

IMPLEMENTATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN MERANTI ISLANDS DISTRICT

Deni Muhammad Wahyu¹, Mustiqowati Ummul F.²

^{1,2}, Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Corresponding Author Email: denimuhammadwahyu@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

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This study aims to determine the implementation of development and the impact on development carried out by the government of the Meranti Islands Regency. This research is descriptive with a qualitative explanation. Data collection techniques were obtained through interviews, observation, and documentation. Data collection techniques included data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. There were eight key informants, namely the Head of the Development Planning Agency at Sub-National, two general administration subdivisions, and five people from the Meranti Islands Regency. The results of this study indicate that the implementation and impact of the development carried out in Meranti Islands Regency have not optimally provided welfare to the people of Meranti Islands Regency. It is necessary to carry out various efforts, from prevention to supervision, in every development process carried out in the Meranti Islands Regency.

INTRODUCTION

The underdevelopment of rural areas in this country is still a big problem that has not been resolved. Rural areas inland are very different in terms of development. If we talk about development issues, we cannot be separated from infrastructure development, which, in general, means that infrastructure development is a necessary condition for development. Infrastructure development is a vital aspect of accelerating the national development process. Infrastructure also plays an essential role as one of the driving wheels of economic growth. If an area has good infrastructure, it can be ensured that the site has a solid financial condition. On the other hand, if an area has relatively poor infrastructure, its financial situation tends not to be so good because the economic growth of a region is greatly influenced by infrastructure development itself.

Development is an effort to change the process towards a better direction in society and improve the welfare of a just and prosperous society. Regional development is part of national development. Regional development essentially requires harmony between regional development and sectoral development by seeking synchronization of growth rates between regions. To improve regional regulations, especially in the analysis of equitable regional development based on the principle of the broadest possible autonomy, the government issued Law

No. 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, which in Article 23 is emphasized as follows: "The Head of the Regional Work Unit who is responsible for implementing the tasks and functions of development planning in the Provincial, Regency, or City Region is the head of the Development Planning Agency at Sub-National, from now on referred to as the Head of the Development Planning Agency at Sub-National.

Article 4 The Development Planning Agency's Sub-National duties include carrying out the preparation of regional development planning, implementing regional development planning, controlling, monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of regional development planning, as well as carrying out research and development tasks. Article 5 To carry out the functions as intended in Article 4, The Development Planning Agency at Sub-National has the following functions:

1. preparation of technical policies in accordance with the scope and tasks;
2. implementation of technical support tasks in accordance with the scope of duties;
3. Monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the implementation of technical support tasks in accordance with the scope of duties;
4. Technical guidance for the implementation of supporting functions for regional government affairs in accordance with the scope of their duties;

5. Implementation of agency administration in accordance with the scope of its duties;
6. Development of UPT and functional positions; and
7. Implementation of other functions assigned by the Regent in accordance with his field of duties

Carrying out development is not an easy job; on the contrary, it is a cumbersome and challenging job. Therefore, it requires energy and thoughts that are truly capable and in accordance with the duties and authority they are responsible for and people who have dedication, honesty, and responsibility for carrying out the duties and charges carried out by each regional government administrator or at the center. Bearing in mind that physical development in the Meranti Islands Regency government area is felt to have not been optimal and evenly distributed, as is the case with road construction, until 2015, the length of roads in Meranti Islands Regency was 931.2 km, as seen in Table 1.1 below:

Table 1. 1: Road Length According to Surface in 2015

No	Surface	Length (km)	Percentage (%)
1	Asphalt	32,2	3,57
2	Gravel	30,6	3,39
3	Concrete	249,39	27,63
4	Land	590,31	65,41
Amount		931,2	100

Source: Meranti Islands in Figures 2015

Table 1. 2: Condition of Existing Basic Infrastructure

Infrastruc ture	Port	Energy and electricit y	Telecom municatio ns	Raw water source
Self-help production roads (still in poor condition)	Not yet available export/im port ports	The supply of electricity is still minimal, generally sourced from diesel power plants (generators)	Communi cation networks are still tricky to access due to their isolated position.	Raw water sources used for sago treatment are channel water (canals), river water, swamp/peat water, and boreholes.
Self-help channels (simple channels)	Does not yet have a sago loading and unloading port	Unutilized sago waste becomes a potential renewable energy source.		There is no clean water source in every sago refinery area.
The valve door is still limited.				
Not yet Built Blocking Canal at				

400 Points				
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Source: Meranti Islands district government in 2020

Tabel 1.3: Infrastruktur Dasar

Infrastr ucture	Port	Energy and Electricity	Telecommu nications	Raw water source
32.9 km of producti on roads	Constructio n of export/impo rt ports	Expansion of PLN's electricity network to sago production centers	Constructio n of BTS towers in remote areas	Construction of clean water facilities
Channel normali zation	Constructi on of ports in every sago productio n center	The need for support for sago waste treatment technolog y		
Constru ction of 27 valve doors				
Constru ction of canal blockin g at 400 points.				

Source: Meranti Islands district government in 2022

Based on the data in the 2021 Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget., which has been approved, and the inventory list of nominal amounts approved by the Meranti Islands Regency Parliament Budget Agency, from the Pure the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget., it is IDR 1,139,838,836,666 trillion. Meanwhile, regional spending also increased by IDR 43,921,180,395 billion from the pure Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. of IDR 1,179,864,127,739 trillion. The Meranti Islands Regency area is geographically an archipelagic region. This geographical condition requires a wholly integrated infrastructure and connecting facilities so that it can join the archipelago as a whole. Meranti Islands Regency was formed based on Meranti Islands Regent Regulation Number 03 of 2009 concerning the organizational structure, position, and primary duties of regional development planning bodies, inspectorates, and regional technical institutions. The Meranti Islands Regency Regional Development Planning Deliberation has a legal basis and objectives, namely:

1. Law Number 34 of 2000 concerning Amendments to Law Number 18 of 1997 concerning Regional Taxes and Regional Levies;
2. Law Number 17 of 2003 concerning State Finance;
3. Law Number 15 of 2004 concerning Examination of State Financial Management and Responsibility;
4. Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System;
5. Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government;

6. Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning the financial balance between the central government and regional governments;
7. Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan 2005–2025;
8. Presidential Regulation Number 2010 concerning the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2010–2015;
9. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 25 of 2009 concerning Guidelines for Preparing Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budgets for Fiscal Year 2010;
10. Bengkalis Regency Regional Regulation Number 04 of 2007 concerning the Medium-Term Development Plan of Bengkalis Regency for 2005–2010;
11. Meranti Islands Regent Regulation Number 03 of 2009 concerning Organizational Structure, Position, and Main Duties of Regional Development Planning Bodies, Inspectorates, and Regional Technical Institutions;

Regional Development In an effort to open up the role of the economic and regional technical institutions of Meranti Islands Regency, the task of the Development Planning Agency at Sub-National is to carry out policy formulation, guidance, consultation, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation in the field of regional development planning. In carrying out the duties of the Regional Infrastructure Development Planning Agency, it carries out functions, namely:

1. Formulation of policies in the field of regional development policy,
2. Implementation of guidance, coordination, and consultation on planning, implementation, and control of regional development,
3. Implementation of monitoring and evaluation of regional development implementation Meranti Islands Regency Development Planning Agency at Sub-National.

Some of the limitations that Meranti Regency has include limited infrastructure in the East Cliff Subdistrict and Merbau Island Subdistrict; apart from that, the majority of rubber farmers and fishermen still live in poverty. In educational conditions, there are still limitations on children being able to go to school. So far, the Deputy Regent admitted, the Meranti Regency Government continues to strive to open up isolation by building access road infrastructure between villages and sub-districts using the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget—funds as well as provincial and central assistance.

One of the areas of focus is the connecting road between Buton and Kapung Balak, where RoRo is already

running but does not provide maximum benefits because road access is not yet available due to obstacles in road construction. We look forward to completing it, Regency Government. Meranti is trying to move the location of the road to the hamlet of Air Drunk towards Futong near the port, a distance of only 1 kilometer. If this activity is carried out, there are two alternatives for accessing drunk water in Selat Panjang: first via Lalang Tanjung for 32 kilometers and then via Kundur for 25 kilometers. Thus, it can be concluded that the development policies implemented in the Meranti Islands regarding infrastructure development have gone quite well. However, there are problems with the implementation of infrastructure development in an effort to open a sound economy for the people of the Meranti Islands.

METHODS

A. Types of Research

This type of research is a quantitative approach in which a researcher seeks to gain understanding by collecting data in the form of numbers. The collected numerical data is then analyzed to extract information. In simple terms, quantitative research is an organized scientific method for investigating the components of a phenomenon and recognizing cause-and-effect relationships. (Mulyadi, 2011)

B. Subject and Object of Research

The subject of this study is an individual who acts as a Micro Business Actor in the city of Pekanbaru. Meanwhile, the object of this study is their level of understanding related to the ARRUM vehicle ownership documents Business Loan provided by PT. Sharia Pawnshop.

C. Population and Sample

Population is a term used to describe all data involving the results of calculations and measurements, both in quantitative and qualitative form, related to the unique features of a group of objects that have been thoroughly and unequivocally defined. (Husaini Usman, 2020).

The sample is a small fraction of those entities selected from the entire group of objects under investigation, which are considered representative of the whole population. (Notoatmojo, 2003).

The method applied in the sampling process is Purposive Sampling. This sampling approach is a popular method. In this approach, researchers use predetermined criteria to select samples. Sample selection criteria are divided into permissible (inclusion) and impermissible (exclusion) criteria. (Lenaini, I., 2021).

D. Data Sources and Data Collection Techniques

Some of the sources of information used in this study are as follows:

a. Data Sources

This is data obtained or collected by the researcher directly from the source. To get this primary data, researchers need to manage it by distributing questionnaires. (Lnu, S, 2020)

b. Secondary Data

This is data obtained or collected by researchers from various pre-existing sources, such as books, journals, reports, documents, and so on. (Harahap, 2020)

E. Data Collection Techniques

There are two types of data collection techniques applied in this study, namely:

a. Observation

This includes direct observation of individuals who are micro-entrepreneurs in Pekanbaru. (Mania, S., 2008).

b. Angket

A questionnaire is a collection of questions submitted to individuals who are willing to respond according to user requests. (Zulfa, M, 2019)

c. Documentation

Documentation is a step to gather information that produces significant records related to the topic being researched by the researcher. It aims to obtain data directly from the research location, including materials such as books, journals, regulations, activity reports, images, and other information relevant to the research focus. (Prasetyo, E, 2017). (Sudarsono, B., 2017) This includes direct observation of individuals who are micro-entrepreneurs in Pekanbaru

F. Data Processing and Analysis Techniques

After the data is successfully collected, the next step is to process and analyze the data. The data that has been collected will go through a series of stages, such as filtering, duplication, coding, grouping, and interpretation. The main objective is to uncover information related to the impact of the level of knowledge and interest in ARRUM Vehicle Ownership Documents financing at PT. Sharia Pawnshop in Pekanbaru. All data that have been obtained through the process of observation, filling out questionnaires, and examining documents will be analyzed within this framework. (Raihani, 2017).

The analysis report prepared by Matthew and Michael in Patilima (2010:100-101) consists of three series of activities running simultaneously. These three sets of activities include:

1. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, separating, simplification, abstraction, and transformation of data derived from field notes. This process continues throughout data collection.
2. Data presentation refers to the extraction of conclusions and actions taken. Previously, qualitative data was often presented in the form of narrative text that was scattered, unstructured, and tended to be redundant.
3. Inference-making and verification involve researchers in exploring object meanings, patterns, explanations, and configurations that may require further proof through deeper investigation of the data that has been collected. (Sugiyono, 2012: 334-343).

Validity Test

The accuracy of the measurement is checked through the use of the Corrected Item-Total Correlation formula at a significance level of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$). This indicates that an item is considered legitimate if it has an essential correlation with the total score.

If the calculated r-value > the table r value, then the item statements are considered valid. Conversely, if the computed r-value \leq the table r value, then the thing notices are deemed invalid. The table r-value, in this case, is 0.202, as listed in the r table, and is compared to the calculated r-value found in the Corrected Item-Total Statistics column. The table shows that all item statements have a correlation value that is greater than the r value of the table. Therefore, all items of such variables are considered valid and deserve analysis.

2. Reliability Test

Reliability is tested using the Cronbach Alpha method, where an instrument is considered to have a good level of reliability if it has a reliability coefficient greater than 0.6. This reliability test will be carried out on statements that have been proven valid in previous validity tests. The total number of ideas that can be tested in reliability tests is 29 statements.

Based on the validity test using *product-moment* correlation and the test Based on Cronbach's Alpha value used to measure reliability, it can be concluded that 29 statements related to the Analysis of Knowledge and Interest of Business actors on the decision of ARRUM Vehicle Ownership Documents loans at PT Pegadaian Syariah Kota Pekanbaru are valid and have a good level of reliability to measure these variables.

A. Classical Assumption Test

1. Normality Test

The Normality Test is used to evaluate whether, in a regression model, confounding or residual variables follow a normal distribution. To determine whether the residue has a normal distribution or not, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is used.

Table: Normality Test
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Studentized Deleted Residual
N		100
Normal Parameters ^{a, b}	Mean	.0013765
	Std. Deviation	1.02150438
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.065
	Positive	.065
	Negative	-.049
Test Statistic		.065
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c, d}

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Based on the Normality test in the table above, it can be seen that the significant value of the $>\alpha$ variable is $0.142 > 0.05$. It can be concluded that the model usually distributes.

2. Multicollinearity Test

The Multicollinearity Test is used to assess whether, in a regression model, there is a correlation between independent variables.

Table: Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients		Collinearity Statistics	
Model		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	UNDERSTANDING	.484	2.067
	INTEREST	.484	2.067

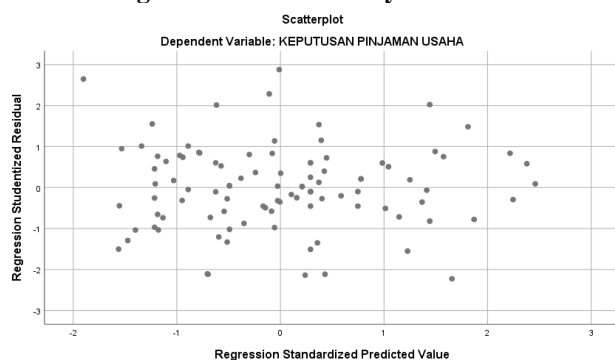
a. Dependent Variable: BUSINESS LOAN DECISIONS

The results of the multicollinearity test in the table show that the variables of Service Religiosity, Institutional Image, and Muzaki Motivation have a tolerance value greater than 0.1 and a VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value of less than 10. Therefore, it can be concluded that in the regression model in this study, no multicollinearity problem occurred.

3. Heteroskedastic Test

The heteroscedasticity test is used to evaluate whether, in a regression model, there is a difference in residual variation between one observation and another observation.

Figure 3: Heteroskedasticity Test Results



Source: Windows SPSS Processed Data 25,0

The test results indicate that the data points do not form a particular pattern or do not show a clear way, and the data points are scattered both above and below zero on the Y-axis. Therefore, it can be concluded that in the regression model, there is no heteroscedasticity.

1. Test the hypothesis

In this study, there were five hypothesis tests used:

1. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table: Multiple Regression Analysis Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta
		B	Std. Error	
1	(Constant)	2.240		
	UNDERSTANDING	.354	.066	.429
	INTEREST	.580	.097	.476

a. Dependent Variable: BUSINESS LOAN DECISION

Source: SPSS Version Processed Data 25,0

By referring to the table above, the multiple linear regression equation can be formulated as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2$$

$$Y = 2,674 + 0,354X_1 + 0,580X_2$$

- The meaning of the numbers in the regression equation above is as follows:
- The value of the constant (a) is 2.674. This indicates that if Knowledge and Interest are assumed to be zero (0), then Decision (Y) will have a value of 2.674.
- The linear regression coefficient of the Knowledge variable (X1) is 0.354. This means that every one-unit decrease in the Knowledge factor will result in a reduction of Decision (Y) of 0.354, assuming the variable X2 remains.
- The linear regression coefficient of the Interest variable (X2) is 0.580. This indicates that every one-unit decrease in the variable of Interest will lead to a reduction in decision-making (Y) of 0.580, assuming the variable X1 remains.

2. Partial Test (Uji-t)

The T-Test Was Performed to Determine Which Factor Has a Stronger Dominance Between the Independent Variable and The Dependent Variable by Using the Partial Test (T-Test) With the Help of Spss for Windows Computer Software Version 25.0.

From the results of the above processing, it can be concluded as follows:

- The calculated value for the Knowledge variable (X1) is 5.401, and the table value is 1.671 with a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 97 ($dk = n - k - 1 (100 - 2 - 1)$). Thus, it can be seen that $\text{count} > \text{table}$, which is $5.401 > 1.671$. This shows that the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted while the null hypothesis (H_o) is rejected with a significance level of 0.05 because the value (Sig) is $0.000 < 0.05$. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between Knowledge and Decision.
- The calculated value for the variable Interest (X2) is 5.994, and the table value is 1.671 with a significance level of 0.05 and a degree of freedom of 97 ($dk = n - k - 1$).

1(100-2-1)). Thus, it can be seen that count > table, which is 5.994 > 1.671. This shows that the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted while the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected with a significance level of 0.05 because the value (Sig) is 0.000 < 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between Interest and Decision.

- c. Partially, it can be concluded that the independent variable that has the most dominant influence on loan decisions is Interest (X2) of 5.994.

3. Simultaneous Test (Uji-F)

The F-test is used to assess the joint effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The results of the F-test will be explained next.

From the table, it can be seen that the Calculate value is 115.339, while the Table value at the significance level (α) of 5% with df 1 is 1 ($k-1=2-1$) and df 2 is 97 ($dk=n-k-1(100-4-1)$), so the Ftable value is 3.94. The comparison results show that Fcalculate > Ftable, which is 115.339 > 3.94. This indicates that the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted, and the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. That is, there is a significant influence of the independent variables (Knowledge and Interest) together on the dependent variable (Decision), with an F value of 115.339.

3. Koefisien determinasi

Tabel: Analisis Determinasi

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.839 ^a	.704	.698	2.858

a. Predictors: (Constant), MINAT, PEMAHAMAN

b. Dependent Variable: BUSINESS LOAN DECISION

Source: SPSS Version Processed Data 25.0

The Adjusted R Square value of 0.698 indicates that the contribution of the independent variable to the dependent variable is around 69.8%. In contrast, about 30.2% of the variation in the dependent variable was influenced by other factors not included in the study.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the understanding of micro business actors on ARRUM Vehicle Ownership Documents loans at PT. Sharia pawnshops, it can be concluded that:

Knowledge variables have a significant influence on the decision to take an ARRUM Vehicle Ownership Documents loan at PT. Sharia Pawnshop. Partially, the independent variable that has the most dominant force on loan decisions is Interest (X2). There is a significant influence of independent variables (Knowledge and Interest) together on sharia business loan decisions.

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