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ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF *STAKEHOLDERS* AND THE IMPACT OF VILLAGE SUSPENSION BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN WEST JAVA

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Abstract

The village suspension bridge (heart) is a bridge built by the West Java Government in the field of infrastructure and functions to connect the two ends of the road that are cut off by obstacles, rivers and waterways in rural areas. The benefits: easy access to education and the economy, accelerating disaster management, poverty alleviation and developing rural tourism potential. The goal is: realizing development, government administration and equity/improvement of village capabilities in poverty alleviation. Research problems: (1) What is the role of *stakeholders* in the construction of village suspension bridges, (2) What is the impact of the construction of village suspension bridges on improving community welfare and poverty alleviation in West Java. The objectives of the study: (1) Analyze the role of *stakeholders* in the construction of village suspension bridges, and (2) Analyze the impact of village suspension bridge construction on improving community welfare and poverty alleviation in West Java. Research methods used: descriptive research method with a qualitative approach and primary and secondary data collection with *purposive sampling* method and *Focus Group Discussion*. The results of the study will show that the impact of development in terms of infrastructure, economy, social and environment has increased/has not increased. In addition, the role of *stakeholders* in development is also important so that development can be maximized, and obstacles in development are also identified, especially in terms of economy and community mobility. If the obstacles are followed up, efforts to improve community welfare and poverty alleviation can be realized immediately.

Keywords: Village Suspension Bridge, Poverty Alleviation, Infrastructure Development

INTRODUCTION

Background

Poverty is a scary thing for developing countries, even developed countries. Sometimes a country's poverty becomes a benchmark for how a country recycles its resources and competes with other countries in terms of economy. The condition of poverty in a country or region is also a reflection of the level of welfare of the population living in that country or region (Leasiwal, 2013). There are many factors that cause poverty, namely: low level of

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education, limited job opportunities, laziness to work, difficulty in family life, limited resources (capital) and multidimensional. Developing countries like Indonesia certainly cannot be separated from the problem of poverty that cannot be ignored.

According to the Central Statistics Agency (2023), Indonesia can reduce the number of poor people every year, but in 2022 for West Java Province around 4,071 thousand people are still living below the poverty line, which is 8.06%. Innovation and collaboration are the keys to accelerating village development in West Java. This breakthrough not only makes poverty in the village decrease, but also cuts the inequality between rural and urban communities while suppressing the flow of urbanization because human resources and village nature are optimized.

The attention of the West Java Provincial Government (Pemdaprov) in accelerating village development is focused on infrastructure, one of which is the construction of a hanging bridge which aims to increase the ease of access to education and the economy and the development of tourism potential. The construction of suspension bridges to facilitate access between villages, especially in West Java, which is one of the regional criteria that connects two villages that are always passed by residents, both for school and for other activities. Conditions like this cause residents to be unable to access the road so that residents have to cross the rushing river. So it is not uncommon in this case to be carried away by the strong river currents so that many people lose their lives.

The construction of the suspension bridge has two priorities determined by the West Java DPMD, namely school access and the rotation of the economic wheel. So that the main goals of village development programs can be realized quickly. Currently, 23 Village Suspension Bridges are being built, which can revive the economy with a path connecting connectivity between villages, between villages and sub-districts, and children's connectivity with their school areas. The end result is improved economy, time-effectiveness, and cost-effectiveness. Those who have to go around for several kilometers are enough to cross in a relatively short time, transporting agricultural products is not too long, there is time and cost effectiveness.

One of the locations for the construction of suspension bridges in West Java is in Malati Village, Naringgul District, Cianjur Regency where the majority of the population works as farmers. In this case, the benefits are very large because the people in the Malati village area are very much to work and take results from the next village so that it will save time and costs.

The government continues to implement the suspension bridge construction program, not only to facilitate road access, but the government also makes suspension bridges as tourist attractions, one of which is the Situ Gunung suspension bridge or the longest suspension bridge in Southeast Asia located in the Sukabumi area. In this case, the government also provides new job opportunities for the surrounding community so that there will be an increase in income and poverty will be slightly reduced.

Based on the above problems, the researcher is interested in analyzing the role *of stakeholders* and the impact of the construction of village suspension bridges in poverty alleviation in West Java.

Problem Formulation

The problems in this study are:

a) What is the role of *stakeholders* in the construction of village suspension bridges?
b) What is the impact of the construction of village suspension bridges on improving community welfare and poverty alleviation in West Java

METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative method. In selecting informants, the researcher uses *purposive sampling* namely sampling using certain considerations in accordance with the criteria desired by the researcher to be able to determine the number of samples to be studied (Sugiono, 2018). Data collection was carried out using interview techniques and data analysis using descriptive analysis. The data collected from the results of this study include primary data and secondary data. Primary data collection was carried out by direct interviews and secondary data collection using *google form* which are spread to the community in Bogor Regency and outside Bogor Regency. The respondents in this study are people under 30 years old to over 50 years old in Bogor regency with the number of respondents obtained as many as 51 respondents. Then the researcher conducts a validity test and continues to conduct a reliability test to check whether the data is valid and reliable or not. This study uses a linker scale from 1-4, along with the likert scale.

Table 1. Likert Scale Assessment Score

Score	Valuation
1	Very Bad (STB)
2	Bad (TB)
3	Good (B)
4	Excellent (SB)

Source: Riyadi (2016)

The score calculation uses the average score for each criterion. The following is the formula for calculating the average score (Riduwan 2010):

$$Rataan\ Skor = \frac{Jumlah\ Skor}{Jumlah\ Responden}$$

Total Score = n1 x 1 = Number of respondents who stated STB x Likert Score
= n2 x 2 = Number of respondents who stated TB x Likert Score
= n3 x 3 = Number of respondents stating B x Likert Score
= n4 x 4 = Number of respondents who stated SB x Likert Score

The results of the calculation of the average score will then be categorized based on the score interval in each category. This perception research uses four categories. The following is the calculation of the score interval:

$$Interval\ Skor = \frac{Nilai\ tertinggi\ skala\ likert - nilai\ terendah\ skala\ likert}{Jumlah\ kategori} = \frac{4-1}{4} = 0.75$$

Table 2. Likert scale scoring interval

Interval	Valuation
1.00 ≤ Average score ≤ 1.75	Very Not Good
1.76 ≤ Average score ≤ 2.50	Bad
2.51 ≤ Average score ≤ 3.25	Good
3.26 ≤ Average score ≤ 4.00	Excellent

Source: Riyadi (2016)

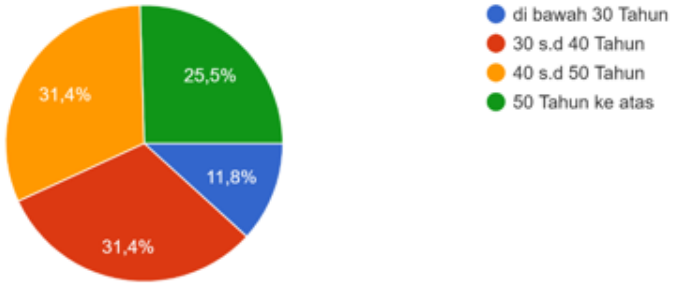
RESULT

The analysis of the results carried out for the analysis of the role of stakeholders and the impact of the construction of village suspension bridges in poverty alleviation in West Java, is divided into 2 (two) parts: first, an overview of the characteristics of the respondents and second, the analysis of the role of stakeholders and the impact of the construction of village suspension bridges in poverty alleviation, which can be explained as follows.

Characteristics Responden

1) Age of Respondents

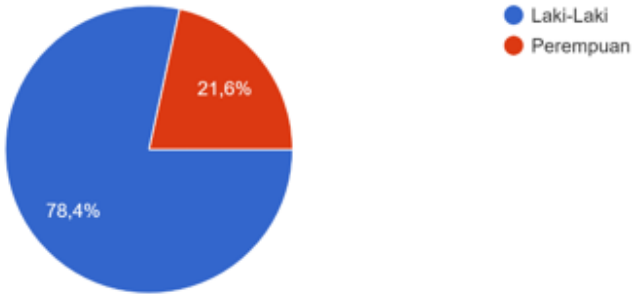
The data of respondents by age in the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation can be seen in Figure 1, namely: under 30 years old as much as 11.8%, 30-40 years old as much as 31.4%, 40-50 years old as much as 31.4%, and over 50 years old as much as 25.5%.



Picture 1. Characteristics Based on Respondent's Age

2) Gender

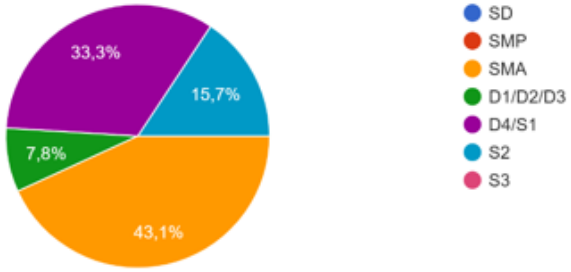
Respondent data by gender in the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation can be seen in Figure 2, namely: male sex as many as 78.4% and female sex as much as 21.6%.



Picture 2. Characteristics Based on Respondent's Gender

3) Respondent's Education Level

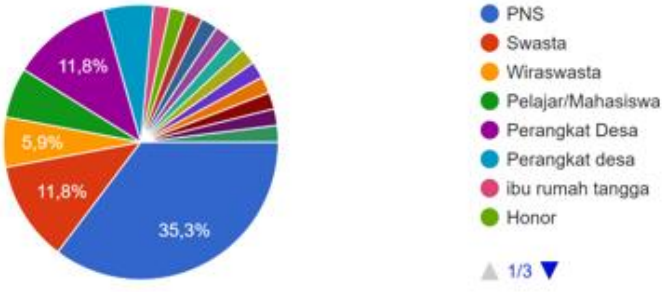
Respondent data according to the level of education in the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation has four parts, which can be seen in Figure 3, namely: high school as much as 43.1%, D1/D2/D3 as much as 7.8%, D4/S1 as much as 33.3% and S2 as much as 15.7%.



Picture 3. Characteristics Based on Respondent's Education Level

4) Main Jobs

Respondent data according to the type of work in the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation has the four largest, which can be seen in Figure 4, namely: civil servants as many as 35.3%, self-employed as many as 5.9%, private employees as many as 11.8% and village officials as much as 11.8%.

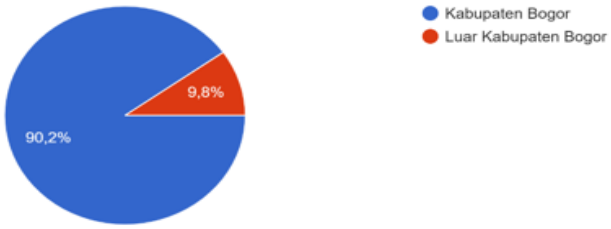


Picture 4. Type of Respondent's Job

5) Domicile

Respondents' data according to their domicile in the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation can be seen in Figure 5, namely: the domicile of the respondents in this

study is dominated by Bogor regency as much as 90.2% and the rest come from outside Bogor Regency.



Picture 5. Domisili Responden

The results of the analysis show that the characteristics of respondents in the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Recapitulation of Respondent Characteristics

No.	Characteristics Responden	Percentage
1	Age of Respondents is dominated by the age range of 30-50 years	31,4%
2	Gender is dominated by Male respondents	78,4%
3	Respondents' education is dominated by educated respondents who have graduated from high school	43,1%
4	Respondents' work is dominated by respondents who work as civil servants	35,3%
5	The domicile of the respondents was dominated by residents from Bogor Regency	90,2%

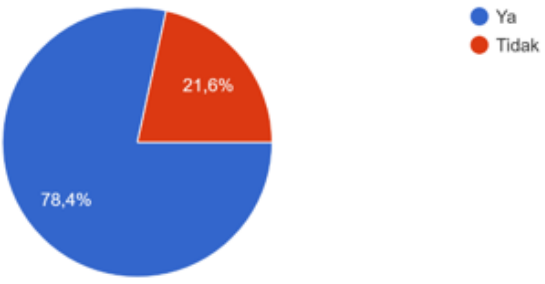
Source : Results of the analysis of the role of stakeholders and the impact of the construction of village suspension bridges in poverty alleviation in 2023

A. Analysis of the Role of Stakeholders and the Impact of Village Suspension Bridge Construction in Poverty Alleviation

Based on the results of the analysis of the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation, it can be explained as follows.

1) Respondents' Knowledge Level of the Village Suspension Bridge Program

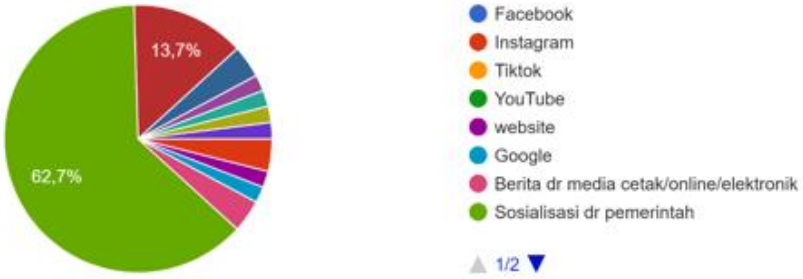
Based on the level of knowledge of respondents on the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation, it can be seen in Figure 6, namely: respondents who know the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation are 78.4% of respondents. This shows that the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation is quite famous and familiar among the community.



Picture 6. The level of respondents who know the Village suspension bridge program

2) Level of Information Dissemination of Village Suspension Bridge Program

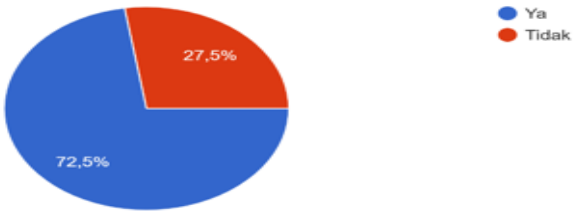
Based on the level of effectiveness of the media for disseminating information on the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation, it can be seen in figure 7, namely: The most effective media used for the dissemination of information on this program through socialization from the government because as many as 62.7% of respondents know about this program from socialization from the government.



Picture 7. Media Level of Village Suspension Bridge Program Notification

3) Level of Knowledge of the Objectives of the Village Suspension Bridge Program

Based on the level of knowledge of respondents about the objectives of the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation, it can be seen in Figure 8, namely: respondents who know the purpose of the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation as many as 72.5% of respondents and the rest do not know the purpose of this program.



Picture 8. Level of Knowledge of the Objectives of the Village Suspension Bridge Program

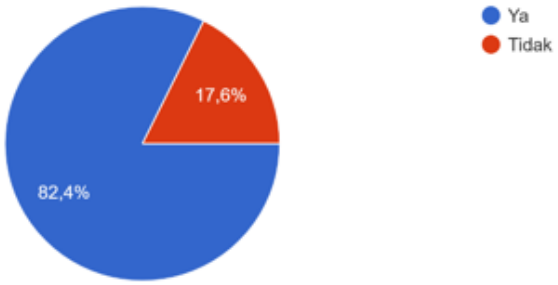
The recapitulation of the goals of the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation is as follows.

Table 4. Recapitulation of respondents' answers related to the purpose of the village suspension bridge program

It	Purpose of the Village Suspension Bridge program
1	As a means of access to remote areas
2	Improving people's welfare
3	Infrastructure Improvement & Accessibility
4	Because I just heard about the program
5	Facilitation of citizen mobilization

4) Level of knowledge of the Benefits/Impacts of the Village Suspension Bridge Program

Based on the level of respondents' understanding of the benefits/impacts of the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation, it can be seen in Figure 9, namely: respondents who know the benefits/impacts of the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation as many as 82.4% of respondents and the rest do not know the benefits/impacts of digital village development.



Picture 9. Level of knowledge Benefits/Impact of the Village Suspension Bridge Program

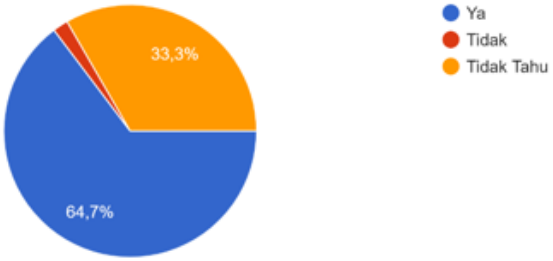
The recapitulation of the benefits/impacts of the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation is as follows.

Table 5. Recapitulation of respondents' answers related to the benefits/impacts of the village suspension bridge program

It	Benefits/Impact of the village suspension bridge program
1	Easier access
2	Availability of access and improving the economy
3	Facilitate citizen access
4	Facilitate the flow of transportation and the economy of the village community
5	The connection for other mutual communication activities

5) The Sustainability Level of the Village Suspension Bridge Program

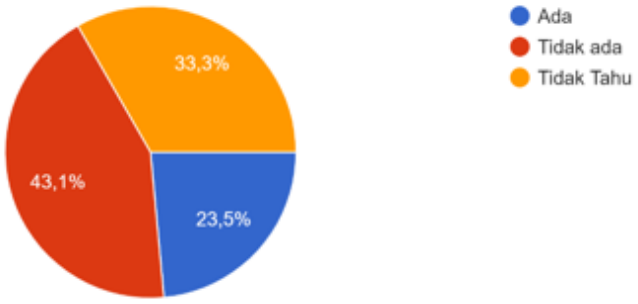
Based on the survey on the sustainability level of the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation, it can be seen in Figure 10, namely: respondents answered that this program is running well and smoothly as many as 64.7%, respondents answered that this program does not know that it is running well and smoothly as much as 33.3% and the rest of the respondents answered that this program is not running well and smoothly.



Picture 10. The Sustainability Level of the Village Suspension Bridge Program

6) Level of Shortcomings/Obstacles in the Village Suspension Bridge Program

Based on the survey of the level of shortcomings/obstacles of the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation, it can be seen in Figure 11, namely: As many as 23.5% of respondents that the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation has shortcomings/obstacles, as many as 43.1% of respondents answered that there are no shortcomings/obstacles in the development of digital villages, and as many as 33.3% of respondents answered that the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation does not know that it has shortcomings/obstacles.



Picture 11. Level of Shortcomings/Obstacles in the Village Suspension Bridge Program

The recapitulation of the shortcomings/obstacles of the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation is as follows.

Table 6. Recapitulation of respondents' answers related to the shortcomings/obstacles of the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation

It	Shortcomings/Obstacles of Village Suspension Bridges
1	Lack of socialization
2	It does not cover all the needs of bridges in the village
3	None
4	Uneven Village Suspension Bridge Construction
5	Not yet spread in remote villages

7) Level of Excellence/uniqueness of the Village Suspension Bridge Program

Based on the survey of the level of excellence/uniqueness of the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation, it can be seen in Figure 12, namely: As many as 68.6% of respondents answered that the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation has advantages/uniqueness and as many as 27.5% of respondents answered that the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation did not know that it had advantages/uniqueness.

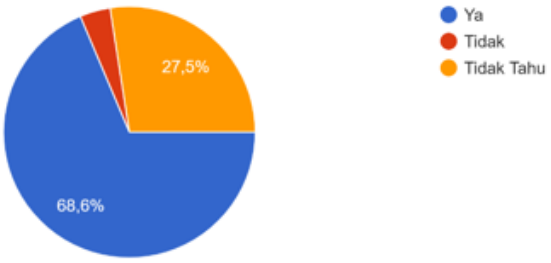


Figure 12. Level of Excellence/uniqueness of the village suspension bridge program

The recapitulation of the advantages/uniqueness of the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation is as follows.

Table 7. Recapitulation of the Answer to the Level of Excellence/Uniqueness of the Village Suspension Bridge Program

It	Advantages/uniqueness of the village suspension bridge program
1	Make it easier for people to interact socially
2	Connecting bridges between villages
3	Because the program is very rare
4	In the work involves other elements (TNI)
5	To ensure equitable development

8) Suggestions for Analysis of the Role of Stakeholders and the Impact of Village Suspension Bridge Construction in Poverty Alleviation

The suggestions for the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation are as follows:

Table 8 Recapitulation of suggestions for the village suspension bridge program

It	Suggestions for the village suspension bridge program
1	In order to improve socialization and implementation
2	Socialization of hrs is more directed
3	It is recommended that each district/city be given a proportional allocation
4	Continuous socialization and equitable distribution of activities
5	To be socialized more sharply

9) Level of presence in the community Village Suspension Bridge Program

Based on the survey on the level of existence of the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation, it can be seen in Figure 13, namely: as many as 54.9% of respondents answered that the existence of the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation has not been felt. Therefore, the need to increase socialization is in accordance with the suggestions from respondents so that the community knows about the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation.

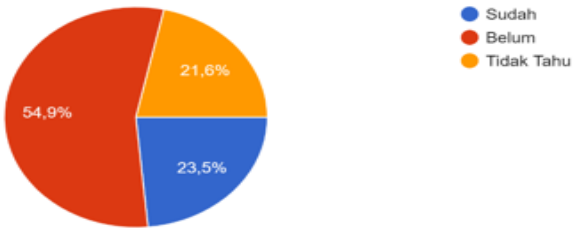


Figure 13. The level of existence of the Village Suspension Bridge program

10) The level of support for the continuation of the Village Suspension Bridge program

Based on the survey of the level of support for the sustainability of the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation, it can be seen in Figure 14, namely: as many as 100% of respondents answered that the village suspension bridge program in poverty alleviation needs to be continued because this program is to encourage the realization of village independence, realize the implementation of village government, and realize equity and/or improvement of village capacity.

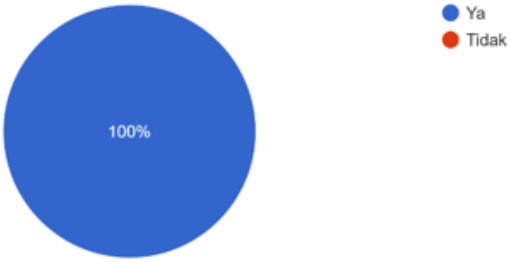


Figure 14. The level of support for the continuation of the village suspension bridge program

DISCUSSION

Analysis of the Perception of the Village Suspension Bridge Program

In this study, there are several perception analyses before the Village Suspension Bridge Program. The following is a table of the results of the analysis of the perception of the test results, as follows.

Table 9. Results of perception analysis before building a village suspension bridge

No.	Description	Average score	Valuation
1	Conditions of access to educational facilities before the construction of the suspension bridge	1,94	Bad
2	The level of government maintenance of the physical suspension bridge	2,14	Bad
3	The level of activity of residents before the suspension bridge was built	1,91	Bad
4	The condition of the suspension bridge when the rainy season arrives	2,37	Bad

5	Minimum level of risk of suspension bridge accidents	2,11	Bad
6	Access level of health facilities before the suspension bridge is built	1,83	Bad

Then a table of the results of the perception analysis after the construction of the village suspension bridge is presented, as follows.

Table 10. Results of perception analysis after the construction of the village suspension bridge

No.	Description	Average score	Valuation
1	What is the level of community activity after the suspension bridge is built	3,37	Excellent
2	The level of community comfort after the suspension bridge was built	3,34	Excellent
3	The level of distribution of goods and services after the construction of the suspension bridge	3,09	Good
4	The level of utilization of suspension bridges by the community	3,37	Excellent

Based on the results of the perception analysis before and after the construction of the village suspension bridge, a comparative analysis was produced, as follows.

Table 11. Results of comparative perception analysis before and after the construction of village suspension bridges

	Before	After
Average score	2,10	3,29
Valuation	Bad	Excellent

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the average assessment before the village suspension bridge is built, the Likert scale assessment interval shows that it is not good. However, after the village suspension bridge was built, the results of the Likert scale assessment interval showed very good. So that in this case it shows an increase in the village suspension bridge program.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the descriptive analysis that has been carried out in this study, there are several conclusions as follows.

1. The results of the perception analysis before the construction of the village suspension bridge showed a poor assessment of the variables tested. The variables are the condition of access to educational facilities before the suspension bridge is built, the level of government maintenance of the physical suspension bridge, the level of citizen activity before the suspension bridge is built, the condition of the suspension bridge when the

rainy season arrives, the minimum level of risk of suspension bridge accidents, and the level of access to health facilities before the suspension bridge is built.

2. The results of the perception analysis after the construction of the village suspension bridge showed an assessment on each variable, namely how the level of community activity after the construction of the suspension bridge showed a very good assessment, the level of community comfort after the construction of the suspension bridge showed a very good assessment, the level of distribution of goods and services after the construction of the suspension bridge showed a good assessment, and the level of utilization of the suspension bridge by the community showed a very good assessment good.
3. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the average assessment before the village suspension bridge is built, the Likert scale assessment interval shows that it is not good in each perception variable. However, after the village suspension bridge was built, the results of the Likert scale assessment interval showed very good and good in each of the research variables. So that in this case it shows an increase in perception of the village suspension bridge program and can be said to have a positive impact.

Recommendations

Based on the above findings, the researcher should further examine other variables related to the village suspension bridge program to the success of program implementation in the community.

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