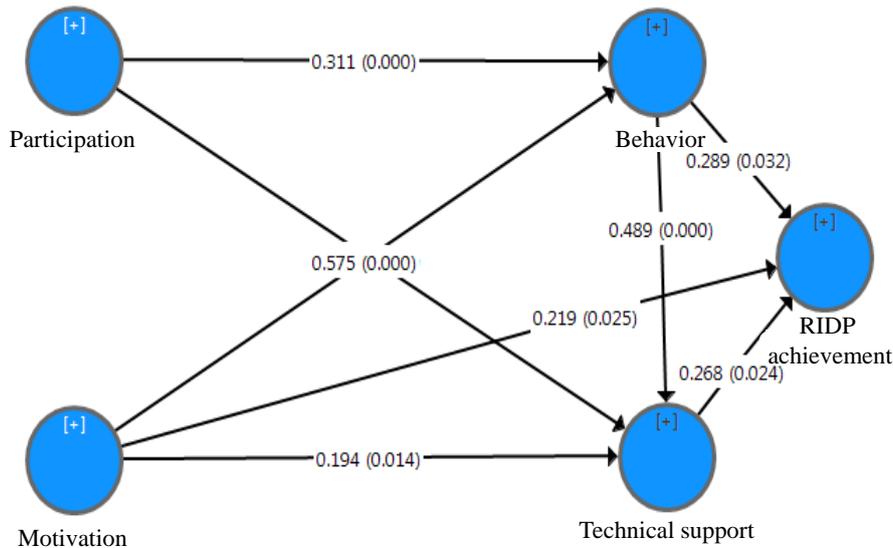


Figure 4. Results of the Bootstrapping Evaluation Model

This study showed that the independent variables have effect to RIDP achievement through moderator variables, among the two moderator variables, behavior had a stronger effect than technical support. Variable participation did not directly influence RIDP achievement, but that effect was enlarged by the existing moderator variable.

Other study showed that infrastructure development was important specially to improve the small manufacturing industry. However, other community attributes such as the overall attitude of the community towards the changes and strengths that underlie new companies were more important [26]. Other research showed that rural development programs through the Broadband Pilot Loan Program have substantial positive impact on employment, annual payroll, and number companies in the recipient community [27]. Through different mechanisms research in Africa showed that the incentive system includes the provision of mobilization funds for the project; pool of plants for rural contractors; special allowances for project item rates; and giving letters of credit to secure loans for projects [28]. In other fields, for example in managing waste management, for example, the role of the infrastructure and motivation of workers was very important [29]. For this reason, the role of stakeholders including the participation of the government and the community was very much needed to support the implementation of development policies. In general, community participation starts from household scale and community groups [30]. Activities in management that involve community groups were formed by the willingness, solidarity, trust and sensitivity of members. This was a form of community behavior through experience and infrastructure [31]. Furthermore, development in rural areas such as roads was needed to increase the public willingness, develop infrastructure and facilities; conduct conservation programs in the area; create vertical and horizontal job vacancy [32].

4. CONCLUSION

As a conclusion from the results of the discussion through structured modeling equations or Structural Equation Modeling Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS), as follows: Motivation had a significant effect on the achievement of the RIDP program, directly or through moderator variables. Variable participation did not influence directly to RIDP achievement, but that effect was magnified by both the moderator variables. All moderator variables affected the achievements of the RIDP program.

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