PERCEPTION OF IMPACTED COMUNITY BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS IN PONOROGO AND PACITAN, EAST JAVA

by Dian__ Suluh Kusuma Dewi

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ABSTRAK

The aims of this study is to determine whether there are differences impacts and perception on the construction dams in the Ngindeng Village, Sawoo District, Ponorogo Regency and in Karanggede Village, Arjosari District, Pacitan Regenc. The dam construction sites are the location where they live before receiving relocation or compensation in the form of money. In addition, the researchers also looked for differences or similarities related to the socio-economic impacts for community in two different locations. This study used quantitative research methods. The total sample population taken in this study was 29 respondents from each place with a total sample of 58 respondents. Based on research conducted by researchers, it can be concluded that there are differences in perceptions between the people of Ngindeng Village and Karanggede Village, where in the instrument, Ho's perception was accepted and Ha was rejected. While indicators of the impact of development based on socio-economic instruments have the same answer between the people of Ngindeng Village and the people of Karanggede Village, where Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected.

Keyword: Perceptions, Development, Dam.

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INTRODUCTION

Development is an important aspect in both developed and developing countries. Development often has more connotations to the physical, means carrying out the construction of infrastructure/ physical facilities (Rustandi, 2011). In simple terms, development can be interpreted as a change towards a better realm. The existence of development efforts undertaken by both central and regional government is certainly n efforts to improve the standard living of the community. However, it requires a very deep thought on how an infrastructure development is expected to be able to minimize the impacts on existing resources.

Development policy in the management of water resources is the construction of reservoirs. It is expected to be able to realize water security, food sovereignty and energy security, which us useful for empowering the domestic economic sector to realize an independent economy. By having development of water resources that can be used as domestic raw materials for various community needs, such as the provision of irrigation water to overcome the problem of lack of water sources where irrigation is the main source related to ongoing agriculture which is the main livelihood source in these two districts both in the regency Pacitan and in Ponorogo regency. The construction of Bendo reservoir and Tukul reservoir are expected to become a multipurpose reservoir or various purposes (Wibowo, 2017).

The concept of development is also followed of sustainable development, but in recent years it is necessary to be paid attention about the fact of development in almost all countries in the world has no fully prioritized the issue of ecological sustainability as part of development plans, policies and programs (Abdoellah, 2017). Many people assume that the environment is still seen as a valuable commodity resource only to sustain economic growth, even though there is a need for other aspects to be considered, namely the foundation of survival. In the end this becomes the cause of human interaction and the environment is getting worse and the existence of sustainable principles threatens human life.

Social problems often occur in development areas that are full of human settlements; this is due to changes related to populationdynamics that occur in the community resulting in a decline in gthe standard of living of the community. This research includes two dams namely Bendo Dam located in Ngindeng village, Sawoo district and Tukul Dam located in Karanggede village, Arjoisari district. This dam is a part of the development pla to support the 2015-2019 PUPR RENSTRA national programs. In this study, researchers ought to ptovide an overview of people's perceptions of the construction of dams and the underlying factors. By having the constructions of dams it will certainly have positive and negative impacts. One negative impact is the existence of relocation and disturbed community activities due to dam construction activities. This research is expected to be a media to find out the wishes of the people affected by dam construction. Understanding public perception is important because perception

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is one of the main psychological aspects for humans to respond the existence of various aspects and symptoms that are around them.

Perception

Perception is defined as a process to detect a stimulus. This meaning is constructed based on the physical representation that exists with knowledge that we already have (Latipah, 2017). The process of perception occurs when a person receives stimuli outside himself either in the form of an object, event, or relationship that will be concluded or interpreted so that it will eventually form an image of an object (Nova, 2011). The process of perception occurs when a person receives stimuli outside himself in the form of an object, event or relationship that will be concluded or interpreted so that it will eventually form of an image (Rachmat, 20015). The meaning of perception according to the experts above shows different meaning. Therefore, it can be concluded that perception is the process of giving meaning, interpretation and stimuli received by individuals but adjusted to the characteristics of each individual. The public perception of existence of Bendo dam and Karanggede dam construction can be known from the factors that influence community perception with indicators:

a. Stimulus is part of the stimuli response related to behavior (Sabhana, 2017)
b. Interpretation is subjective process of explaining perception that we understand (Sabhana, 2017).

Development And Sustainable Development

Based on Law number 32 o 2019 concerning Environmental Protection and Management "sustainable development is interpreted as conscious and planned effort to integrate environmental, social, and economic aspects into development strategies to ensure environmental integrity and safety, capability, welfare, and the quality of life of present and future generation". Based on the above understanding, related to paradigm which initially focused on economic consideration but has begun to move into development paradigm of the environmental and social sectors, it is necessary to consider two aspects, they are:

a. Social aspects, in this aspect, development must pay attention to the sustainability of the social system. This aspect relates to aspects of equity and social justice between the community and stakeholders which are expected to not only benefit one party (Ulfah, 2017).
b. Economic sustainability, this aspect is interpreted as a way to "maintain" or preserve capital (natural resources, human resources, artificial resources, and social resources) so as not to decline (Ulfah, 2017).

RESEARCH METHODS

Types of Research

This research is descriptive quantitative. In this study, researchers try to describe how people's perception and social economy impacts of dam construction in Sawoo district, Ponorogo regency and Arjosari district, Pacitan regency.

Research Setting

This research was conducted in Ngindeng village, Sawoo district, Ponorogo regency amd Karanggede village, Arjosari district, pacitan regency.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Validity Test

It used to measure the validity of a statement in the questionnaire.

Reliability Test

Reliability is a tool used to measure questionnaire derived from an indicator of a variable. The questionnaire is considered reliable if one's answer to the statement is consistent from time to time (Sharsimi, 2013).

Normality Test

Normality test is a basic and important requirement where if the data are normally distributed then the data obtained can represent a population (Purnomo, 2017).

Homogenity Test

Homogenity test is used to determine the popular variants of data whether between two or more groups of data have the same of different variants. Decisions making criteria is if the significance value is more than 0.05, it can be said that variants of two or more groups of data are the same (Purnomo, 2017).

Hypothesis Testing

T Test testing/ two test on average

Independent T Test or average two difference test is used to get the values of two or more groups from independent data (Purnomo, 2017).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Tabel 3.6

Hasil Uji Validitas

Variabel	Item	R tabel	R hitung	Keterangan
Pembangunan	X1.1	0,26	0,767	**Valid**
	X1.2	0,26	0,691	**Valid**
	X1.3	0,26	0,846	**Valid**
	X1.4	0,26	0,724	**Valid**
	X1.5	0,26	0,865	**Valid**
	X1.6	0,26	0,707	**Valid**
Variabel	**Item**	**R tabel**	**R hitung**	**Keterangan**
Persepsi	Y1.1	0,26	0,347	**Valid**
	Y1.2	0,26	0,765	**Valid**
	Y1.3	0,26	0,815	**Valid**
	Y1.4	0,26	0,510	**Valid**
	Y1.5	0,26	0,607	**Valid**
	Y1.6	0,26	0,629	**Valid**

Source: primer data processed by researchers, 2019

Based on the data in table above, it can be seen that the value of correlation coefficient for the validity test of socio-economic development instruments obtained from the r-table and 6 items are said to be valid. It is also same as the value of correlation coefficient for the validity test of the perception instruments from the r-table and 6 instruments are said to be valid. This means that all instruments proposed by researchers can be said valid.

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The Results of Reliability Test

Variabel	Reliabel (Cronnbach Alpha)	Kriteria	keterangan
Pembangunan (x)	0,792	0,60	Reliabel
Persepsi (y)	0,747	0,60	Reliabel

Source: primer data processed by researchers, 2019.

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the results of reliability test show that the Cronbach Alpha coefficient value for each variable; development variable (x) is 0,792, perception (y) is 0.747 is greater than 0.60. Based on the results, it can be concluded that variables in this study were reliable. It means that the answers from respondents to the statement were consistent from time to time.

Table 3.8
Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		PEMBANGUNAN	PERSEPSI
N		58	58
Normal Parameters[a]	Mean	22.0172	23.1552
	Std. Deviation	3.59576	3.14448
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.096	.110
	Positive	.084	.101
	Negative	-.096	-.110
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.727	.840
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.665	.481

a. Test distribution is Normal.

Based on the results of the normality test, it is known that significance values are 0.665 and 0.481 which means more than (>) 0.05. It can be concluded that residual value is normally distributed.

Table 3.9
Test of Homogeneity

Test of Homogeneity of Variances
NILAI X

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.847	1	56	.361

Source: primer data processed by researchers 2019

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Test of Homogeneity of Variances

NILAI Y

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
2.746	1	56	.103

Source: primer data processed by researchers 2019

Based on the table above, the result of homogeneity test shows that the significance of two components both the development component and perception based on two different groups namely Ngindeng village and Karanggede village have a significance of more than (>) 0.05 then it can be said that the variants of two data groups are the same. Therefore, it has fulfilled the basic assumptions of homogeneity test.

TABLE

Independent Samples Test

		NILAI Y	
		Equal variances assumed	Equal variances not assumed
Levene's Test for Equality of Variances	F	2.746	
	Sig.	.103	
t-test for Equality of Means	T	-.875	-.875
	Df	56	51.441
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.385	.386
	Mean Difference	-.724	-.724
	Std. Error Difference	.827	.827
95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	Lower	-2.382	-2.385
	Upper	.934	.937

Based on the T test conducted by researchers using SPSS version 16, the result shows that H0 (rejected) and Ha (accepted). It happens because the significance value in the table above shows that the significance value is less than 0.05 (0.025 < 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that the average socio -economic development of Bendo dam society is same as the socio-economic development of Tukul dam society.

Based on the T test conducted by researchesr using SPSS version 16, it can be concluded that H0 (accepted) and Ha (rejected). It happens because the significance values more than (>) 0.05 (0.385 > 0.05). The significance used is the significance of equal variances assumed. The researchers use this significance because researchers use the homogeneity test first where the data obtained are normally distributed. Therefore, it can be concluded that the average perception of Bendo dam society is not the same as the perception of Tukul dam society.

Based on the questionnaire distributed by researchers, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents who fill out the questionnaire are people aged 41-50 years. It can be seen in table 3.1 about the characteristics of students by age where the percentage or Ngindeg village was 37.9 % and for the people in Kranggede village was 44.8%. Based on the gender, the majority of respondents in Ngindeng village are male respondents, with a percentage of 65.5 % while in Karanggede village the majority of respondents were female with a percentage 65.5 %. It means that based on the percentage of male and female were similar. It can be seen through table 3.2 about the characteristics of respondents by sex. Based on the level of education, respondents in Ngindeng village were 44.8 % graduated from elementary school while in Karanggede village was 48.3% graduated from elementary school. Therefore, it can be analyzed that the majority of impacted people because of dam construction in both Ngindeg village and Karanggede village were graduated from elementary school. Next, it talks about the descriptive of answer of respondents collected by researchers in which the average answers from the community agreed towards 11 questions and only 1 question the community was neutral to the items X1.2 about construction dam helping the education level of society. It can be seen in table 3.4 about the description of development variables of Ngindeng village variables of Ngindeng and Karanggede village. The instruments used by researchers to test questionnaire were the validity and reliability test. For the validity test, there were 12 questions from indicators of perception and development. All questions are valid and it is proven by the value of t count (>) is greater than the t table. Based on the reliability test, the questions can be said to be reliable because the Cronbach alpha value is greater (>) than 0.60 with the value for development variable (x) was 0.792 and for the perception variable (Y) was 0.747. After testing the instrument, it can be proceed with other tests.

Normality test is prerequisite that needs to be done by researchers if they are going to do an Independent T test. After collected data has been distributed normally or homogenously, the researchers can conduct an Independent T test. In the normality test, data owned by the researchers based on the results of respondents. It showed that the obtained data were distributed normally. It was caused the instruments tested by researchers both development instruments and perceptions have a significant level more than > 0.05. It means that the distribution of questionnaire have been carried out normally distributed. It is proven by the normality test in table 3.6. On the homogeneity test, it can be said homogeneous because the value of significance both instruments more than 0.05. It can be seen in table 3.9 and table 3.10 that showed it was homogenous

The next test is the independent sample T test which aims to find the average of the both dam locations whether it has the same average or not. Based on the aspect of development namely social aspects and economic aspects, H_a was received, it means that based on these aspects, both places felt the same impact related to socio-economic impacts. Different from perception variable, both places have different opinion; H_0 was received and H_a was rejected. It means that in the aspects of development felt by the society both in Ngindeng village and Karanggede village was the same impact. But on the perception impacts, it had different impact. It happened because of the differences in the provision of compensation for two different dam constructions.

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CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that:

1. Based on the independent sample t test, it shows that development indicators H_0 (**rejected**) and H_a (**accepted**).
2. Based on the independent sample t test, it shows that perception variable has different answer; H_0 (**accepted**) and H_a (**rejected**).
3. It can be said that the socio-economic impacts of the people in Ngindeng village towards the construction Bendo dam and people in Karanggede village towards the construction dam has same impacts. It is caused based on the hypothesis test known that H_0 (**rejected**) and H_a (**accepted**).

On the other hand, the variable perception of society in Ngindeng village and karanggede village towards the construction of Bendo dam and Tukul dam is different because H_0(**accepted**) dan H_a(**rejected**).

SUGGESTION

Based on the results, there are some suggestions as follows:

1. The government and related agencies should pay attention in the dam construction process by completing the compensation process so that the dam construction does not disturb the activities of the society.
2. To improve the standard living of society, it is needed alternative occupation or land so that the society can carry out agricultural activities, especially society in Ngindeng village, so that the society can survive.

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