e-ISSN: 2829-6192, p-ISSN: 2829-6184

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.38035/ijam.v2i1> Received: 25 April 2023, Revised: 16 May 2023, Publish: 18 May 2023

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Implementation Of People Centered Development Model in Village Development (Theoretical Study Of Agil Talcot Parsons)

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**Abstract:** Village development, which is entirely taken from the local community, is now seen as a key component of village development. Each village is given autonomy to carry out development in accordance with its potential. Objectives this research how the village sees the potential can contribute support to its development, where this potential lies in empowered humans/communities, thus making human-centered development. The theory of this research is people centered development, AGIL Talcot Parsons. This research method is descriptive qualitative with a theoretical study analysis method approach. The implementation of village development through human-centered development, in adaptation is the concept of community survival with various types of changes, in terms of achieving the goal is to carry out mutual cooperation, kinship, and solidarity for the purpose of achieving peace and social justice, in integration. The conclusion of this study is that the four functions of AGIL are interrelated with one another.

**Keyword:** Implementation, People Centered Development, Village Development, Agil Talcot Parsons

# INTRODUCTION

The village serves as a starting point to provide assistance to the general public. In addition, it exemplifies an effective societal system, thus enabling it to be a model for a stable and dynamic industry with stable politics and economics. The sense of concern of the village community towards the maintenance and maintenance of village infrastructure will increase the participation of the village community in village development. Mass participation in all village development programs is a key element of successful development. According to Nurcholis (2011) explained that the position of the village is very important both as a tool to achieve national development goals and as an institution that strengthens the structure of the Indonesian state government. Villagers should be an important part of preparing for village development, but in reality people tend to be neglected. This means that these programs are not tailored to the needs of rural communities.

Muluk (2010) explained that the reality on the ground, decentralization to increase community participation is not in line with the objectives. This is due to various problems, including: 1) domination by local elites, 2) weak political will of the government to ensure participation, 3) weak local community organizations, and 4) low public awareness to participate. This shows that the development process must really involve rural communities, community participation in development strengthens community capabilities through thinking, which aims to increase the realization of rural people's dreams in the form of the wishes and ideals of the needs of rural communities, then village development itself is aimed at rural communities, so that they can manage their own resources and village resources. Building is a process of change characterized by structural changes over time, namely changes in the foundation of economic activity and within the economic structure of the society concerned. Development also means the physical reality and state of mind that society strives to achieve a better life through the fusion of various social, economic and institutional processes.

According to Subandi (2011) that the concept of development is usually inherent in the context of studying a change. Development is defined as a form of change that is planned, where each person or group of people will certainly expect changes that have a better and even perfect form than the previous situation. To realize this expectation, of course, must require a plan. Planned development is more perceived as a more rational and orderly effort for the development of communities that have not yet developed or have just developed. According to Todaro (2004) revealed that development should be viewed as a multidimensional process that includes various fundamental changes in social structure, community attitudes, and national institutions. Nurcholis (2011) stated that village development planning is prepared in a participatory manner, involving all elements of the village community consisting of RT / RW leaders, community leaders, traditional stakeholders, heads of community organizations, heads of women's organizations, NGOs, and others. Followed by Ruttan (in Compos, 2005) that village development involves a large number of interactions between activity relationships that are manifested into integrated program implementation, in achieving the goal of improving welfare in rural areas quickly.

Korten (in Tjokrowinoto, 2009) defines that development management changes the role of government bureaucracy from planning and implementing development for the people, turning into actors in creating conditions that give rise to people's independence or in other words, as a catalyst in accelerating the development process centered on local independence.

Development aimed at designating people as the main subjects, the authority to plan, design and implement development according to their skills and abilities, appropriate relations with nature, socioeconomic and cultural aspects with current and future views. The Village Development Program is a strategy that focuses on two main things, namely: 1) village development must be supported by technological advances from great to more sophisticated, and 2) village development must focus on the needs of the community by focusing on the potential of today's people. Its application includes the main elements as a unified load, namely 1) placing purchasing or community groups as subjects and objects, 2) providing guidance and counseling, 3) providing stimulants of a technical nature, 4) increasing productivity and skills.

According to Drajat Tri Kartono, et al in the book "Rural and City Community Development" (2013) explained that the people-centered development model begins through understanding human ecology, which is the heart of development. Development should put people at the centre of attention and the development process should benefit everyone involved. In the current context, social problems such as poverty, vulnerable groups, and increasing needs will attract a lot of attention as they can be the cause of lack of stability that manifests negatively such as exacerbating social unrest and eroding relations between groups.

Therefore, the commitment to increase economic growth while maintaining social inclusion grounded in human rights, non-discrimination, and providing them with additional support is what we refer to as a "human-centered" development model.

According to Ritzer (2012) that the development of social theory is able to answer problems in society, especially related to social, educational, political and economic pathologies. When one of these needs is not met or not fulfilled, it will give rise to various social pathologies in society. In the life of society there is a social structure that can be used to minimize social pathology.

Parsons (2013) explained that (Adaptation) is a social system able to adapt to the surrounding environment and adjust to the needs of the group. In addition, the community also understands each other in achieving the same goal (Goal attainment), so that there is a close relationship (Integration) between communities, then maintain the patterns of relationships (Lattent Pattern Maintance). All of them are interrelated and have a relationship with each other in the social system. Adaptation is carried out by performing the function of adjusting to the external environment. Goal attainment functions on the personality mobilizing resources and systems to achieve goals. Then run and maintain patterns with norms and values in acting. Social systems have several social elements interconnected with each other that influence each other.

# LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Development

Siagian (in Kato, 2021) explained that development is defined as an effort or series of planned growth and change efforts carried out consciously by a nation, state and government, towards modernity in the context of nation building. Development is an effort of growth and change that is planned and carried out consciously by a nation, state, and government towards modernity in the context of nation building.

According to Rogers (in Kato, 2021) development is a process of social change with broad participatory in a society intended for social and material progress (including increased justice, freedom and other valued qualities) for the majority of people through the greater control they gain over their environment. Along with developments regarding the concept and implementation of development in various countries. Indonesia is also experiencing a paradigm shift in development, both from economic strategies, people-centered strategies, to community empowerment strategies which are said to be an alternative to the community development model (Kato, 2021).

However, according to Kato (2021) defines that development is interpreted as human development, human development can be interpreted as a process, planned efforts, coordinated efforts, and a series of improvement efforts carried out consciously by the government of a country or a region even to the village, namely to increase life expectancy and quality of life of the community in a better direction.

1. Village Development

Village can be interpreted through several aspects, namely language aspects, legislative administration aspects, social community aspects, demographic aspects and geographical aspects (Gai, et al, 2020). Village is a community unit built based on history, values, culture, laws and certain privileges recognized in the unitary state system of the Republic of Indonesia which has the authority to regulate, organize and determine the needs of its community independently (Sumpeno, 2011).

According to Ndrha (in Nain, 2019) that village development at that time was carried out based on the Five Year Development Plan 1956-1960, formulated by the State Design Bureau. The focus of village development is on the development of its people. Therefore, what must be used is Village Community Development (PMD). Village development is the

implementation of more inclusive development. Village development requires a process that facilitates synchronization between sectors and actors and encourages innovation (Amane, et al, 2022).

Helmy explained (in Gai, et al, 2020) that rural development is rural-based development by prioritizing local wisdom in rural areas which includes community demographic structure, socio-cultural characteristics, physical/geographical characteristics, patterns of agricultural business activities, patterns of village economic linkages, village institutional sectors, and characteristics of residential areas. Village development as an integral part of national development is the development that most touches the lives of people in rural areas. According to Muhammad (in Sumpeno, 2011) that village development is a system that has components both physical, human, and social institutions

1. People Centered Development Model

The central focus of the development process is the improvement of human development and human welfare, equality and sustainability so that this model is insightful beyond just GNP growth rates or social service procurement. An example of this model, is empowering. In this process, the government acts as a facilitator. The role of the government in this case is to create a social environment that allows humans to develop, namely a social environment that encourages human development and the actualization of greater human potential (Tri Kartono, 2013).

Table 1. Development Model

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Characteristics | ***People Centered Development Model*** |
| Focus | *Human Empowering* |
| Values | Human-centered |
| Indicators | Human relations with resources |
| The Role of Government | *Enabler*/*Facilitator* |
| Key Sources | Creativity and Commitment |
| Constraints | Structural and Procedural Constraints |

Source : Concept and Theory of Development (Tri Kartono, 2013)

In the Journal of Reform "Alleviation of social problems through people-centered development to maximize development in Indonesia" written by Fernandya, et al (2022) explained that building human builders means developing human resources to have high quality. The development in question is an effort to build and utilize its human potential, so that its abilities can be deployed both in the form of energy, ideas, intellect to achieve a better standard of living.

The people-centered development model is a new alternative to increasing the output of development production to meet the needs of a large and growing population, but it must be achieved in ways that are consistent with the basic principles of participation and justice, which results must be preserved for human survival in this world. The people-centered development approach model emphasizes empowerment, emphasizing the reality of people's experiences in colonial history and their position in the international economic order. Therefore, this approach argues that society must challenge the structure and situation of underdevelopment simultaneously in various stages. Tjokrowinoto (in Fernandya, et al. 2022) that this development model will reduce people's dependence on bureaucracy and better ensure the growth of people's self-sustaining capacity towards sustained development.

Korten (in Fernandya, et al. 2022), stated the concept of people-centered development, views creative initiatives from humans as the main development resource and views their material and spiritual well-being as the goal to be achieved by the development process. According to Korten (in Fernandya, et al.2022). The main concern in the paradigm of people- centered development is social service, social learning, empowerment, capacity and

institutional building. The dominance of thought in this paradigm is balanced human ecology, where the source of development is information and creative initiatives with the main objective of optimal actualization of human potential.

1. AGIL Talcot Parsons Theory

AGIL theory is part of the social theory presented by Parson regarding functional structure, described in his book The Social System, which aims to create unity in the entire social system (Kumba, 2019). AGIL is an acronym for Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, and Latency or latent pattern-maintenance, although there is no priority scale in its ordering. The description of AGIL is as follows (Kumba, 2019):

* 1. Adaptation, how a system adapts to its environment. This concept can also be attributed to economic factors.
  2. Goal Attainment, determining the goals to which community members are directed. This concept can also be attributed to political factors.
  3. Integration, the need to maintain social cohesiveness. This concept can also be attributed to social factors.
  4. Latent-Pattern Maintenance, socialization or reproduction of society so that values are maintained. This concept can also be attributed to cultural factors.

Social systems have several social elements interconnected with each other that influence each other. Parsons (2013) explained that (adaptation) is a social system able to adapt to the surrounding environment and adjust to the needs of the group.

In addition, the community also understands each other in achieving the same goal (Goal attainment), so that there is a close relationship (Integration) between communities, then maintain the patterns of relationships (Lattent Pattern Maintance). All of them are interrelated and have relationships with each other in the social system (Rahmawati, 2019).

# METHODS

According to Zuriah (2009) descriptive research is research directed to provide symptoms, facts, or events systematically and accurately regarding the characteristics of a particular population or area. According to Moleong (2014) qualitative research is a theory that is limited in understanding, a question, systematics related to a set of proportions derived from data and retested empirically. The approach used is a descriptive approach with the intention to describe the implementation of the people centered model in village development (AGIL Talcot Parsons theoretical study).

Qualitative approach to explain and uncover the facts that occur in society in development. The objective to be achieved in this study is to analyze and describe based on the perspective of AGIL Talcot Parsons on the implementation of the people centered development model in village development. So that this research is designed using a descriptive method approach with a literature study which means that the research is carried out by reviewing existing library data and references.

# RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Village development that seeks to provide and create improvements in the lives of rural communities based on the potential and capabilities of rural areas (Hartati, et al., 2022). Budiman (in Tri Kartono, 2013) elaborated that development actually includes two main elements: 1) material problems that want to be produced and shared, 2) human problems that take initiative, who become human builders. Development must ultimately be aimed at human development that the human being built is a creative human being, and in order to be

creatively based on human beings it must be happy, safe, and free from fear. Development does not only deal with the production and distribution of material goods but also development must create human conditions in order to develop its creativity.

According to Korten quoted by Kuncoro in 2004 (in Tri Kartono, 2013) that human development is what is referred to as people-centered development, which means that humans (people / people) are the main goal of development, and human will and capacity as the most important resources. The placement of humans as subjects of development emphasizes the importance of human empowerment, namely the ability of humans to actualize all their potential.

Table 2 . Analysis of Theoretical Studies

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***People Centered Development Model*** | **AGIL Talcot Parsons Teory** |
| 1. *Human Empowering* | *Adaptation* |
| 2. Human Centered | *Goal Attainment* |
| 3. Human relationship with resources | *Integration*  *Laten-Pattern Maintenance* |

## Human Empowering

Source : Data of Research

* + - 1. Adaptation. The adaptation function of human empowerment as building a community order that reflects the growth of self-help and active spirit. Empowerment involves efforts to strengthen social interaction within citizens, build a spirit of solidarity and resilience among community members, and help them communicate using others through natural or unobtrusive chat, based on understanding and full follow-up with concrete social action. To use the experience of interacting, using mass media and know the system works.
      2. Goal achievement. The function of achieving the goal of human empowerment is to transform potential resources into productive workers. The fact that the empowerment process has taken place in the work done, empowerment must be considered as a real process. Achieved in empowering humans is to shape every human being to be more independent which includes the freedom to think, act and control things themselves.
      3. Integration. The integration function of human empowerment through strategic and technical needs in human empowerment as self-reinforcing. It is important to link the strategic and technical needs of people who are determinants of change, because short-term change does not guarantee a long-term transition of change. Needs are technically different basic human needs. Strategic needs include the basic ability to access social services and exercise the rights of individuals, groups and communities to achieve quality of life and social welfare.
      4. Latent-Pattern Maintenance. The function of maintaining the pattern of human empowerment through independence in society requires a learning process, through the learning process the community periodically acquires these abilities. The skills they possess give them independence. Through the process of coaching and nurturing to achieve independent status, thereby maintaining the spirit, attitude and ability that is continuously maintained so as not to experience damage or destruction that occurs by itself

## Human Centered

* + - 1. Adaptation. The function of human-centered adaptation is carried out by developing the ability to freely express thoughts and opinions in a socio-cultural form. In self-movement on a form of participation in which the community takes initiative, carries out activities at different stages and mobilizes the necessary resources from within the community itself.
      2. Goal achievement. The function of achieving human-centered goals on the increasingly high quality of human beings is a primary prerequisite for the production process and meeting the demands of industrial citizens. As an inventiveness in the social environment that allows humans to progress, a social environment that encourages human development and the realization of human potential on a large scale. Increase access, distribution and use of resources to meet the instinctive needs of citizen members in the social environment.
      3. Integration. The function of human-centered integration in the interweaving step of strengthening society includes not only social aspects, but also economic aspects, cultural aspects, technical aspects (technology, agriculture, forestry, health, environment, industry, trade, mining, fisheries). The same is the relationship between knowledge management and community empowerment. The basic point is community empowerment not only individually but also interconnected with groups because it is part of the actualization of human existence.
      4. Laten pattern maintenance. The function of maintaining a human-centered pattern, according to Mardikanto and Poerwoko (in Hamid, 2018), includes various improvement efforts as a way to maintain human-centered empowerment, namely:

1) improving education, 2) improving accessibility, 3) improving actions, 4) improving institutions, 5) improving business, 6) improving income, 7) improving the environment, 8) improving life, 9) improving society. Maintaining a non- formal based education pattern in empowerment activities that can bring out the spirit and desire to learn to know without time and age limits in humans. Maintenance of patterns in an access, namely primary access in sources of information in discovery, sources of financing / finance, product providers, and marketing. Maintenance of patterns in living situations to receive better with better physical and social environmental support, through excellent community life.

## Human Relationshio with Resources

* + - 1. Adaptation. The adaptation function that has a human relationship with resources is able to place a position when in front, middle or behind in a community environment that is appropriate to the situation, conditions, potential, and needs in order to be able to make a change in behavior and mindset. One of its implementations is as a potential human resource related to natural resources in accordance with human needs.
      2. Goal achievement. The function of achieving goals in the relationship of humans with resources that focus on human empowerment activities will not be possible without the support of other resources, especially the availability of natural resources. It is our greatest wealth agrarian as well as maritime-renewable, and non- renewable natural resources. In its management and development, it adheres to the principles of sustainable human-based development and environmental preservation for the benefit of the community, for the present and the future.
      3. Integration. The integration function of human relations with resources has a connection to the use of natural resources that ensure balance between ecosystems. The support of natural resources in improving the quality of human life. Potentials that have usability are potentials as resources owned, namely natural resources, human resources, and artificial resources. Supported by the socio-cultural conditions of the community and the main needs of the community.
      4. Laten pattern maintenance. The function of maintaining patterns in human relations with resources by increasing expertise and ability to identify all elements optimally. The interaction of all parties maintains by improving the quality of human life in the community environment. In fostering enthusiasm for programs that build on each

community environment so as to actively encourage the success of maintenance and improvement of planned and carried out programs.

Tri Kartono (2013) explained about People centered (human-centered development model) that the central focus of the development process is the improvement of human development and human welfare, equality and sustainability so that this model has more insight than just the GNP growth rate or the procurement of social services. An example of this model, is empowering. In this process, the government, especially the village government, acts as a facilitator. The role of the village government here is to create a social environment that allows humans to develop, that is, a social environment that encourages human development and the actualization of human potential in a greater way.

According to Ritzer (in Rahmawati, 2019) that what Talcott Parsons put forward in AGIL theory can be related to activities directed at meeting the needs of a system. There are four absolute requirements for society to function. The four requirements are Adaption, Goal Attainment, Integration, and Latency. For the sake of its survival, the community must carry out these functions.

The result of the discussion above is that in the implementation of village development through human-centered development, namely adaptation is the concept of community survival with various types of changes; In terms of achieving the goal, it is as the implementation of village development that prioritizes solidarity, kinship, and mutual assistance for the purpose of achieving peace and social justice; In terms of integration, humans in a village community environment are able to internalize values and norms and cultures transmitted through the socialization process, while pattern maintenance is a community to maintain the values and norms that have been formed by maintaining a disciplined attitude in the village community.

# CONCLUSION

Village development can be done with various functions in the People Centered Development Model, which consists of the adaptation function, goal attainment function, integration function, and Latent-Pattern Maintenance function. The four functions of AGIL are interrelated with each other. The People Centered Development Model is a system that is structured and has a relationship between the function of AGIL and village development, in accordance with the function of the AGIL pattern for village development. Development that is implemented focuses on potential human development priorities. So village development in accordance with its people more broadly is the community and in addition to advancing every development program implemented.

# RECOMMENDATION

1. For researchers to conduct research with relevant contexts among communities, especially rural areas with a concentration on development management
2. For village governments/institutions/institutions/stakeholders/development sectors to further improve effectively on related programs further enhance human-centered development

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