



Community Participation in The Program for Improving Quality of Unworable Houses in Payakumbuh City

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ABSTRACT

This research begins with the importance of participation in development programs that use limited stimulant funds and from the perspective of development effectiveness. The objectives of this study are: 1) To explain the scope of community participation in the planning and implementation of Improving the Quality of Unfit for Living (PK-RTLH) in Payakumbuh. 2) Analyze possible factors and barriers to participation in the implementation of the Improving the Quality of Unfit for Living (PK-RTLH) program in Payakumbuh. When the research was conducted in January to February 2020. This research was conducted in Payakumbuh City by taking the location in the West Payakumbuh District (Payolansek Village, Padangtengah Balainanduo Village), Kec.observations of Lampasi Tigo Nagari (Koto Panjang Dalam Village), North Payakumbuh District (Tigo Koto Diatch Village) and South Payakumbuh District. This study uses a qualitative method. The research informants totaled 22 people consisting of 17 key informants and 5 regular informants. Key informants are recipients of PK-RTLH program assistance, while regular informants consist of 2 facilitators, 1 head of the Housing and Settlement Office, 1 head of the village and 1 person from Niniak Mamak. Based on the results of the research, the forms of community participation in planning to improve the quality of houses for rehabilitation of unfit for habitation are; a) Formation of aid recipient groups; b) Opening of the beneficiary account number; c) Utilizing local resources while taking the form of participation in the implementation of the Program for Improving the Quality of Unfit for Living: a) Participation in the form of personnel assistance; b) Participation in the form of material assistance; c) Participation in the form of skills or expertise. Factors that me Could masyar AKAT to participate include factors intrinsic and e kstrinsik. Intrinsic factors consist of: a) kinship ties; b) the desire to live a decent life. As for extrinsic factors, namely a) group cohesiveness; b) free time. In participation, there are also factors that hinder society from participating, namely: a) Economic factors; b) The influence of modernization so that individualism appears; c) Program information does not reach all elements of society.

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1. Introduction

Poverty is p ermasalahan faced by poor countries as well as developed countries. Various efforts have been made by the government in alleviating poverty through many programs. One of them is through the Improving the Quality of Unworthy Houses, which is budgeted by the central government and local governments. Poverty does not only occur in villages but also in cities. Through the provision of housing unfit for habitation, it is hoped that the basic needs of the poor can be fulfilled for housing needs. Therefore the need for housing is a fundamental need for the poor or economically vulnerable communities.

To overcome poverty in the City of Payakumbuh, various poverty alleviation programs are carried out, including the program to improve the quality of unfit for housing for low-income families recommended by each village. The following is data on the implementation of Improving the Quality of Unfit for Living in the City of Payakumbuh. Payakumbuh consists of 47 urban villages with 2,660 uninhabitable houses, while those realized in 2017 were 356 units and in 2018 as many as 309 units. In other words, which have only been realized for 2 years, namely 665 units and there are still 1,995 housing units that have to be renovated.

There is great potential in this Self-Help Home Assistance program, including using a participatory development system. Beneficiaries and the community are actively involved in planning and carrying out activities by forming groups of aid recipients who are responsible for the decision-making process, work together in the process of implementing Improving the Quality of Unworthy Houses, withdrawing aid if there are members who do not complete the work and are responsible for utilizing aid jointly and severally.

The importance of participation in the development program for unfit for habitation because in addition to being one of the poverty alleviation programs, it is also to maximize the results of development. The level of participation is directly related to the success or failure of the end result of development. With participation, work is easier and more can be achieved and can be used as a catalyst for further development.

In the last two years (2017-2018) the sub-districts that have successfully implemented this program are Payakumbuh Utara District, Lampasi Tigo Nagari District. The level of community participation is quite high in the sub-district as evidenced by the good results of housing construction and the high level of community cooperation that has contributed to the program.

The Program for Improving the Quality of Unworthy Houses should be a stimulus for the community to participate in supporting the program, because the Government should only act as a catalyst and facilitator to arouse the desire of the



surrounding community to participate in supporting the development program. However, this is not the case in the field, due to delays in the house rehabilitation process. This is due to the lack of awareness of the surrounding community to participate in assisting the development because not all areas of this program are running as expected.

The objectives of this study are: 1) To explain the scope of community participation in the planning and implementation of Improving the Quality of Unfit for Living (PK-RTLH) in the city of Payakumbuh. 2) To analyze the enabling and inhibiting factors for participation in the implementation of the Improving the Quality of Unfit for Living (PK-RTLH) program in the city of Payakumbuh

2. Literature Review

2.1 Participation Concept

In I Nyoman Sumardi (2010) it is explained that participation means the participation of a person or community group in the development process either in the form of a statement or in the form of activities by providing input on thoughts, energy, time, expertise, capital and / or material, as well as taking advantage and enjoying the results. - development results.

According to Fathurrahman Fadil in Adisasmita (2006: 38), community participation is the involvement and involvement of community members in development, including activities in planning and implementing (implementing) development programs / projects carried out in local communities. Community participation or participation in development is the actualization of the availability and willingness of community members to sacrifice and contribute to program / project implementation. As in Law Number 25 of 2004 (elucidation of article 2 paragraph 4 letter d) public participation is defined as the participation of the community to accommodate their interests in the process of formulating development plans.

2.2 Definition of Society

Society according to Paul B Horton and C Hunt in Suwari Akhmaddhian and Anthon Fathanuddin (2015: 78)) is a group of people who are relatively independent, live together for quite a long time, live in a certain area, have the same culture and do most of their activities. in the group / collection of humans.

2.3 Scope of Community Participation

a. Forms of Participation in the Planning Stage

Siagian and Bratakusumah (2003) stated that development planning is a process of formulating alternatives or decisions based on data and facts that will be used as material to carry out a series of activities or community activities, both physical (material) and non-physical (mental and spiritual), in order to achieve a better goal.

b. Forms of Participation at the Implementation stage

Participation is the participation of the community in the development process. Participation can be in the form of donations, contributions or donations that encourage the success of a development program. According to the opinion of Mardikanto (2013) in Yudan Darmawan and Yoyon Suryono (2016) Community participation in implementation must be interpreted as equitable distribution of community contributions in the form of labor, cash, and or various other forms of victims that are commensurate with the benefits that will be received by each. - each member of the community concerned.

2.4 Level of participation

According to Prety, J. (1995) there are seven characteristics of the typology of participation, which are getting closer to the ideal form of participation, namely, Passive and manipulative participation, Informative Participation, Consultative participation, Participation of the initiative, Functional participation, Interactive participation, Independent participation.

3. Method

This research was conducted in Payakumbuh City by taking locations in the West Payakumbuh District (Payolansek Village, Padangtengah Balainanduo Village), Lampasi Tigo Nagari District (Koto Panjang Dalam Village), Payakumbuh Utara District (Tigo Koto Diateh Village). This research uses qualitative methods. The research informants totaled 22 people consisting of 17 key informants and 5 regular informants. Key informants are recipients of PK-RTLH program assistance, while regular informants consist of 2 facilitators and 1 Head of Public Housing and Settlement Areas and 1 Lurah and 1 Niniak Mamak.

4. Result and Discussion

The people of Payakumbuh who live in areas with a majority of natives and know each other have high kinship ties compared to those who are mixed with immigrants. There are still tribal ties and respect for ninik mamak, clever cadiaak and religious scholars in that place. This is evidenced by being involved in any decision making in the kelurahan.

There is the role of the Lurah as an extension of the government, LPM, RT / RW, Niniak Mamak, community leaders in every meeting forum or in every new program from the Regional and Central Government. There is local wisdom that must also be considered by any programs that enter the area.

Rehabilitation of houses that are unfit for habitation is housing assistance by providing stimulants to economically vulnerable people or the poor in the form of building materials for the purpose of provoking the community to help collectively or work together to build the house so that it is suitable for habitation.

Referred to in the research community is composed of members of kinship, neighborhoods or from RT / RW, LPM, the leadership of people and local community leaders. It is hoped that participation can be in the form of participating in ideas, thoughts or ideas then participation in the form of energy, assets and skills. The higher the community participation, the more successful the development in that place is usually.

This research specifically examines the implementation of the Unworthy Home Rehab Program for 2017-2018. Where the amount of assistance in 2017 was Rp. 10 million and in 2018 the amount of Rp. 15 millions. The Public Housing and Residential Area Office has been implementing the program since the existence of the new SOTK in December 2016. So in



2017 specifically for the self-help home rehabilitation program, this was in the Public Housing and Settlement Services Office, which previously provided housing assistance by the Social and Labor Office.

In 2017, the implementation of this program was initiated since it was transferred to the Public Housing and Settlement Services Office, then it began to be implemented in the second quarter based on Law Number 11 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas. As per the terms late to back p erol e h assistance is as follows:

- a. Indonesian citizens who are married. Beneficiaries are required to have families who have the responsibility of supporting the family.
- b. Own the only house in unsuitable condition. The house that is owned by the beneficiary candidate is the only house and meets the criteria of an uninhabitable house.
- c. Own or be able to control the land. The land on which the uninhabitable house is located is controlled by the prospective beneficiary as evidenced by a Certificate of Ownership in the name of the family head of the prospective beneficiary.
- d. Location of Self-Help Housing Assistance in accordance with RTRW (Regional Spatial Plan). The house to be rehabilitated must of course be in accordance with the RTRW issued by the Payakumbuh Public Works and Spatial Planning Office. If there is a road expansion plan, the house cannot be rehabilitated automatically.
- e. Have never received Self-Help Housing Assistance or similar programs. The government must ensure in advance that the prospective beneficiaries have never received housing rehabilitation assistance before.
- f. Earn the maximum amount of the provincial minimum wage, namely Rp. 2,289,228, -. The recipients of self-help housing assistance are poor families whose income is below the provincial minimum wage.
- g. Willing to be self-supporting and form a group . The last requirement that must be fulfilled is a commitment to be self-sufficient and form a group of beneficiaries consisting of a chairperson, secretary and members.

4.1 Program implementation mechanism

The mechanisms for implementing activities to improve the quality of unfit for habitation in Payakumbuh City are as follows:

- a. Preparation Socialization and counseling
Socialization activities are carried out by the Payakumbuh City Housing and Settlement Services office, facilitated by village officials and Field Facilitators (TFL) by inviting RT / RW, LPM, Niniak Mamak, community leaders and potential beneficiaries. This activity is carried out to provide guidance and guidance to the community, especially those who will be directly involved in the program, namely prospective beneficiaries. things that were conveyed were activity procedures, procedures for participating in the program, responsibilities of beneficiaries, sanctions and provisions for proper housing, preparation of budget plans, reporting and efforts of village stakeholders to mobilize community self-help to assist beneficiaries later.
- b. Verify potential beneficiaries
The next activity that will be carried out is the examination of public data which is carried out administratively and factually so that the prospective beneficiaries meet the predetermined criteria.
Field Facilitators carry out verification accompanied by the Lurah / RT / RW by visiting the house or based on previously obtained data.
- c. Identification of potential beneficiaries
This activity aims to determine the ability of the community to be self-supporting and the ability of recipients of assistance to be self-supporting.
Identification of the house handling plan for the needs of improving the quality of the house.
Identification of potential beneficiaries for carpentry, because the funds for mason wages do not exist, it is necessary to agree on how the commitment of the prospective beneficiaries to handle it. This must also be known to the RT / RW and Niniak Mamak.

4.2 Agreement of prospective beneficiaries (Community Consultation)

This program is carried out, of course, fulfills the requirements of accountability and is based on the principles of right on target and mutual cooperation. The agreement was initiated by the potential beneficiaries of the community and facilitated by TFL, the village head and its apparatus, RT / RW, Niniak Mamak, community leaders and other communities deemed capable of contributing (donors).

- a. Assistance Recipient Groups are formed by consultation and deliberation. Then it was agreed upon the implementation process by mutual assistance.
- b. Proposal preparation is carried out jointly by group members accompanied by a facilitator (TFL)
- c. Verification of proposals and submission of proposals by the Department of Public Housing and Settlement Areas
The determination of the beneficiary, to open an account in the name of the beneficiary, is stipulated by a Mayor's Decree which becomes the basis for payment.

4.3 Disbursement of Assistance

Disbursement of funds after being signed was immediately transferred by the bank to the beneficiary's account, but they could not disburse it because the bank then moved it to a building shop. The disbursement is divided into 2 (two) stages in August and October. So during that time the development process will take place which is divided into 2 stages, namely 30% and 70%.

- a. Distribution of Aid
- b. Distribution of assistance in the form of building materials that have been adjusted to the Budget Plan (RAB) in the proposal submitted by previous beneficiaries.
- c. Use of assistance
- d. The building materials that had been given were used according to the needs of each beneficiary's house. Building materials in the form of wood, sand, brick, iron and boards to renovate the house.
- e. Documentation



- f. All stages are documented starting from the community consultation, 30% renovated house and 100% finished house documented by the Facilitator.

4.4 Scope of Participation

a. Forms of Community Participation in Planning for Unfit for Living (PK-RTLH) Program

Community participation in the planning of this program is the first step in the technical formulation and procedures for the continued success of the program in the future. Community involvement during the planning process is the right step for the efficient running of the program. On the other hand, the participation arising from the planning process is also in accordance with the expectations contained in the program itself. This is where the assistance provided by the government in the Improving the Quality of Unfit for Living (PK-RTLH) program can be seen as a stimulant in order to create a discourse on improving the quality of life of fellow residents in the social environment around them.

The planning process begins with meetings and forums before construction begins. Related parties such as LPM, Head of RT / RW, Niniak Mamak and community leaders are involved in socializing the program, so that the program can be accepted and supported by the community. It is also hoped that the involvement of local leaders can help and mobilize community participation because the assistance provided is only a stimulant, and then relies more on self-help with the local community.

b. Formation of Beneficiary Groups

As the initiator of the Improving the Quality of Houses Unfit for Living, the Public Housing and Settlement Areas of the Payakumbuh City Government have first gone to the field to socialize the program. For the success of the program, all related information must be able to be conveyed to the wider community.

The planning process in the PK-RTLH program can be seen during deliberation or consensus at the socialization and program planning stages. The Department of Public Housing and Settlement Areas conducted several socializations facilitated by the village head by inviting RT / RW, LPM, Niniak Mamak and community leaders and potential beneficiaries. High or low participation at the planning level can be seen in the level of attendance at community consultations.

This activity is carried out to provide guidance and guidance to the community, especially those who will be directly involved in the program, namely prospective beneficiaries. What was conveyed was the procedure for activities, procedures for participating in the program, the responsibilities of recipients of assistance, sanctions and provisions for proper housing, preparation of budget plans, reporting and efforts to mobilize community self-help to assist beneficiaries later.

c. account number for beneficiaries

After groups of beneficiaries are formed, the next planning stage is to open bank account numbers in the names of beneficiaries. The process of creating aid accounts is carried out in the kelurahan in collaboration with the Bank. Bank officers immediately come to the Lurah office and carry out the process of creating a beneficiary account. This account number will then become a channel for channeling aid money for beneficiaries who are members of the groups that have been previously formed in the program.

d. Leveraging Local Resources

After the socialization of the program is carried out by the relevant agencies directly to the community, the steps for program implementation begin to be compiled one by one. After identifying community members who are entitled to receive assistance and categorizing them, there is one more step that must be taken before implementing the program. It is pointing out the potential and resources in the surrounding environment, which can be utilized for the success of the program. As a program that requires broad participation from the surrounding community, all existing potentials and resources must be able to be maximized for smooth implementation and implementation.

One of the most vital forms of local resource needs is the willingness of building shops around the site to supply building materials. The designated building shops are prioritized in the same area as the implementing village for the program. Apart from the consideration of simplifying the process of delivering goods, the appointment of shops in the same area also means that more and more local residents feel involved with the PK-RTLH program. On the other hand, there is also a factor of closeness and familiarity with the surrounding community, because most of the building shop owners are also local indigenous people.

4.5 Forms of Community Participation in the Implementation of the Unworthy Housing Program (PK-RTLH)

Community participation requires community participation in development starting from planning and implementing a program. With participation, the community is involved in government activities, because without community involvement the process of activities is certainly not optimal.

a. Participation in the form of energy assistance

Communities who take part in helping the process of rehabilitating unfit for habitation are of course not only in the form of providing ideas or ideas, but also in the form of personnel. Even though it is geographically located in an urban area, the people of Payakumbuh are holistically still a society that is full of communalism values. At least this can be seen from the way residents participate in the PK-RTLH program.

b. Participation in the form of material assistance

Material participation is community involvement in assisting program implementation and implementation, with assistance in the form of money, food, building materials and so on. The various forms of material assistance raised by the community are indeed quite varied in value. However, it still shows clearly the high level of local community participation in the PK-RTLH program in Payakumbuh City.

c. Participation in the form of skills / expertise

In the program implementation stage, apart from providing material and personnel assistance, one more type of participation that exists is by contributing in the form of special skills or expertise. This special skill is in the form of abilities that are useful in the process of working on home renovations, such as building or woodworking skills. Participation that is given is in the form of expertise in designing houses, expertise in planning the budget for house construction and so on.



4.6 Level of Participation in Quality Improvement Program for Unfit Home Rehabilitation

- a. Passive and manipulative participation in most sub-districts of South Payakumbuh. In the South Payakumbuh District for 2017 the kelurahan, aid recipient groups and the general public are less responsive. Because in 2017 communication was not going well between the related offices and the kelurahan, so that the kelurahan was less responsive. Among the problems were the absence of wages, proposals and budget plans were also submitted to the kelurahan, while communication was not smooth. There were even objections that occurred in several urban villages. The facilitators also lacked coordination, which resulted in the kelurahan being hands off and not helping from planning and implementation. The community (RT / RW, LPM, Niniak Mamak and relatives) did not participate in the program so that the average self-help score of Payakumbuh Selatan District was the lowest.
- b. Informative Participation, here the community only answers questions for the project, but does not have the opportunity to be involved and influence the decision process, the accuracy of the results is not discussed with the community. The community is presented with information about the PK-RTLH program by the facilitator who is accompanied by a technical team from the Public Housing and Settlement Services offices and the community does not have the opportunity to influence decisions regarding work procedures and procedures, such as predetermined time terms, set budgets and so on.
- c. Consultative participation, the community participates by means of consultation, while outsiders listen to and analyze problems and ways of solving them. In this pattern there is no opportunity for joint decision-making where professionals are not obliged to submit public views (as input) for follow-up. In the PK-RTLH program, basically the community is only asked to implement the program with various binding rules including:
 - 1) The program is given only to those who have proof of land ownership in the form of a land certificate or certificate, while the poor on average do not own land even though what is left is land inherited from high pusako or hitchhike on someone else's land.
 - 2) Beneficiaries must return the agreed amount of money from the start if the house work is not completed by the end of the year. In fact, the average delay is due to the helplessness of the poor in completing house chores due to the absence of wages and the low self-help of the surrounding community. Although this has not happened yet because group members are responsible for the group.
 - 3) Participation in initiatives, the community provides sacrifices and services to obtain intensive rewards in the form of wages, even though they are not involved in the learning process or the experiments carried out. The community does not have the initiative to continue activities after they have been intensively stopped. As happened to some aid recipients, they had to pay wages to self-reliant communities even though the value of money was not as big as the average person. The community took the initiative to participate even though they expected incentives in the form of wages and food.
 - 4) The functional participation of the community forms a group as part of the project, after which main decisions are agreed upon. In the early stages, the community depends on outsiders, but gradually it shows its independence. The community formed groups as part of the house rehabilitation project which, although in the early stages the community depended on the Government and the Facilitator, in the end they started to become independent although they were still monitored by the government. Where for the city of Payakumbuh mostly in North Payakumbuh District, Lampasi tigo Nagari District and East Payakumbuh District, it can be seen that the characteristics of their functional participation are as follows:
 - a) Communities form beneficiary groups to manage aid themselves. There are many groups of beneficiaries, usually in each kelurahan consisting of one or more groups, the group leader is responsible for the members. Each member must complete the construction of his house because if the construction is not completed or fails, the recipient of the assistance must return an amount of money according to the value given by the Government.
 - b) The group tries to be independent even though it is still dependent on outsiders but slowly tries to escape from outside influences. What is meant by outsiders is the Government.

Interactive participation, the community plays a role in the analytical process for planning activities and establishing or strengthening institutions, this pattern tends to involve interdisciplinary methods that seek a variety of perspectives in a structured and systematic learning process. At this time the PK-RTLH program had not yet reached the level of interactive participation because the program only involved the general public such as RT / RW, community leaders, LPM and Niniak Mamak and each village had different levels of participation. Not being able to involve other parties who are more professional because of budget constraints and self-help. Even though there is a technical team (Head of Sub-district and Lurah with the exception of the Public Housing and Settlement Areas), they only play a role in the socialization stage, not up to implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Independent participation means that people take their own initiative freely (not influenced by outside parties). Independent participation is the most ideal level of participation and for the PK-RTLH program it has not yet reached this stage because the community, although free to be independent, is still unable to build contacts with other institutions. The community still depends on the facilitator. To reach the highest level of participation is quite difficult because of the limited resources of the poor, they are shackled by poverty and ignorance because low levels of education are unable to develop factors themselves if no one pushes them outside.

4.7 Enabling and Inhibiting Factors for Community Participation in the PK-RTLH Program

Intrinsic Enabling Factors

According to Bima (2018), *enabling factors* are the factors that enable or facilitate a person's behavior. As for the intrinsic enabling factors are:

a. Kinship Bonds

Community participation arises from a sense of *co-existence* because one ethnic group and one lineage are matrilineal so that people are motivated to participate in helping the poor in need. Cultural factors in the sense that there is a sense in society based on mutual trust, the same goals and ideals as well as consistency in action. In this village of Tigo Koto Above, the community provides one day a week to work together to build houses for recipients of



the aid, be they relatives or neighbors. There is a role for the RT and the Facilitator in mobilizing the community to participate in addition to those who are sensitive and responsive to the poor or economically vulnerable around them.

b. **Desire to Live Decently**

The desire to improve the quality of their livelihoods is one of the factors that has led to community participation in the PK-RTLH program. The motivation is on the one hand, from the point of view of the beneficiary who really wants his house to be a comfortable place to live in. From the side of the surrounding community who are working together, motivation arises from a sense of sympathy and social solidarity so that one of their residents with a weak economy can live a more decent life with house repair assistance. These two motivations are then met and become one of the factors that causing high community participation in the implementation of program.

4.6 Extrinsic Enabling Factors

According to Holil in (Akhmadian and Anton, 2015) there are several things that can affect community participation that comes from outside / the environment (extrinsic). In this study I use an operational concept based on findings in the field that the things that encourage people to participate from outside themselves (extrinsic) are as follows:

a. **Group Cohesiveness**

In the PK-RTLH program, there is a group of beneficiaries (KPB). At least in one village there is one group consisting of more than 10 people. The group consists of the chairman, secretary and treasurer as well as members. Each group is responsible for all members of the group, where if there is one house that is not completed or fails, the recipient of the aid must return the aid intact. To avoid these sanctions, the chairperson has the responsibility to coordinate the members.

b. **Free time**

People who have free time can certainly participate. Even though it is seen as a simple variable, it turns out that the existence of free time has a significant influence in generating community participation. Especially in heterogeneous urban communities such as in the City of Payakumbuh.

c. **Inhibiting Factors for Community Participation**

There are several things that make people reluctant to participate, even though participation is important to support development programs, including the following:

d. **Economic factors inhibiting community participation in PK-RTLH**

Economic incentives continue to dominate people's attitudes and behaviors in participating in helping home rehabilitation. The community is less interested or reluctant to participate due to economic limitations because the people around them are generally middle to lower class people. Most of them work as farmers, laborers, and traders who work every day so they don't have free time to help.

e. **The influence of modernization has resulted in an individualistic character**

Low participation is particularly evident in areas that are densely populated and dominated by migrants. Everyday earns money, and is individualistic and less sensitive to the environment. They don't even have time to attend meetings at the village head's office because of busy life outside. Unlike the case with the suburbs of Payakumbuh such as Koto Panjang Dalam Village and Kelurahan Tigo Koto Diateh, the people are very sensitive because information about the program reaches them.

f. **Program information did not reach all elements of society**

One of the factors inhibiting people from participating is the lack of information conveyed because the socialization is only at the Lurah office, the RT / RW does not convey information to its residents. In 2017, the socialization was carried out for the Head of Sub-district and Lurah, the information obtained did not reach the RT / RW and LPM by the Village Head. In fact, it is hoped that the Lurah will facilitate and provide information not only to prospective recipients but also to all communities.

5. Conclusion

Based on the discussion of the research results, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The level of participation in the Improving Quality of Unfit Home Rehabilitation Program in Payakumbuh City is different in each district and village. Community acceptance depends on the ability of the Public Housing and Settlement Areas Office, facilitators, village heads, RT / RW and community leaders to gain participation. Kelurahan that are located on the outskirts of Payakumbuh, such as Koto Panjang Dalam and Tigo Koto Diateh, have a high level of participation. This can be seen from the level of attendance at community meetings or discussions and participation during construction. The form of their participation is in the form of energy, material and expertise. However, there are also those in the middle of the city with the best development results in the Padangtengah Balai Nanduo Village, West Payakumbuh Subdistrict, this is due to the awareness of the extended family, relatives and neighbors. This is not generally accepted, because in the middle of a city with a dense population the level of social awareness is low.

There are various enabling and inhibiting factors for the community to participate in the PK-RTLH program in the city of Payakumbuh. Some of the enabling factors are intrinsic and some are extrinsic. For those that are intrinsic are: a) kinship ties that people want to participate because of *samande*, *saparuik*, *sajurai* and *sasuku* and b) the desire to live a decent life. While the extrinsic enabling factors are as follows: a) Group cooperation, and b) spare time. One of the inhibiting factors for community participation in Payakumbuh is economic motivation. People who live below the poverty line struggle to survive, they do not have the financial ability to help materially, while even to provide labor assistance they cannot because they do not have free time because they have to earn a living every day.

The government's ability to provide stimulants is also limited. Not all people have received assistance. There are many obstacles in the field, such as people who receive assistance being required to have their own certificate or proof of ownership and also a commitment to find a mason and finish it until the end. The harsh conditions made some people who were eligible to receive assistance refuse assistance.



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