INCREASED SUCCESS OF PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT DESIGNING: THE ROLE OF INDEPENDENT INSTITUTION AS MODERATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND LEGISLATIVE INSTITUTION RESPONSIVENESS

Nursalim, Abdul Hakim, Tjahjanul Dinom, Endah Setyowati,
Universitas Bravijaya,
Email: nursalim@student.ub.ac.id

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the role of independent institution as moderation between community involvement and legislative institution responsiveness in Mataram City. This research is explanatory research, which explains the effect between variables through hypothesis testing. This research was conducted in Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara. Population in this research included all stakeholders involved in Mataram City’s participatory planning, including community leaders, legislative institutions (starting from the village/subdistrict, district to city levels), and independent institutions. The sampling was done using nonprobability sampling technique, namely quota sampling. The research model with inferential analysis employed a Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) with the WarpPLS approach to answer the statements of problems and to test the desired hypotheses. The research results conclude that (1) Community Involvement has a direct effect on Legislative Institution Responsiveness; (2) Legislative Institution Responsiveness has a direct effect on the Success of Participatory Development Planning. This indicates that all variables in this research influence the Success of Participatory Development Planning. However, the indirect effect of Legislative Institution Responsiveness on the Success of Participatory Development Planning through the Role of Independent Institution is not significant. The role of Independent Institutions as a moderation of the relationship between Community Involvement and Legislative Institution Responsiveness can be learned as the novelty in this study.

Keywords: Independent Institution, Community Involvement, Legislative Institution, Responsiveness

Introduction

Hopes for community welfare both in the macro and micro senses can be achieved through regional long-term, medium-term and short-term development planning. The realization of these hopes has a positive value toward national goals and ideas. Thus, a plan must cover what, when, where, and how development must be carried out to stimulate the economic growth of society, social stability and political stability, ultimately improving community welfare.

Efficient, effective, joint and equitable regional development planning by taking into account philosophical values, local wisdom and regional needs can be achieved and succeeded if the stakeholders are required to be responsive to the economic and social condition of society as a manifestation of public expectations. Thus, the community’s hopes to get service and adequate basic needs from the government can be met sustainably.

Regional development planning intended will be achieved if it remains grounded on the basic principles of efficient, effective, joint and equitable planning by taking into account philosophical values, local wisdom and regional needs. Axiological and qualified development planning policies must consider the alignment of previous planning documents that are carried out sustainably. Therefore, all processes and stages must be ensured following public government administrative regulations.

An important part in the process of preparing the Regional Medium-term Development Planning (RMTDP) of Mataram City is the initial understanding of the position of Mataram City which is different from other regions in general in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Mataram City, the Capital of West Nusa Tenggara is also the Government Center, Education Center, and Goods and Service Economic Center. Mataram City can be seen as a barometer of other cities and regencies in West Nusa Tenggara Province.
Mataram City is suspected to have a great chance of the exclusion of development planning originating from the local community's inspiration at the coordination meeting starting from the district to city level. Mataram City is the largest city in West Nusa Tenggara so that it has the most complex development planning problems. Besides, Mataram City is the center of goods and service flow circulation as well as the gathering place of social institutions. However, the HDI (Education) of Mataram City, based on the RMTDP of West Nusa Tenggara Province, still occupies the second rank of 10 regencies/cities in NTB, under Bima City. Perceptions that support or do not support will affect employee performance and satisfaction with a greater impact on a stronger culture (Fernandes, 2017).

Korten (in Arifin, 2007) stated that human-oriented development, in its implementation, highly requires direct involvement in the community receiving development programs (development participation). This is because, only by the participation of the program receiving community, the results of this development will be consistent with their aspirations and needs. With this suitability, the results of development will provide optimal benefits for meeting the needs of the community. The Development Plan Deliberation (Musrenbang) Forum is a platform intended for the community to express their aspirations to plan development activities accordingly to community needs. Musrenbang is a planning mechanism (regional planning institution) that connects community proposals or needs (bottom-up planning) with what will be the government programs (top-down planning). The ideal implementation of Musrenbang involves the community or non-government stakeholders starting from the stages of processing, determination, and implementation. The stakeholders should together think and manage how to finance and implement the results of the Musrenbang. This can be realized if the government equally sits together in thinking about development oriented to future community welfare.

In addition to increasing community involvement, legislative responsiveness should also be encouraged by the role of independent institutions in overseeing the success of participatory development planning. Likewise, in the legislative stage, the role of independent institutions in guarding the community’s planning aspirations is also still needed to achieve the success of participatory development planning. The role of Independent Institutions as a moderation of the relationship between Community Involvement and Legislative Institution Responsiveness can be learned as the novelty in this study.

**Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework of this research connects several variables, in which Community Involvement influences Legislative Institution Responsiveness through the moderating role of Independent Institutions. Meanwhile, Legislative Institution Responsiveness affects the Success of Participatory Development Designing.

![Conceptual Framework Diagram](image)

**Figure 1. Conceptual Framework**

Referring to the conceptual framework and the hypothesis model of this research stated above, the theoretical effect between variables in this research can be explained as follows.
The Effect of Community Involvement on Legislative Institution Responsiveness. Kirby et al. (2011) conducted a study on “Academic Optimism and Community Engagement in Urban Schools”, aimed to examine the relationship between academic optimism, community engagement, and student achievement in urban schools in one regency. The results found that students in schools with academic optimism (that their students could succeed despite the constraints of low socioeconomic status (SES)) and community engagement were more likely to reach higher achievement. The findings of this research also support that community involvement, collective success, trust in clients, and the academic press indeed act as predictors for influencing student achievement simultaneously.

Trueman et al. (2013) conducted a study on “Community empowerment: learning from practice in community regeneration” whose purpose was to investigate community empowerment and the effect of service providers brought by the First Community program in Wales, a regeneration program aimed to empower local communities. The results showed that through the First Community program, people felt empowered to manage positive change in their communities. However, the main public agency has not responded to this policy agenda adequately. In particular, there is a failure to “bend” the main service.

Hollebeek et al. (2018) conducted a study on “Service Innovation Actor Engagement: an Integrative Model”, aimed to develop the actor conceptual model (ie. customers, companies, employees) of involvement with service innovation. The authors in this study developed a 12-cell matrix (conceptual model) that outlines the involvement of actors driven by special institutions and the institution involvement approach as well as elaborate the impacts expected on subsequent involvement and negatively reasoned. Based on the description above, the first hypothesis formulated in this research is as follows:

(H1) Community Involvement has a significant effect on Legislative Institution Responsiveness

The effect of Legislative Institution Responsiveness and the Success of Participatory Designing. Das (2018) carried out a study entitled “Legislative Kleptocracy in Nigeria: systems approach”. This study aimed to explore the legislative kleptocracy particularly find budgeting in developing democracy in Nigeria. The results of this study showed that there are several factors causing kleptocracies such as legislator inability to control their minds, low self-control, cheating, identity crisis, and others.

Goodman (2008) also conducted a study entitled “Executive Budget Analysts and Legislative Budget Analysts: State Budgetary Gatekeepers”. Executive and legislative budget analysts are important gatekeepers in the budgeting process. The analysts were surveyed to determine what factors influence their decisions and what responsibilities are in their work. The results showed that there are many similarities between the executive and legislative budget analysts. Legislative budget analysts are more involved in the budgeting process, causing them to have a greater role in the budgeting process.

Ntongho (2016) conducted a study entitled “Culture and corporate governance convergence”, aimed to analyze the relationship between corporate cultures and governance. In particular, this suggests that the cultural impact of inhibiting the convergence of corporate governance. Overall, this paper provides a legal assessment of corporate governance in stakeholder-oriented countries that have experienced market pressure for convergence. This paper also shows nominal changes in corporate governance regulations and ideology because countries are still turning to the design of corporate governance regulations around their cultural philosophies. Besides, this paper reveals weak political authority for vis-a-vis convergence of market power.

Based on the explanation above, the second hypothesis proposed in this research is as follows:

(H2) Legislative Institution Responsiveness has a significant effect on the Success of Participatory Development Designing

The Moderating Role of Independent Institutions in the Relationship between Community Involvement and Legislative Institution Responsiveness. Baber and Graeme (2013) conducted a study entitled “Legislative and regulatory responses to the global financial crisis from within the United Kingdom”, aimed to see and provide information about the laws and regulations governing the global financial crisis (GFC) of the United Kingdom. The results suggest that regulators place a comprehensive and integrated framework, most of which qualifies. However, this development will be sufficient to rebuild
the effective operations of the financial sector, unless the company obeys the rules and the “relationship culture” is developed.

Anne Goulding (2009) in her study entitled “Engaging with Community Engagement: Public Libraries and Citizen Involvement” explored a concept of community involvement in the context of public libraries. This paper concludes that library services have been quite effective in involving the local community in simpler forms of community involvement, such as surveying their opinions and consulting with them on various issues, but they can do more to support the development of community capacity. Activities focusing on work by reading and books can provide a useful way forward.

Prideaux & Roulstone (2009) in their study entitled “Good Practice for Providing Disabled People with Reasonable Access to the Built Environment: A Comparative Study of Legislative Provision” provided a platform on which a “good practice” agenda can be formulated and started concerning providing access to a built environment for disabled people. This study indicates how Britain, Malta, and perhaps Ireland strive to take the path of peaceful cooperation and negotiation to establish the principles of “reasonable adjustment” in increasing access to new and old buildings while France and the US tend to adopt prescriptive technical details and law compliance to increase access. This paper also reveals how Australia followed the route of cooperation and human rights laws to achieve the same goal.

Based on the above explanation, the researchers formulated the following third hypothesis:

(II3) Independent Institutions significantly moderates the relationship between Community Involvement and Legislative Institution Responsiveness

Research Method

This research is explanatory research, which explains the effect between variables through hypothesis testing. This research was conducted in Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara. Mataram City as the capital of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) is a barometer for regencies and cities in the region of West Nusa Tenggara. On the other side, the loci of this research was Mataram City, given its great chance of the exclusion of development planning originating from the local community’s inspiration at the coordination meeting starting from the district to city level. Since Mataram City is the largest city in NTB, it has the most complex development planning issues.

Population in this research included all stakeholders involved in Mataram City’s participatory planning, including community leaders, legislative institutions (starting from the village/ subdistrict, district to city levels), and independent institutions. The sampling was done using nonprobability sampling technique, namely quota sampling, in which the quota of each region (subdistrict, district, and city) added with components of community leaders and NGOs is proportional to the size of the population. Thus, respondents in this research were stakeholders involved in Mataram City’s participatory planning, including community leaders, legislative institutions (starting from the village/ subdistrict, district to city levels), and independent institutions.

Research variables are characteristics/ natures of research objects that are relevant to the problem on which the data will be measured (Solimm, 2002). Based on how the values are determined in the model, research variables are divided into exogenous variables (denoted by X) and endogenous variables (denoted by Y). Exogenous variables in this research were community involvement and the role of independent institutions while the endogenous variables included the legislative institution responsiveness and the success of participatory development designing.

This research instrument was in the form of questionnaires containing some statements developed from the instrument grids. The scale used was a Likert scale. Inferential analysis was used to analyze sample data and the results were applied to the population. The research model with inferential analysis employed a Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) with the WarpPLS approach to answer the statements of problems and to test the desired hypotheses.

WarpPLS is a powerful analysis method as it is not based on many assumptions, such as variables. According to Solimm et al. (2017: 45), WarpPLS measures of fit can be done on the measurement model, structural model and overall model. The measure of fit on the measurement model aims to check whether research instruments are valid and reliable. The measure of fit on the structural model aims to determine
how much information can be explained by the structural model of the WarpPLS analysis results. Meanwhile, the measure of fit in the overall model is a combined measure of goodness of fit between the measurement model and structural model, which can be done on all variables with reflexive indicators.

result and discussion

Analysis Results

Structural equation modelling (SEM) is an appropriate analysis tool to test simultaneously the relationship between multiple exogenous and endogenous variables with many indicators. This research used questionnaire instruments consisting of three endogenous variables and three exogenous variables. The instrument of each variable in this research was tested for its validity, which was to determine the accuracy and preciseness of the questionnaire. Furthermore, the researchers also carried out a reliability test to determine the consistency of the research instrument. The validity test was conducted for each item using SPSS software. The questionnaire item validity can be determined by observing the corrected item-total correlation. An item is considered called valid (accurate and precise) if the correlation value is greater than 0.300. If an item does not meet the validity standard, the item is deleted and validity testing is performed again. Based on the analysis results, all items in the questionnaire had a correlation value of more than 0.300, indicating that all items were valid.

Reliability testing was also conducted for each variable with the help of SPSS software. The reliability testing is done by looking at the alpha-Cronbach coefficient value of each variable. A variable is said reliable (consistent) if the alpha-Cronbach coefficient value is greater than 0.600. Based on the analysis results, all variables in the questionnaire showed an alpha-Cronbach of greater 0.600. Thus, all variables in this research were considered reliable.

WarpPLS is a powerful analysis method since it is not based on many assumptions, such as variables. It does not have to be multivariate normal distribution (indicators with a category scale, ordinals, intervals to ratios can be used on the same model) and the amount of data does not have to be large (the minimum range recommended is 30 to 100 cases). According to Solimun et al. (2017: 40), WarpPLS is used to get a powerful structural model for predictive purposes. If a structural model is designed without a strong theoretical basis and research results, the application of WarpPLS is in the framework of model building. The analysis result model is preferred for predictive purposes.

This section presents the loading factor value of each indicator. Indicators with a positive and significant loading factor value would be used as latent variable makers and, vice versa, those with a negative and insignificant loading factor value would be eliminated from forming latent variables so that the interpretation of the relationship between variables can be easier. Exploration results are presented and summarized in detail in the following table.

Table 1. Loading Factor Values of Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Loading Factor</th>
<th>Conclusion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Involvement (X1)</td>
<td>Planning (X11)</td>
<td>0.572</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Decision Making (X12)</td>
<td>0.769</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implementation (X13)</td>
<td>0.815</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activity Evaluation (X14)</td>
<td>0.773</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>role of Independent Institutions (X2)</td>
<td>Principle of Constitutionalism (X21)</td>
<td>0.778</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Principles of Checks and Balances (X22)</td>
<td>0.725</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Principles of Integration (X23)</td>
<td>0.723</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Loading Factor</td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Institution Responsiveness (Y1)</td>
<td>Principle of Community Benefit (X24)</td>
<td>0.714</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recognizing Community Needs (Y11)</td>
<td>0.765</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arranging Agenda (Y12)</td>
<td>0.782</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prioritize Services (Y13)</td>
<td>0.831</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Developing Public Service Programs (Y14)</td>
<td>0.811</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Success of Participatory Development Designing (Y2)</td>
<td>Bear the Burden of Development (Y21)</td>
<td>0.828</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Receiving Back the Development Results (Y22)</td>
<td>0.831</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Realizing Creativity (Y23)</td>
<td>0.713</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that all indicators had a positive loading factor with a p-value of less than the error level (0.05: significant). This indicates that the SEM analysis could be done by putting all indicators as latent variable makers.

The research model was obtained through SEM analysis with the WarpPLS approach. The feasibility and quality of the research model can be assessed using several fit criteria as presented in Table 2 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Model Fit and Quality Indices</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Average path coefficient (APC)</td>
<td>Significant if p &lt; 0.05</td>
<td>0.192, p-values = 0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Average R-squared (ARS)</td>
<td>Significant if p &lt; 0.05</td>
<td>0.233, p-values = 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Average adjusted R-squared (AARS)</td>
<td>Significant if p &lt; 0.05</td>
<td>0.208, p-values = 0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Average block VIF (AVIF)</td>
<td>Acceptable if ≤ 5, Ideally if ≤ 3.3</td>
<td>1.107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Average full collinearity VIF (AFVIF)</td>
<td>Acceptable if ≤ 5, Ideally if ≤ 3.3</td>
<td>1.441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)</td>
<td>Small ≥ 0.1, Medium ≥ 0.25, Large ≥ 0.36</td>
<td>0.329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sympson's paradox ratio (SPR)</td>
<td>Acceptable if ≥ 0.7, Ideally if = 1</td>
<td>0.829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>R-squared contribution ratio (RSCR)</td>
<td>Acceptable if ≥ 0.9, Ideally if = 1</td>
<td>0.995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Statistical suppression ratio (SSR)</td>
<td>Acceptable if ≥ 0.7</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nonlinear bivariate causality direction ratio (NLBCDR)</td>
<td>Acceptable if ≥ 0.7</td>
<td>0.885</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on Table 2, the APC, ARS, and AARS showed a p-value of less than the error level (0.05; significant). The AVIF and AVFIF values were also less than 3.3, considered as ideal. Besides, the SPR, RSCR, SSR, NLBCDR values met the criteria, considered as acceptable. The GoF value fell into the great category since it reached 0.325. Thus, it can be concluded that all fit test results met the criteria so that the analysis results could be further continued with hypothesis testing and interpretation.

The inner model explains the causal relationship between research variables, both directly and indirectly. The magnitude of the causal relationship between variables is indicated by the path coefficient. The greater path coefficient shows the closer causal relationship. Meanwhile, the direction of the causal relationship is identified by the sign of the path coefficient, which can be either positive or negative. Meanwhile, the significance of the causal relationship is indicated by the p-value. A variable is said to have a significant effect on another variable if the p-value is less than the error level (0.05). Table 3 below presents the results of hypothesis testing in this research.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hypothesis</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>p-values</th>
<th>Conclusion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Direct Effect Testing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H1</td>
<td>X1 toward Y1</td>
<td>0.24**</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2</td>
<td>Y1 toward Y2</td>
<td>0.55**</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indirect Effect Testing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H3</td>
<td>X2 as moderation Y1 toward Y2</td>
<td>-0.06***</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>Non Significant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Processed Research Data (2019)

Description:
- Community Involvement (X1)
- The Role of Independent Institution (X2)
- Legislative Institution Responsiveness (Y1)
- The Success of Participatory Development Planning (Y2)

* significant at $\alpha$ 5%, ** significant at $\alpha$ 1%, *** not significant

Table 3 can be presented in graphical form as in Figure 2 below.

![Figure 2. Conceptual Framework](image)

In addition to the direct effect and moderating effect, there was also an indirect effect, which is between Community Involvement (X1) on the Success of Participatory Development Planning (Y2). The indirect effect is elaborated as follows:

Through Y1: $0.24 \times 0.55 = 0.132$, p-value = 0.05
Based on the calculation above, the effect of Community Involvement (X1) on the Success of Participatory Development Planning was shown indirectly Legislative Institution Responsiveness (Y1) with an indirect path coefficient of 0.132 and p-value of 0.05.

Discussion

The overall model seeks to combine and match the relationship between Community Involvement, Legislative Institution Responsiveness, the Role of Independent Institutions, and the Success of Participatory Development Planning. The first variable is Community Involvement (X1), which is community participation to accommodate their interests in the process of preparing development plans. This research used four indicators adopted from Steffek, J. (2008) to measure Community Involvement (X1), namely Planning (X11), Decision Making (X12), Implementation (X13), and Activity Evaluation (X14). Based on Table 3, all indicators are significant as a measure of Community Involvement (X1). The indicator with the greatest weight is Implementation (X13), indicated by the loading factor value of 0.815. That is, Implementation (X13) is the dominant factor determining Community Involvement (X1) in the Government of Mataram City. In other words, the Government of Mataram City needs to maintain its performance in terms of Implementation (X13) so as to increase Community Involvement (X1).

The second variable is the Role of Independent Institutions (X2), which is to provide solutions and resolve existing problems when demands for change and improvement are increasingly prominent as the era of democracy emerges. This research used four indicators adopted from Firmansyah et al. (2005) to measure the Role of Independent Institutions (X2), namely the Principles of Constitutionalism (X21), the Principles of Checks and Balances (X22), the Principles of Integration (X23), and the Principles of Benefit for the Community (X24). All indicators are significant as a measure of the Role of Independent Institutions (X2). The indicator with the greatest weight is the Principles of Constitutionalism (X21), identified from the loading factor value of 0.778. That is, the Principles of Constitutionalism (X21) is the dominant factor determining the Role of Independent Institutions (X2) in the Government of Mataram City. In other words, the Government of Mataram City needs to maintain its performance in terms of the Principles of Constitutionalism (X21) so as to increase the Role of Independent Institutions (X2).

The third variable is Legislative Institution Responsiveness (Y1), which is the responsive attitude of the official government body authorized to make, change, and repeal the law to receive the people's aspirations. In this research, there are four indicators used to measure Legislative Institution Responsiveness (Y1) which are adopted from Agus (2001), covering Recognition of Community Needs (Y11), Agenda Arrangement (Y12), Service Priority (Y13), and Development of Public Service Programs (Y14). Based on Table 3, all indicators are significant as a measure of Legislative Institution Responsiveness (Y1). The indicator with the greatest weight is Service Priority (Y13) in which the loading factor value reached 0.831. That is, Service Priority (Y13) is the dominant factor determining Legislative Institution Responsiveness (Y1) in the Government of Mataram City. It can be interpreted that Mataram City should maintain its performance in terms of Service Priority (Y13) so as to increase Legislative Institution Responsiveness.

The fourth variable is the Success of Participatory Development Planning (Y2), referring to the process in which stakeholders can influence and share control over development initiatives as well as decisions and resources affecting themselves. This research employed three indicators adopted from Hamidjojo (1977) to measure the Success of Participatory Development Planning (Y2), namely Carrying Development Burden (Y21), Receiving Back Development Outcomes (Y22), and Realizing Creativity (Y23). Based on Table 3, all indicators are significant as a measure of the Success of Participatory Development Planning (Y2). The greatest weighed-indicator is Receiving Back Development Outcomes (Y22) with a loading factor value of 0.831. That is, Receiving Back Development Outcomes (Y22) is the dominant factor determining the Success of Participatory Development Planning (Y2) in the Government of Mataram City. In other words, the Government of Mataram City needs to maintain its performance in terms of Receiving Back Development Outcomes (Y22) so as to increase the Success of Participatory Development Planning (Y2).

Conclusion
The research results conclude that Community Involvement has a direct effect on Legislative Institution Responsiveness, supporting the concept explained by Kirby et al. (2011), Truemen et al. (2013) and Hollebeek et al. (2018). Legislative Institution Responsiveness has a direct effect on the Success of Participatory Development Planning, supporting the concept explained by Das (2018), Goodman (2008) and Ntongho (2016). This indicates that all variables in this research influence the Success of Participatory Development Planning. Therefore, to increase the Success of Participatory Development Planning, it also requires to increase the strongest or dominant indicator to measure each variable.

However, the indirect effect of Legislative Institution Responsiveness on the Success of Participatory Development Planning through the Role of Independent Institution is not significant. In other words, it can be concluded that Legislative Institution Responsiveness can only have a direct effect on the Success of Participatory Development Planning without taking into account the contribution of Independent Institutions.

Study Contribution

This research brings in several findings whose contribution is essential for further studies concerning Community Involvement, Legislative Institution Responsiveness, the Role of Independent Institutions, and the Success of Participatory Development Planning. Theoretically, this research contributes to a little literature on the relationships between mutually completing variables. During this time, the relationships between the four mutually completing variables are very rare. Some previous empirical studies have only emphasized that the Success of Participatory Development is difficult to realize if it is only oriented to Legislative Institution Responsiveness without involving the determinants of the Success of the Company’s Strategic Management. This research produces a proposition that the Success of Participatory Development Designing must pay attention to Community Involvement, Responsive Legislative Institutions, and the Role of Independent Institution.

Specifically, this research mainly contributes to two relationships that have not previously been studied, namely: (i) the relationship between Community Involvement and the Success of Participatory Development through the mediating variable of Legislative Institution Responsiveness and (ii) the relationship between Community Involvement and Legislative Institution Responsiveness through the moderating variable of the Role of Independent Institutions. Both relationships are rarely reviewed in-depth and still produce minimal propositions. The results of this research are at least able to strengthen some arguments related to the two relationships. Also, this research can explain some aspects strongly suspected as the effect of each variable. The aspects for the Community Involvement variable include (i) Planning; (ii) Decision Making; (iii) Implementation; and (iv) Activity Evaluation. As for the Role of Independent Institutions, the aspects are (i) the Principles of Constitutionalism; (ii) the Principles of Checks and Balances; (iii) the Principles of Integration; and (iv) the Principles of Benefit for the Community. Furthermore, the aspects for Legislative Institution Responsiveness include (i) Recognizing Community Needs; (ii) Arranging Agenda; (iii) Prioritizing Services; and (iv) Developing Public Service Programs while those for the Success of Participatory Development Designing are (i) Carrying Development Burden; (ii) Receiving Back Development Outcome; and (iii) Creating Creativity.

In addition to contributing to further studies, this research is also practically highly important which is intended to apply or test theories into reality / empirically. The specification of contributions can be practically outlined, in which the test results of this research are needed by the Municipal Governments and Regional People’s Representative Councils in Indonesia, especially those of Mataram City. The results of this research can also be used as a reference in improving the innovation of Community Involvement oriented to Legislative Institution Responsiveness so that the government does not lose some needs in improving legislative institution responsiveness. During this time, the implementation of participatory development is often difficult to implement, one of which is because of the confusion in applying the principles of checks and balances and the principles of constitutionalism which are oriented to profit and influence social improvement. The confusion is often difficult to translate concerning how to manage participatory development authorities, especially for executive institutions in NTB.
Recommendation

The analysis of the discussion concludes several recommendations or measures that can be taken to improve the Success of Participatory Development Planning of the Government of Mataram City. First, the Government of Mataram City needs to pay attention to its Legislative Institution Responsiveness, considering that it is the main driver of the Success of Participatory Development Planning. Second, to increase the Legislative Institution Responsiveness, the Government of Mataram City should increase Community Involvement (X1). Third, since this research only explains 31% of the phenomenon of the Success of Participatory Development Planning of Mataram City, further studies need to include other variables that can determine the Success of Participatory Development Planning of Mataram City. Fourth, to complete the research model, other variables can be added that can determine Legislative Institution Responsiveness (Y1).

References


[40] Miller, K. 2015. Legislative Responsiveness to Constituency Change. *American Politics Research* Reprints and permissions: sagepub.com/ journals Permissions.nav


