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# Planning and Development Strategy of Productive Villages in Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency (Empirical Review of Community Collegial Factors)

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**Abstract**

One of the main tasks of the Government through the sub-district is to provide guidance to the village (kampung). The goal to be achieved in village planning and development is to create a productive community so that it is able to empower and realize its own welfare. The research aims to develop an implementation strategy to arouse the enthusiasm and independence of the village community so that it grows to be productive, so that it can accelerate economic development in Fakfak district. The research was carried out during September – October 2023. Descriptive research method with a combination of quantitative and qualitative analysis approaches. Data was obtained through a direct survey of respondents who had been deliberately determined. The data obtained are given a weight value based on the assessment indicators obtained from the results of the preliminary research. The validity and reliability of the data were tested gradually and in a structured manner using the triangulation and role sharing approaches. The results of the study are presented in the form of a spider web diagram equipped with an illustration of the shift share gap value, and a regression equation model obtained from the SPSS statistical device version 2.3.

**Keywords**: *Planning, Creative Economy Development, Fakfak District*

## 1. Introduction

In this era of the digital era and the free market era, business actors in developing their businesses need real strength and partnerships between business actors as parties that produce goods with a network of partners, the goal is to create mutually beneficial cooperation (Khunaifi, 2021). This is a very important strategic idea for a district with various types of villages to grow and develop entrepreneurship built from community activities. The government's attention to small and medium-sized enterprises continues to increase. This has an impact on the emergence of various policies that affect every element of the entrepreneurial environment. Sustainable job creation requires that small and medium-sized businesses domiciled in rural areas need a business environment that allows them to develop and produce innovative new products and services.

Fakfak Regency with a very small population of only 86,283 people in 2022 has a density of 6.03 people per Km2 from an area of 14,320 Km2 (BPS, 2022b). The very small population, very low population density in a very large area is inevitable for the growth of very serious obstacles in downstream and entrepreneurship that are to be grown to a medium to large scale. On the other hand (BPS, 2022) states that the Pariwari district with 9 villages/villages has a population of 23,799 or 27.6% of the total population of Fakfak district; and a population density of 40.54 people per Km2 which occupies an area of 587 Km2 or 4.1% of the total area of Fakfak district.

Various empirical facts in the community show that the entrepreneurial process begins with innovation. Entrepreneurial innovation activities are no different from innovation activities in general. Innovations carried out by entrepreneurs make their businesses able to outperform competitors so that they get a competitive advantage that brings increased financial results. In general, the population whose economic conditions are less fulfilled, the population will try to improve their economy. Therefore, this opportunity has great potential to improve the economy of residents if managed properly. These innovations are influenced by various factors both from individuals and outside individuals, such as education, sociology, organization, culture and the environment. These factors form a "locus of control", creativity, innovation, implementation, and growth which then develops into a great entrepreneur. Internally, innovation is influenced by factors that come from individuals, such as focus of control, tolerance, values, education, experience. Meanwhile, factors that come from the environment that affect include role models, activities, and opportunities. Entrepreneurship is the process of identifying, developing, and bringing a vision to life. The vision can be in the form of innovative ideas, opportunities, better ways of doing things. The end result of this process is the creation of new businesses that are formed under conditions of risk or uncertainty (Despitasari, Prawita, Herawati, Purnama, & Suwandi, 2022).

## 2. Material and Method

Descriptive research method with a combination of quantitative and qualitative analysis approaches. Data was obtained through a direct survey of respondents who had been deliberately determined. The data obtained are given a weight value based on the assessment indicators obtained from the results of the preliminary research. The validity and reliability of the data were tested gradually and in a structured manner using the triangulation and role

sharing approaches. The results of the study are presented in the form of a spider web diagram equipped with an illustration of the shift share gap value, and a regression equation model obtained from the SPSS statistical device version 2.3.

### 2.1 Design Study

The data collection technique was carried out in stages consisting of: initial survey, preparation of research achievement targets, preparation of indicators, and preparation of questionnaires, as well as in-depth interviews with target data sources. In-depth interviews with the target respondents of the study, were also inventoried using a voice recording device.

The sample and research informants are parties who have qualified as candidates to be tested and should be suspected of being strong in meeting the criteria to become research respondents. The number of samples is predicted to reach at least 102 people out of a total of 300 people in the research population.

### 2.2 Data Analysis

The source of data is provided directly by collecting directly from the object of distributing the questionnaire to selected respondents in the productive village area in the Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency.

Research data was obtained from interviews using questionnaires. The results of the interview are weighted in the form of numbers on a scale of 1 – 10. Considering that the origin of the data is information obtained from the results of interviews; Then the validity of the data was tested using the triangulation technique. According to (Alfansyur & Mariyani, 2020), (Bachri, 2010), and (Sa'adah, Rahmayati, & Prasetiyo, 2022) stated that the triangulation technique is the most effective way to test the validity of data. With the help of this technique, the researcher can convince himself that the data obtained comes from an honest statement or answer. The results of the data weighting can be analyzed using statistical tools to find regression equation models. Through the regression equation, researchers can describe the results of the study and draw conclusions.

After compiling the research instrument, the next step is to distribute the questionnaire form online through social media. After obtaining the number of samples, the data was analyzed using SEM PLS using the help of smart pls 3.0.

## 3. Result

### Gap Analysis (*Shift Share*)

The results of the gap test through the weighting technique can be found that the competency factor is proven to have a positive value, which means that the competence of the employees on duty has met the standards as employees in their fields. However, this still cannot encourage other factors such as innovation, creativity, and integrity so that the performance of the village planning and development strategy cannot run smoothly without obstacles.

**Table 1.** Gap Analysis (*Shift Share*)

| Variable | Average Score | Standard | Gap |
|---|---|---|---|
| Y = Performance of accelerating development | 7,000 | 7,000 | 0 |
| X1 = Innovation | 4,415 | 7,000 | (-) 2,585 |
| X2 = Creativity | 3,881 | 7,000 | (-) 3,119 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| X3 = Integrity | 5,839 | 7,000 | (-) 1,161 |
| X4 = Competencies | 7,415 | 7,000 | 0,415 |

A clearer description as shown in table 3.1 shows that the creativity factor occupies the highest gap value followed by the innovation and integrity factors. This is a very serious problem, that the competencies possessed in productive villages in the Pariwari District, Fakfak Regency must have innovation, creativity and high integrity so that the village planning and development strategy can run smoothly without obstacles.

**Correlation Analysis**

**Table 2.** Correlation Analysis

**Correlations**

| | | Group | Competence | Capabilities | Collaborate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Group | Pearson Correlation | 1 | ,586** | ,732** | -,129 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | ,000 | ,000 | ,060 |
| | N | 212 | 212 | 212 | 212 |
| Competence | Pearson Correlation | ,586** | 1 | ,615** | -,392** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | ,000 | | ,000 | ,000 |
| | N | 212 | 212 | 212 | 212 |
| Capabilities | Pearson Correlation | ,732** | ,615** | 1 | -,469** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | ,000 | ,000 | | ,000 |
| | N | 212 | 212 | 212 | 212 |
| Collaborate | Pearson Correlation | -,129 | -,392** | -,469** | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | ,060 | ,000 | ,000 | |
| | N | 212 | 212 | 212 | 212 |

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

From the results of the table above, it is explained that for the group variable (X1), the group has a reciprocal and very real effect on competence, meaning that the group in the village development effort in the Pariwari area is needed so that it can run quickly. For the Competency variable (X2), the correlation between reciprocity and very real to Competence proves that the competencies possessed by the community around the Pariwari area must be developed so that the development acceleration strategy can be implemented. For the Capability variable (X3), the capability possessed by the community in the pariwari area must be exploited properly, the sub-power possessed in the organization and the potential to carry out development activities in the village area of the pariwari district must be improved again. As for the Cooperation variable (X4), it means a strong encouragement to complete various plans that can increase development and strategies require cooperation between the community and the government, to accelerate the economic development of Fakfak district.

**Multiple Linear Regression Analysis**

**Table 3.** Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

**Coefficientsa**

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Mr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 8,540 | ,334 | | 25,588 | ,000 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Group | -,257 | ,061 | -,461 | -4,192 | ,000 |
| | Competence | -,007 | ,028 | -,023 | -,254 | ,800 |
| | Capabilities | ,139 | ,033 | ,493 | 4,178 | ,000 |
| | Collaborate | ,070 | ,050 | ,116 | 1,404 | ,162 |

a. Dependent Variable: Kinerja

The results of the data processing of the Managerial Aspect Multiple Linear Regression analyst will be explained as follows:

Y= 8,540 -0,257X1 -0,007X2 + 0,139X3 + 0,070X4

a. For the Accelerated Development Performance variable (Y) has a constant of 8.540, meaning that the positive value indicates a unidirectional influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The high value of the constant indicates that if all of the X variables below are 0 (zero), then Y on average is 8.540
b. For the group variable (X1) has a value of -0.257 if the variable (X1) increases by one unit, then Y will experience a decrease of -0.257 assuming that the other variables are in a constant condition.
c. For the Competency variable (X2) has a value of -0.007 if the variable (X2) increases by one unit, then Y will decrease by -0.007 assuming that the other variables are in a constant condition.
d. For the Capability variable (X3) has a value of 0.139, if the variable (X3) increases by one unit, then Y will also experience an increase of 0.139 assuming that the other variable is in a constant condition.
e. For the Cooperation variable (X4) has a value of 0.070 if the variable (X4) increases by one unit, then Y will also experience an increase of 0.070 assuming that the other variables are in a constant condition.

**Determination Coefficient Analysis**

**Table 4.** Determination Coefficient Analysis

**Model Summary**

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ,312a | ,097 | ,080 | ,336718 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Cooperation, Group, Competence, Capability

From table 3.3, it can be explained that the R square is 0.312 or 31.2% which means that the ability of the independent variable to the dependent variable is 31.2% while the remaining 68.8% can be explained by other variables. Outside of the independent variables that are studied.

**4. Discussion**

To develop a collegial attitude as a form of district performance in fostering entrepreneurship and downstream in the village, concrete efforts are needed through the implementation of various work programs for community development. The coaching program must be able to encourage the growth of innovation, work culture (productive = business), and motivation (economically). This must be stated and implemented starting from planning to various forms of implementation of activities as a form of district government activities.

## 5. Conclusion, Implication, and Recommendation

The results of the study show that in general, the capability and cooperation in the planning and development strategy of productive villages in Pariwari Village, Fakfak Regency have been running well and have a positive value. However, it has not been balanced with the level of competence and competent groups so that it has a negative impact that creates a balance in the implementation of productive village development in the Pariwari environment, Fakfak Regency cannot run according to the strategy that has been planned.

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