

THE INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS ON THE SUCCESS OF DEVELOPMENT IN DOTIK VILLAGE, ALAS SUB-DISTRICT, MANUFAHI DISTRICT**Antonio Guterres¹, Abdullah Soares², Sabino Seac³**Universidade Oreintal Timor Lorosa'e, Timor Leste^{1,2}, Instituto Supeiror Crisral³Email: antoniofutterres85@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Accepted Accepted Accepted in the form of revisions Accepted in the form of revisions	Background: Community participation is vital in identifying local problems and potentials, selecting alternative solutions, implementing actions, and evaluating changes. Awareness, akin to introspection, signifies an individual's control over internal and external stimuli. The success of village development relies on collaborative efforts within the community. Research Objective: This study aims to investigate the simultaneous, partial, and dominant influence of community participation and awareness on the success of development in Dotik Village, Alas District, Manufahi Regency. Methods: A multiple linear regression analysis was conducted to assess the impact of two independent variables: Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) on Village Development (Y). Results: The analysis indicated that the constant value of Village Development is 1.340 when Community Participation and Awareness are zero. Community Participation (X1) has a significant effect on Village Development, with a coefficient of 0.607 (t count = 10.622, p < 0.05). Community Awareness (X2) also positively impacts Village Development with a coefficient of 0.378 (t count = 6.864, p < 0.05). The t-test showed that Community Participation has a greater effect on Village Development than Community Awareness. Furthermore, the F-test confirmed a simultaneous influence of both variables, with F count = 177.410 (p < 0.05). Conclusion: Community Participation and Community Awareness have a strong relationship with development success in Dotik Village, accounting for 79.4% of the variance, while the remaining 20.6% is influenced by other factors. These findings highlight the importance of fostering community involvement for effective village development.
Keywords: Community Participation, Community Awareness and Village Development	

INTRODUCTION

Programa Desenvolvimento Local or Programa Desenvolvimento Interligadu Distrital/PDL/PDID is a pro-poor local development program established by the Government through the Ministry of Public Administration (Ministerio Administrasaun Estatal/MAE) based on Ministerial Diploma No 1/2005/MAE which focuses its activities on the development of small-scale community service infrastructure whose

results can be felt directly by the poor. This program is part of the Timor Leste Government's strategy to prepare the condition of the region before Decentralization is actually implemented, as stated in Ministerial Diploma no 1/2005 MAE (Ministerio Administrasau E Estatal) that :

- 1) Programa Desenvolvimento Local / Local Development Program and Programa Desenvolvimento Interligadu Distrital (PDID) are pro-poor development programs to support the development of infrastructure community services at the local level. Communities will become actors in the development process by thus will contribute directly to the alleviation of poverty.
- 2) Programa Desenvolvimento Local (PDL) or Programa Desenvolvimento Interligadu Distrital (PDID) as part of the shift of responsibility from Central Government to Local Government in formulating local planning and its implementation together with communities to identify local needs and make final decisions on development priorities towards local communities, thus away from the influence of Central Government interests.
- 3) Programa Desenvolvimento Local (PDL) or Programa Desenvolvimento Interligadu Distrital (PDID) as part of the central government's politics in searching for a desirable model of decentralization, so that in time it will be able to establish a robust, effective, transparent and embracing local government.
- 4) Programa Desenvolvimento Lokal (PDL) or Programa Desenvolvimento Interligadu Desentralisasi (PDID) as a means of learning process development capacity of local apparatus in formulating various development issues, development planning, financial system, organizing system work at local level, what are the responsibilities of local government and how to coordinate with central government.

Realizing the importance of synergy between the Government and the Community in a development process it is necessary the existence of public space as said by Habermas quoted by David (2006: 8) says the public sphere refers to an ideal speech situation in which citizens engage in open-ended conversations that are neither strategic nor self-interested on issues of common interest (public space is an ideal condition of conversation where between citizens can communicate that is open and closed on an issue that is common interest).

According to Ach. Wazir Ws. Et al. (1999: 29) Participation can be defined as a person's conscious involvement in social interaction in certain situations. With this understanding, a person can participate if he finds himself with or in a group, through various processes of sharing with others in terms of values, traditions, feelings, loyalty, compliance and shared responsibilities. Community participation according to Isbandi (2007: 27) is the participation of the community in the process of identifying problems and potential in the community, selecting and making decisions about alternative solutions to deal with problems, implementing efforts to overcome problems and community involvement in the process of evaluating changes that occur. And added by Mikkelsen (1999: 64) shares Participation into 6 (six) definitions, namely

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1. Participation is the voluntary contribution of the community to the project without participating in decision-making;
2. Participation is the "sensitization" of communities to increase their willingness to accept and ability to respond to development projects;
3. Participation is the voluntary involvement of a community in self-determined change;
4. Participation is an active process, which implies that the person or group concerned takes the initiative and exercises their freedom to do so;
5. Participation is the stabilization of dialogue between local communities and staff undertaking project preparation, implementation and monitoring, in order to obtain information about the local context and social impacts;
6. Participation is the involvement of people in the development of themselves, their lives and their environment.

The importance of participation is stated by Conyers (1991: 154-155) as follows: First, community participation is a tool for obtaining information about the conditions, needs and attitudes of local people, without whose presence development programs and projects will fail; Second that community participation will be more trusting of a development project or program if they feel involved in the preparation and planning process, because they will know more about the intricacies of the project and will have a sense of ownership of the project; Third that community participation is a democratic right when people are involved in the development of their own communities.

Factors that Influence Participation

There are several factors that can affect the participation of the village community in a program, the nature of these factors in supporting a successful village development program, for example, are factors of age, limited property, education, employment and penghasialn. According to Angell (in Ross, 1967: 130) said that the participation that grows in society is influenced by many factors. Factors that influence a person's tendency to participate, namely:

1. Age
Age is a factor that influences a person's attitude towards community activities. Those from the middle and upper age groups with a more stable moral attachment to community values and norms tend to participate more than those from other age groups.
2. Gender
The long dominant value in the culture of various nations says that basically the place of women is "in the kitchen" which means that in many societies the main role of women is taking care of the home, but over time the value of the role of women has shifted with the emancipation movement and better education of women.
3. Education
It is said to be one of the absolute requirements for participation, because education is captured as influencing a person's attitude, mentality and life behavior

towards their environment, an attitude that is necessary for improving the welfare and prosperity of the entire village community.

4. Employment and

This cannot be separated from one another because a person's job will determine how much income he will get. A good job and income that meets daily needs can encourage someone to participate in community activities. The understanding is that to participate in an activity, it must be supported by an established economic atmosphere that is improving or more sufficient.

5. Length of stay

The length of time a person lives in a particular neighborhood and his or her experience interacting with the neighborhood will affect a person's participation. The longer he lives in a particular neighborhood, the more his sense of belonging to the neighborhood tends to be more visible in his large participation in every activity of the neighborhood.

Community Participation in

Community participation in development as stated by Conyers (1991: 154-155) as follows

1. Community participation is a tool for obtaining information about the conditions, needs and attitudes of local communities without which development programs and projects will fail;
2. That people will trust a development project or program more if they feel involved in the development preparation process, because they will know more about the intricacies of the project and will have democratic rights if the community is involved in building a sense of ownership of the project;
3. It is a democratic right for people to be involved in the development of their own communities;

The successful implementation of village development is that an area is very dependent on the role of the Village Government Apparatus and the community itself. Both must be able to create a good work synergy because without involving the community, the Government will not be able to achieve optimal development results. Development will only give birth to new products that are less meaningful to the community, nor are they in accordance with the needs of the village community. Vice versa, without an optimal role from the government, development will run in an unorganized and undirected manner, which will eventually lead to new problems. In addition to requiring community involvement, development also requires the right strategy to be more efficient in terms of financing and effective in terms of results.

RESEARCH METHOD

Based on the research references carried out by researchers who orientasi on quantitative research of a numerical nature located in Dotik Village, Alas District, Manufahi Regency with a research design in the form of efforts to collect, process, analyze and study data carried out systematically and objectively to solve a problem or present a hypothesis that will benefit general principles, "Ali Faried" (1997: 920). **3.3.1.**

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The population studied amounted to 1770 people with a sample size of 95 people who were taken 10% of the total population.

Data Collection and Analysis Techniques

(1) Technique

Is a method of direct observation in the field to find out the situation and conditions of existing objects in Dotik Village, Alas District, Manufahi Regency.

(2) Questionnaire technique

Is a method for collecting data, where the data source (Respondent), will provide data by providing a list of questions or questionnaires that must be filled in by the respondent, so that the results of this filling are data that will be processed and analyzed.

(3) Interview Technique

Is a method that is carried out by asking questions to respondents, this method is useful for clarifying respondents who do not understand the questionnaire that has been submitted, even to explore or complete data as needed.

(4) Documentation Technique

It is a method to collect data internally and externally by taking the most important documents.

While Data Analysis Techniques used multiple liner Regression Model according to Djarwanto Rs. (309: 1993) and Pangestu Subagyo, (312: 1993), the problem of estimating the coefficient of multiple linear regression with the method of least squares or Ordinary Least of Square (OLS). is as follows: The Regression Equation is $\hat{Y} = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2$

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Validity and Reliability Test

The validity test is used to determine whether the item (question) used is appropriate to measure something that you want to measure. Therefore, testing the validity of this item uses the *Pearson Product Moment* correlation test. In this tool trial using 95 respondents, which consists of independent variables (*Predictor*), namely Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) towards Village Development (Y) Dotik Alas District, Manufahi Regency. The purpose of this validity test is to determine the extent to which the measuring instrument to be used can actually be used with a significant level of 5% (Arikunto, 1993). To facilitate calculation testing, regarding the validity test, the help of the *SPSS for windows* version 21 statistical program is used, if $r_{\text{(result)}}$ is positive, and $r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{(table)}}$, then the instrument item is valid and the significant value is <0.05 . The following are the results of validity testing for each variable. Based on the validity test results, it shows that all variable indicators (X1), (X2) on (Y) are declared valid, because they provide a validity level of more than 0.30, and by comparing them with r_{table} . Thus, the question items given in the questionnaire have met the valid requirements and can be used in further data analysis, while

Reliability Test

Variables	Alpha	r _{table}	Conclusion
Community Participation (X1)	0.826	0.202	Reliable
Public Awareness (X2)	0.827	0.202	Reliable
Village Development (Y)	0.826	0.202	Reliable

In Zulganef, 2006 which states that a research instrument indicates that it has adequate reliability if the *Cronbach Alpha* coefficient is greater than or equal to 0.70. While the test results obtained in the table above show the reliability level of the Community Participation variable is 0.826 or 82.6%, the Community Awareness Variable is 0.827 or 82.7% and the Village Development variable is 0.826 or 82.6%. Therefore, the instrument to measure the variables of Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) towards Village Development (Y) Dotik Alas District, Manufahi Regency is declared reliable in the category of very satisfying reliability.

Econometric Test

The test results above are actually biased to produce a regression model that is used to explain the actual situation. To further strengthen the analysis results, the classical assumptions that exist in the use of regression models need to be tested again using the multicollinearity test and the Heteroscedasticity test.

Multicollinearity Test

To find out whether the multicollinearity value is accepted or rejected, you can use the TOL (*Tolerance*) test and the VIF (*Variance Inflation Factor*) test, a model is considered not affected by multicollinearity if the VIF value is below 10 (Ten) and if the *Tolerance* (TOL) value is not equal to zero. The results of the analysis of the data can be seen in the following table: **Multicollinearity Test Results**

Coefficients ^a		
Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1 Community Participation	0.682	1.466
Community Awareness	0.682	1.466

a. Dependent Variable: Village Development

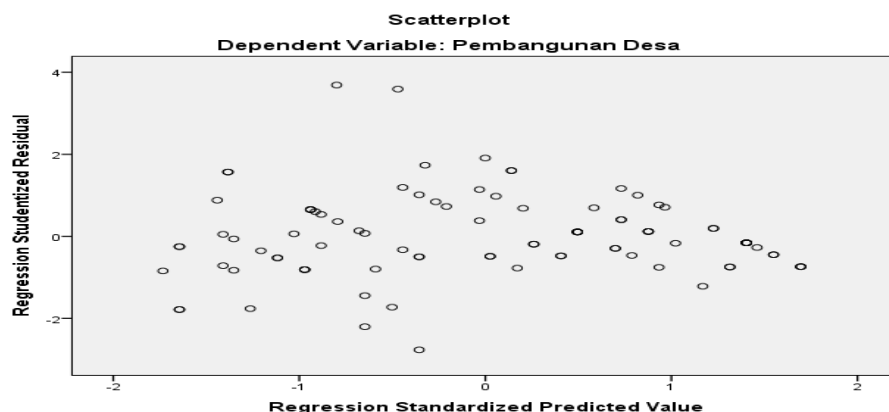
From the table above, it can be seen that the VIF value in the regression of the independent variables (X), namely Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) is below 10 (ten) and the TOL value is not equal to 0 (zero). This shows that there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables in the regression model.

Heteroscedasticity Test

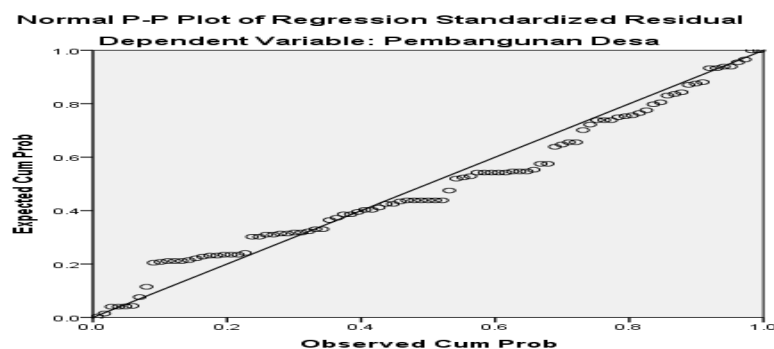
Heteroscedasticity means that the variable variance is not the same for all observations. The Heteroscedasticity test is carried out using the Sperman Rank correlation coefficient test, which correlates the absolute residuals of the regression

results with all independent variables. If the probability/significance of the correlation result > 0.05 (5%) then the regression equation is free of Heteroscedasticity. the conditions that must be taken in this test are also the same as those carried out in the multicollinearity test, namely that there are no Heteroscedasticity symptoms in the regression model you want to find. So, to find out, visually there is no particular pattern detected in the *Scatterplot* graph, where there is evidence of a clear pattern and the points spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis.

Chart 1
Heteroscedasticity Test



Based on the picture above, it can be seen that the dots do not form a certain clear pattern, and are spread both above and below the number 0 of the Y axis, indicating that there is no Heteroscedasticity in the regression model. Normality **Test**, The normality test aims to test whether the dependent variable regression model and the independent variable both have a normal distribution or not. To find out that the distribution of variables is normal, visualization can be seen from the *Normal P-Plot* graph where if the points spread around the diagonal line and follow the direction of the diagonal line, the regression model fulfills the assumption of normality.



Normality Test

From the picture above, it can be seen that the dots spread around the diagonal line, and the distribution follows the direction of the diagonal line, so the regression model fulfills the assumption of normality so that it can be used for prediction while the **Multiple Linear Regression Model** is used.

Coefficients ^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
1 (Constant)	1.340	1.083		1.237	0.219
Community Participation	0.607	0.057	0.608	10.622	0.000
Community Awareness	0.378	0.055	0.393	6.864	0.000

a. Dependent Variable: Village Development

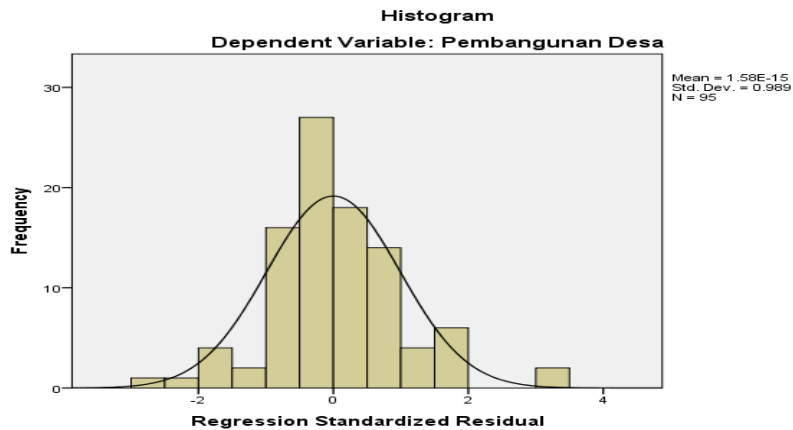
Based on the multiple regression results in the *Coefficients^a* table above, multiple linear regression is obtained as follows $Y=1.340+0.607X_1+0.378X_2$

Where: Y: Village Development
X1: Community Participation
X2: Community Awareness

The interpretation of the above model is:

1. The constant value of 1,340 indicates that, if the value of the independent variables consisting of Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) is 0 (zero), then the amount of Village Development is 1,340.
2. The coefficient value of Community Participation (X1) is 0.607 where the coefficient is positive, explaining that the effect of Community Participation on Village Development is unidirectional or positive, meaning that the higher the Community Participation (X1), the higher the Village Development (Y) as well as if there is a decrease in Community Participation (X1) then Village Development (Y) will also decrease. The magnitude of this coefficient value can be concluded that Community Participation (X1) increases by one unit, then the amount of Village Development will increase by 0.607 units.
3. The value of Community Awareness (X2) is 0.378, where the coefficient is positive, it explains that Community Awareness (X2) on Village Development (Y) is unidirectional or positive, meaning that the better the Community Awareness (X2), the higher the Village Development (Y) and if the Community Awareness (X2) decreases, the Village Development will also decrease. the magnitude of this coefficient value can be concluded that, if Community Awareness (X2) increases by one unit, the amount of Village Development (Y) will increase by 0.378 units.

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Hypothesis Testing

Partial Testing (t test)

Partial test (t test) is used to test the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable. This t test is used to prove the truth of the hypothesis which states that it is suspected that Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) partially have a significant effect on Village Development (Y) Dotik Alas District, Manufahi Regency. From the results of the multiple linear regression analysis above, it can be taken the $t_{\text{calculated}}$ value as in the following table: Test t

Variables	t_{count}	t_{table}	Sig.	Description
Community Participation	10.622	1.986	0.000	Significant
Community Awareness	6.864	1.986	0.000	Significant

The steps for testing this partial hypothesis are as follows:

1. Formulate a Hypothesis

H_0 : This means that there is no partial influence of the variables of Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) on Village Development (Y) Dotik Alas District, Manufahi Regency.

H_a : It means that there is a partial influence of the variables of Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) on Village Development (Y) Dotik Alas District, Manufahi Regency.

2. Determining the significance level

The significance level uses $\alpha=5\%$ or 0.05

3. Determine t_{count}

Based on the t test table, t_{count} is obtained as follows:

X1 is 10.622

X2 is 6.864

4. Determine t_{table}

Using a 95% confidence level, $\alpha=5\%$

t_{table} (df pembilang = k ; df denominator = n - k - 1) or 95-2-1

$t_{\text{table}} (2;92) = 1.986$

5. Testing criteria

- a. H_0 is accepted if $t_{\text{calculated}} < t_{\text{(table)}}$
- b. H_0 is rejected if $t_{\text{calculated}} > t_{\text{(table)}}$
6. Comparing $t_{\text{calculated}}$ with $t_{\text{(table)}}$ for each variable
 - a. Community Participation (X1) The $t_{\text{calculated}}$ value $> t_{\text{(table)}}$ is $10.622 > 1.986$, then H_0 is rejected.
 - b. Public Awareness (X2) The $t_{\text{calculated}}$ value $> t_{\text{(table)}}$ is $6.864 > 1.986$, then H_0 is rejected.
7. Conclusion
 Since $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{(table)}}$ ($10.622 > 1.986$) for the variable Community Participation (X1) and $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{(table)}}$ ($6.864 > 1.986$) for the Community Awareness variable (X2), then H_0 is rejected for each test of the independent variable on the dependent variable, meaning that there is a significant partial effect of the variables of Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) on Village Development (Y) Dotik Alas District, Manufahi Regency with a significant level of each below 0.05, namely 0.000.

Simultaneous Testing (F Test)

To prove the hypothesis that says whether there is an effect of the Community Participation variable (X1) and the Community Awareness variable (X2) simultaneously affecting Village Development (Y), the F test is used, namely to test the significance of the regression coefficient together or simultaneously. Based on the results of the F test in accordance with the calculation of *SPSS for Windows* version 21 can be seen as follows:

Test F

ANOVA ^a						
Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1 Regression	628.259	2	314.130	177.410	.000 ^b	
Residuals	162.899	92	1.771			
Total	791.158	94				

a. Dependent Variable: Village Development

b. Predictors: (Constant), Community Awareness, Community Participation

Steps

1. Formulate a hypothesis
 H_0 : This means that there is no simultaneous influence of the variables of Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) on Village Development (Y) Dotik Alas District, Manufahi Regency.
 H_a : It means that there is a simultaneous influence of the variables of Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) on Village Development (Y) Dotik Alas District, Manufahi Regency.
2. Determining the significance level
 The significance level uses $\alpha = 5\%$ or 0.05
3. Determining F_{count}
 Based on the *ANOVA* table obtained F_{count} is 177.410
4. Determine F_{table}
 Using a 95% confidence level, $\alpha = 5\%$
 F_{table} (df pembilan = k; df denominator = n - k - 1) or 95-2-1

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$$F_{\text{table}}(2;92) = 3.095$$

5. Testing criteria

c. H_0 is accepted if $F_{\text{calculated}} < F_{\text{(table)}}$

d. H_0 is rejected if $F_{\text{calculated}} > F_{\text{(table)}}$

6. Comparing $F_{\text{calculated}}$ with F_{table}

The value of $F_{\text{calculated}} > F_{\text{(table)}}$ is $177.410 > 3.095$, then H_0 is rejected.

7. Conclusion

Because $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{(table)}}$ ($177.410 > 3.095$), then H_0 is rejected, meaning that there is a significant simultaneous effect of the variables of Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) on Village Development (Y) Dotik Alas District, Manufahi Regency.

More Dominant Hypothesis

This hypothesis testing is carried out with the aim of testing the assumption that among the independent variables of Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) which one has a more dominant influence on Village Development (Y) Dotik Alas District, Manufahi Regency, then based on the partial testing above, it is found that the Community Participation variable (X1) has a more dominant effect on Development in Dotik Village, Alas District, Manufahi Regency. From hypothesis testing using the t test or partial test, it is known that t_{count} of the Community Participation variable (X1) is $10.622 > t_{\text{count}}$ of Community Awareness (X2) is 6.864, it can be concluded that the hypothesis that says community participation (X1) has a more dominant effect on Village Development (Y) is proven correct. This means that Community Participation (X1) is more influential or dominant on Village Development (Y) Dotik Alas District, Manufahi Regency.

Multiple Correlation Analysis and Determination Analysis

1. Multiple Correlation Analysis (R)

This analysis is used to determine the relationship between the Community Participation Variable (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) to Village Development (Y). This coefficient shows how big the relationship is between the variables of Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) on Village Development (Y). R value ranges from 0 to 1, the value closer to 1 means the stronger the relationship, otherwise the value closer to 0, the weaker the relationship.

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.891 ^a	0.794	0.790	1.331

a. Predictors: (Constant), Community Awareness, Community Participation

b. Dependent Variable: Village Development

From the results of the analysis above, it is found that the relationship between Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) is classified as very close or has a very strong relationship to Village Development (Y) Dotik Alas District, Manufahi Regency. namely 0.891 or 89.1%.

Determination Analysis

Determination analysis in multiple linear regression is used to determine the percentage contribution of the influence of the variables of Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) on simultaneously on the Village Development variable (Y). This coefficient shows how large the percentage of variation of the independent variables used in the model is able to explain the variation in the dependent variable. R^2 is equal to 0, then there is not the slightest percentage contribution of the influence given by the independent variable on the dependent variable, or the variation of the independent variable used in the model does not explain the slightest variation of the dependent variable. Conversely, R^2 is equal to 1, then the percentage contribution of the influence that the independent variable has on the dependent variable is perfect, or the variation of the independent variable used in the model explains 100% of the variation in the dependent variable.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.891 ^a	0.794	0.790	1.331

a. Predictors: (Constant), Community Awareness, Community Participation

b. Dependent Variable: Village Development

Based on the table above that R Square (R^2) is 0.794 or 79.4% Village Development is determined by the variables of Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) While the remaining 20.6% is explained by other variables outside those studied. So it can be concluded that Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) simultaneously contribute to Village Development in Dotik Village, Alas District, Manufahi Regency. where the contribution is 79.4%.

Effect of Community Participation variable (X1) on Village Development (Y)

Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis of the acquisition value of the regression equation model, it is known that the variable Community Participation (X1) can be interpreted that if the increase in Community Participation, the Village Development will also increase or if the decrease in Community Participation, the Village Development will decrease. The Community Participation variable partially has a significant effect on Village Development, with a t_{count} value $> t_{\text{(table)}}$ of $10.622 > 1.986$, and a significant value of the t test of 0.000 when compared to the significance level (α) of 5%, then the value of *Asymp. Sig. (2-Sided)* is smaller than α at 5% so that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, so it can be said that Community Participation has a significant influence on Development in Dotik Village, Alas District, Manufahi Regency.

The influence of the Community Awareness variable (X2) on Village Development (Y)

The Community Awareness variable partially has a significant influence on Village Development, with a t_{count} value of 6.864. This can be interpreted that if the increase in Community Awareness, the Village Development shown will also increase, or if the decrease in Community Awareness, the Village Development will decrease. Based on the

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calculation obtained $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{(table)}}$ which is $6.864 > 1.986$, then H_0 is rejected at the 5% significance level or the significant value of the t test is 0.000 which is smaller than α at 5% so that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, so it can be concluded that partially Community Awareness (X2) has an effect on Village Development (Y).

Effect of Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) simultaneously on Village Development (Y)

Based on the results of hypothesis testing in the previous analysis, it shows that the independent variables consisting of Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) together (simultaneously) have a significant effect on the dependent variable, namely Village Development (Y). this is evidenced by the value of $F_{\text{count}} (177.410) > \text{than } F_{\text{(table)}} (3.095)$ and this influence is very significant because it has a significance value far below 0.05, which is equal to (0.000) so that the research hypothesis which reads "The variables of Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) together (Simultaneously) have a significant effect on the variable Village Development (Y) Dotik Alas Subdistrict, Manufahi Regency, are proven or accepted.

More Dominant Variable

The variable that has the most dominant effect on Village Development (Y) is the Community Participation variable (X1), which is 10,622 rather than the value of the Community Awareness variable (X2), which is only 6,864, so the hypothesis that reads "Of the variables of Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2), the variable that has the most dominant effect on Village Development (Y) Dotik Alas District, Manufahi Regency is accepted or proven to be true and the Community Participation variable (X1) is the more dominant variable.

Correlation Analysis

The R value is 0.891 or 89.1%, the R value states the magnitude of the correlation or simultaneous relationship (together) between the independent variables, namely Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) on the dependent variable, namely Village Development (Y). This means that Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2), have a relationship that is classified as very strong and positive towards Village Development (Y).

Determination Analysis

The R-Square number (Coefficient of Determination) was obtained at 0.794 or 79.4%. this value states the magnitude of the contribution of the two independent variables (Community Participation and Community Awareness) to the dependent variable (Village Development) which is 0.794 or 79.4%. this implies that the magnitude of the contribution of the variables of Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) to Village Development (Y) is 79.4% while the remaining 20.6% is determined by other variables outside this study.

CONCLUSION

There is a significant influence of the independent variables simultaneously on the dependent variable. Thus, when the increase or positive value of Community Participation (X1) and Community Awareness (X2) is applied, Village Development (Y) will improve. Although, Community Participation has more influence on Village Development, the two variables need each other to contribute to better Village Development.

There is a very strong relationship between the dependent variables of Community Participation and Community Awareness on the independent variable, namely Village Development, where if one of the variables changes its direction, it will affect Village Development in accordance with the direction of change. This means that if the change is negative, Village Development will slowly decline.

There is a significant contribution of the dependent variables of Community Participation and Community Awareness to the independent variable of Village Development. Thus, the results of this study can be adapted to the existing population.

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