

Contested local power in influencing regional development planning in Nabire Papua, Indonesia

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Abstract

This study analyzes the relationship dynamics between local government bureaucratic elites and political elites in Nabire Regency, Papua Province, using a quantitative approach with observation and questionnaires. The research reveals that the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) contributes significantly (83.1%) to the development planning process, indicating a strong technocratic influence. However, Bappeda faces challenges including unprofessional human resource management, limited budget and infrastructure, poor administrative organization, and inadequate planning and implementation of community-focused development programs. Local elites also exert a significant positive influence (78.7%) on the development planning process. Their role is characterized by the politicization of special autonomy, representation politics concerning poverty and resource management, Papuanization politics focusing on local empowerment, and the coastal-highlands dichotomy affecting development distribution. The study highlights the complex interplay between bureaucratic efficiency and local political dynamics in shaping regional development. It underscores the need for improved resource management, better administrative practices, and more inclusive planning processes. The findings also emphasize the importance of addressing political issues such as special autonomy, representation, and regional divisions to ensure equitable and effective development in Nabire Regency.

Keywords: local government, local elite, development planning, local authority power

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Introduction

The implementation of regional development in Nabire Regency is a direct manifestation of its Vision-Mission, aiming to transform the region into a just, prosperous, and independent entity. The Vision of the Regional Government of Nabire Regency for 2010-2015 boldly proclaims the goal of "Opening Regional Isolation to Realize a Just, Prosperous, and Independent Nabire." This vision serves as a guiding light for all development efforts in the region. To achieve this ambitious vision, the government has outlined a comprehensive mission that addresses key areas of development. This mission encompasses several crucial aspects: breaking regional isolation to ensure equitable development across all areas, enhancing the quality of human resources to create a skilled workforce, improving community living standards by harnessing the potential of natural resources, empowering local communities economically, strengthening both governmental and non-governmental institutional capacities, and bolstering regional security stability. These interconnected goals form the backbone of Nabire's development strategy, aimed at holistic progress and sustainable growth.

The success of this vision and mission hinges on effective and successful planning. This planning process must be meticulously crafted to align with the genuine

needs of the community and be pro-people in its approach. The ultimate measure of success lies in the tangible benefits that the community experiences from the implementation of government-led development initiatives. Only when the positive impacts of these developments are felt by the local population can the planning be deemed truly effective. Nabire Regency, nestled within Papua Province, stands as a testament to the immense potential of natural resources. However, this potential is juxtaposed against significant developmental challenges that the region continues to grapple with. The inadequacy of infrastructure, limited accessibility to various parts of the regency, and the persistence of relatively high poverty rates underscore the complexity of the development landscape in Nabire. Addressing these multifaceted issues demands a planning approach that is not only careful and strategic but also deeply participatory, involving all stakeholders. In this intricate developmental context, the role of the government and local elites emerges as pivotal. Their leadership, vision, and ability to mobilize resources and community support will be instrumental in navigating the path towards realizing Nabire's developmental aspirations, ultimately transforming the region into the prosperous and self-reliant entity envisioned in its development goals.

Regional development planning is one of the key elements in efforts to improve community welfare and accelerate economic growth at the local level (Khan, 2008; Wijatmoko et al., 2023). Local governments have an important role in coordinating, designing, and implementing various development policies that are in accordance with the needs and potentials of their regions (Lange, 2010; Peskett et al., 2023). However, the effectiveness of development planning is often influenced by various factors, including the participation of local elites who have power and influence in the community (Fitriyah, 2022). Development planning is a systematic and integrated process that aims to utilize resources effectively to improve the welfare of the community in an area (Douglas, 2005; Wilson et al., 2017; Yin & Rui, 2023). In this context, the role of local governments is very important because they are responsible for designing and implementing development policies that are in accordance with local needs (Du et al., 2024; Loud et al., 2024; Yigitcanlar et al., 2024). Local governments have a strategic role in development planning, they must be able to identify community needs, design effective programs and ensure timely implementation (Bao et al., 2024; Capuno et al., 2024; Świtalski et al., 2024). Development planning emphasizes the importance of decentralization and empowerment of local governments to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of development planning.

Local elites consisting of community leaders, existing leaders, businessmen, have a great influence in planning and determining the direction of development in their area. Furthermore, local elites often have informal power that can provide and influence local government policies (Baffoe, 2023; Wijatmoko et al., 2023; Yusoff et al., 2016). In addition, local elites also play an important role in resource mobilization and community support for various development programs (Dahal, 2024; Wang et al., 2024; Zulfia & Syamsir, 2023). Furthermore, collaboration between local governments and local elites can increase the effectiveness of development planning (Boz & Cay, 2024). In addition, the importance of the involvement of various stakeholders in the planning process to ensure that the resulting policies are more inclusive and responsive to local needs, good interaction between local governments and local elites can result in positive synergies, while misalignments can hinder the development process (Lane et al., 2024; Apple, 2024; Wan et al., 2024). The challenges of development planning in disadvantaged and remote areas include limited infrastructure, low accessibility, and social and economic disparities

(Wijatmoko et al., 2023). Therefore, a more contextual and participatory approach to development planning is strongly recommended to overcome these challenges (Suripatty & Edyanto, 2023).

Regional development planning is a systematic effort involving various actors from public, private, and community sectors at different levels to address the interdependence and interrelation of physical, socio-economic, and environmental aspects. This comprehensive process encompasses several key steps. It begins with a continuous analysis of regional development conditions and implementation, providing a solid foundation for informed decision-making. Building on this analysis, stakeholders work together to formulate clear regional development goals and policies that serve as guiding principles for future actions. The process then moves to the crucial stage of conceptualizing strategies for problem-solving, where innovative solutions are developed to address the complex challenges facing the region. Finally, these carefully crafted strategies are put into action through the implementation phase, utilizing available resources efficiently and effectively. Throughout this entire process, the focus remains on collaborative effort, leveraging the diverse strengths and perspectives of all involved parties to create a holistic and sustainable approach to regional development (Bovens & Hart, 2016).

Furthermore, administration is a series of activities carried out by a group regarding cooperative relations in achieving certain goals (Iriawan & Edyanto, 2023; Lee et al., 2021; Li & Li, 2024). In addition, management is the achievement of organizational goals in an effective and efficient manner through organizational planning, leadership and control of organizational resources (Guo, 2024). The effectiveness of the organization is overall, productivity, efficiency, profit, growth, stability, morale, satisfaction, acceptance of organizational goals, integration, flexibility of adaptation and assessment by external parties that describe the performance of the organization (Erdina & Hariani, 2017).

Another variable that needs to be examined related to the Effectiveness of Regional Development Planning of Nabire Regency, is the influence of the Local Elite. According to the researcher, the political change from the new order to the democratic order carries broad political implications. Power and authority are no longer centralized in the executive branch (government), but spread, proportionally distributed to the high institutions of the state (executive, legislative, and judicial). This the actors involved in the power process are increasingly plural. Through the regional autonomy law, power and authority spread to the regions. The democracy of the local government system can be interpreted through the concept of decentralization, namely the delegation of authority to a lower level (in a territorial hierarchy, government hierarchy in a country, or parts of a large organization) (Herizal et al., 2020). This political reality implies that the management of the state and government involves many actors, both directly and indirectly. This political development is the result of democratization, where political changes are moving towards consolidating the democratic political system (Setianto et al., 2021). Democracy, should be seen as a political process that opens opportunities for people's political participation to effectively supervise political agendas and decisions (Husseini, 2003).

Furthermore, in democracy people are given the right to make decisions (in the form of public policy) regarding important issues (Turner et al., 2022). In addition, it is very relevant in the context of democratization in Indonesia both at the national and local levels, which provides opportunities for people's political roles or participation to oversee the reform agenda, because people's political participation is one of the

important benchmarks to assess whether a political system is democratic, authoritarian, or other forms of political systems (Ellger et al., 2023). Democracy consists of four groups of decision makers: voters, parliamentarians, bureaucrats, and interest groups (Lips et al., 2009). These groups compete for position and power, both at the national and local levels. In addition, democratization also has an influence on strengthening and developing local communities, especially in aspects of political education, political leadership training, increasing a sense of responsibility, influencing policies, and improving the government's ability to serve the wishes of the people (Turner et al., 2022).

The competition that occurs in terms of democracy occurs because elites increasingly want to defend and safeguard their own interests, even in regional elections, the credibility and popularity of certain groups of leaders such as political elites, are at stake. This becomes relevant when power influences policy. When policies have been influenced by the political system of a city or region as stated above, then what actually happens is that the rational area on which decisions are based has lost its independence. Furthermore, decision making will be ineffective and efficient, ambiguous between the idealism of "the expertise of a leader" or following the tastes or wills, thus implicating the quality of development program planning according to the vision and mission of the Nabire Regency Government.

Based on some of the opinions above, researchers argue that the influence of the Local Elite is very large in all aspects of national and state life. Therefore, the role of the Local Elite should not be ignored. The Local Elite that the researcher refers to in this study is identical to the notion of political elites or interest groups or elites. Researchers observed that the actors involved in the Local Elite are the same actors, who are also involved in the political elite, although for some actors such as religious figures, academic figures, NGOs, do not belong to the political elite group, because of their status, they must be independent. But indirectly when there are meetings anytime and anywhere, there are often serious discussions among these elites about various developing issues and solutions. So for researchers, the understanding of the local elite is a group of people who have enormous power, money, facilities and intelligence / intellectual and emotional intelligence, so they are able to control others according to their will. The local elites are traditional leaders, religious leaders, youth leaders, women leaders, NGO (Non-Governmental Organizations) figures, figures from political parties, MRP (Papuan People's Assembly) figures and other stakeholders (academics, students, entrepreneurs, farmers, rich fishermen, and others).

Local elites are specific to certain regions, especially in the eastern region. In Nabire Regency, whether we like it or not, the role of the Local Elite is very large in governance and development, basically planning is nothing but a political process that gives rise to competition between groups. Therefore, the capacity of planners must be able to act objectively in recommending solutions when there are differences of opinion in decision making (Nikkhah & Redzuan, 2010). Deliberation to reach consensus in deciding a problem has been part of the life of the Papuan people for a long time. The leadership system of almost all tribes in Papua is collective leadership where consensus needs to be reached that benefits all parties. So if for example there is a problem experienced by A, then B to Z are also involved in solving the problem. The culture still exists today and for Papuans it is considered good and profitable.

Regarding organizational problems, including special human resources for professional planners are relatively non-existent, especially in today's competitive era, professional human resources are the main capital for an organization to achieve goals

effectively, efficiently and productively. In addition, inadequate operational funds in spending on Bappeda's main activities, orientation for Musrenbang, employee training, training or bimtek, monitoring and evaluation. Next, infrastructure facilities are still minimal, hampering the quantity and quality of excellent service. Administrative problems such as unclear procedures, cooperation that has not been well established, work teams that are not solid based on tupoksi (main tasks and functions), coordination that has not been maximized both internally and externally, half-hearted delegation of authority, hindering the smooth running of work; Management problems, planning to complete a job has not been well organized, only based on routine. The understanding of tupoksi is not clear so that there are employees who do not know what to do, so it seems that there are employees who are serious about working but there are also employees who are busy working games (playing games). In addition, the problem of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of development programs has not been optimal due to limited budget and infrastructure.

The political dynamics in Nabire regency cannot be separated from the role of local elites. The emergence of the issue of bureaucratic Papuanization; regional migrants; Papua coast-Papua mountain/inland; Curly or straight, by some people is considered a matter of course. Indeed, the characteristics of Papuans are like that, but for researchers, this must be managed properly so that it has a positive impact on the integrity of a community. The negative consequences of these discriminatory issues have a negative impact on synergy among various components of society. In fact, to achieve the success of regional development of Nabire Regency, all communities must unite. Factually it hasn't happened yet. Each Local Elite is preoccupied with its own self-interest or group;

Under the umbrella of Otsus (special autonomy), Local Elites fight for democracy, so that people are free to express themselves anytime and anywhere. This is a positive thing. But sometimes, some local elites make political maneuvers through the issue of independence as candy for the people, to maintain their power. This is motivated by the emotion of subjectivism through decentralization and special autonomy; Local elites sometimes take advantage of the community through representative political games or politics on behalf of the community by raising issues of poverty, natural resources and human rights; Papuanization politics by prioritizing the principle of masters in their own country and empowerment which sometimes leads to sectoral egos; The politics of the coast-mountain dichotomy can have a positive or negative impact on the policy making of leaders in government.

The basis for the implementation of regional development planning is clear, namely the Law. No.25 of 2004-SPPN; PP. No.41 of 2007-SKPD; PB. Nabire Regency No.51 of 2009 – Tupoksi Bappeda. The current development results in Nabire Regency have increased. But factually, there are several development program plans, which have not been effective. For example, market buildings in several districts, such as Wanggar and Makimi districts. The market building is not used for selling but is left abandoned. The reason for the community, they prefer to sell in the shocked market which has been functioning before there is a new market building. Some school buildings that are not functioning, such as SD Nusi in Makimi district, SD kilo hundred in Uwaga district, SD in Samabusa Teluk Kimi district, Kali Wadio Junior High School in Nabire district (students are so few that most of the buildings are unused and not maintained), SMP landslide in wanggar district, SMK Negeri IV Napan in Napan district (activities moved to Samabusa Teluk Kimi district), SMK SP 4 Wanggar in Wanggar district, majoring in hospitality, there is very little demand, so most of the buildings are unused and not maintained so that they have begun to deteriorate, waste and ineffectiveness occur accidentally.

This phenomenon raises many questions, including about planning, meaning the extent of Bappeda's role as the spearhead of regional development planning for Nabire Regency. Based on the results of these observations, it prompted researchers to examine the Influence of the Role of Local Government and Local Elites on the Effectiveness of Regional Development Planning in Nabire Regency. Therefore, in the opinion of the Researcher, the study must start from all aspects, organization, administration and management, so that it can be clear whether Bappeda has played an optimal role or not and where the constraint factors are.

This research is an original study that has never been done before, especially in the context of Nabire district. The originality of this study lies in its focus on the specific role of local governments and local elites in the regional development planning process. In this study, we explore and analyze the dynamics of interactions between these actors and their impact on the effectiveness of development planning. The novelty in this study is that it has a unique geographical context where this research was conducted in Nabire district which has different demographic, cultural, and social characteristics from other regions in Indonesia which provides a new perspective in the study of development planning. Furthermore, this research not only looks at the role of individual local governments and local elites, but also how the interaction between these two actors affects the effectiveness of development planning which provides a more comprehensive insight into power dynamics and collaboration in the development process. Thus, this study makes a significant contribution to the literature on regional development planning, especially in the context of areas with similar characteristics. The findings from this study can be a reference for more effective and inclusive development policies and studies in the future.

Research Methods

This research uses a quantitative approach, this study emphasizes the analysis of numerical data (numbers) then analyzed using validity and reliability tests. This research took place in Nabire Regency in the Executive and Legislative institutions, especially in the Local Government Institutions of Nabire Regency. The type of research data used in this study is quantitative descriptive. Data collection techniques in this study through observation and questionnaires. Data sources in this qualitative research are primary data and secondary data. The data analysis technique used in this study is a quantitative data analysis technique that aims to systematically describe the facts and data obtained from the results of research, both from the results of field studies and literature studies to clarify the picture of research results. Population is a generalized area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions. The population in the study was 11,627. A sample is a portion of the number and characteristics shared by a population. If the population is large and it is not possible for researchers to study everything in the population, for example due to limited funds, energy and time, then they can use samples taken from the population". The sample must be representative of the population and representative, so as to produce a picture of the entire population and provide effective and efficient information. The sample size was 370 because the total population in the study was 11,627. The detailed calculation of each group of respondents was carried out using Probability Sampling with the technique of Porportionate Stratified Random Sampling. This technique was chosen due to the heterogeneous characteristics of the population. The calculation of sample (s) is based

on the Krecjie Table, where with a working population (N) above 10,000 consisting of respondent components (N1) requires a total sample of 370 (n).

Results and Discussion

The Influence of Bappeda's Role on the Effectiveness of Regional Development Planning in Nabire District, Central Papua Province.

The rationality of the calculation is in accordance with the conditions in the field, namely that specifically planning personnel are still lacking and there are no special development planners according to the field of science. Training or bimtek in order to support the improvement of the professionalism of development planners is still very lacking. Regarding the budget, the amount is limited because it cannot answer at once all the needs of the community through proposed plans from all Regional Apparatus Work Units in Nabire Regency. In addition, the delay in distributing the budget from the center to the province continues to the districts and finally to the program implementers has not run smoothly so that the development program is implemented not on time or delayed from the time that has been determined and approved in the regional development planning document. Regarding infrastructure, its availability has not been maximized and sometimes hampers the implementation of work, especially for activities to supervise the implementation of development programs in the field. As the spearhead of determining the success of Nabire's development planning, Bappeda's role is very strategic and decisive. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the organization and administrative and management functions, both planning, implementation and supervision (monev) must be carried out properly, in addition to issues of work procedures, cooperation, coordination, delegation of authority. All of this work supports the success of the tupoksi so that Bappeda can play an optimal role.

Table 1. R-Value Recapitulation for Instrument Validity Test Research on the Role of Bappeda Variables (X1)

Number Questionnaire	r-butir	r-table	Information
1	0,538	0,098	Valid
2	0,538		
3	0,452		
4	0,250		
5	0,515		
6	0,413		
7	0,509		
8	0,307		
9	0,443		
10	0,460		
11	0,278		
12	0,410		
13	0,518		
14	0,438		
15	0,282		

Source: Primary Data Processing

The high validation results on this instrument show that respondents admit that there is a shortage of competent planning personnel in Bappeda of Nabire district. This problem indicates that there is an urgent need to recruit and train planners who have expertise in accordance with the required field of knowledge. Education and training programs and technical guidance must be improved to address these shortcomings, so that planners can work more professionally and effectively in designing development

programs. Budget limitations are a challenge identified in this study. The limited budget makes BAPPEDA unable to meet all the needs of the community through proposals from various work apparatus units. This research emphasizes more strategic and prioritized budget planning to ensure that available funds can be used optimally and efficiently. In addition, the budget distribution mechanism must be improved to be more timely and in accordance with the schedule that has been set.

The delay in distributing the budget from the central government to the provincial government and then to the district to the program implementer is a critical problem that hinders the effectiveness of the implementation of development programs. Programs that are delayed or delayed from the predetermined time can reduce the benefits that should be received by the community. Therefore, efforts are needed to accelerate the budget distribution process and ensure that funds are available on time to support the implementation of the program. In addition, the availability of facilities and infrastructure that has not been maximized is often an obstacle in the implementation of work, especially in the supervision of development programs in the field. A valid instrument helps identify that improvements and improvements in facilities and infrastructure are urgently needed to ensure that the program can run smoothly and according to plan. Investment in supporting infrastructure such as information and communication technology, transportation and facilities such as offices will be very useful in improving the work efficiency of the Regional Planning Agency of Nabire district.

The Regional Planning Agency of Nabire Regency is the determinant of the success of development planning in Nabire Regency, has a decisive strategic role. The results of this study emphasize the need to strengthen the organization and administrative and management functions at the Regional Planning Agency of Nabire district. Aspects such as work procedures, coordination, cooperation and delegation of wewenang must be improved to ensure that all stages of planning, implementation, supervision, monitoring and evaluation can run well. This increase will support the Regional Planning Agency of Nabire district to carry out their main duties and functions optimally. In general, these results indicate that the role of the Regional Development Planning Agency in Nabire Regency is considered important and relevant in the context of regional development planning. The validation of this question item also gives confidence that the data obtained from the respondents is accurate and reliable for further analysis.

The influence of local elites on the effectiveness of regional development planning in Nabire Regency Papua Province .

The rationality of this calculation is in accordance with the conditions on the ground, namely that Special Autonomy (Otsus) for Papua Province is used by local elites as a political force to fight for democracy, raise issues of independence and decentralization. In addition, representative politics emerged by echoing the issue of poverty, natural resource wealth and human rights (HAM). Sometimes there is also the politics of Papuanization, namely the desire to be a master in one's own country, the empowerment of local communities and sectoral egos that sometimes contradict universally accepted provisions. On the other hand, there is a struggle for government positions between coastal Papuans and mountain Papuans which in the end can have a positive or negative impact on the integrity and togetherness and the Papuan people themselves, as well as decision-making on officials sitting in the government. This political game of the local elite will certainly cause problems that can hinder or

otherwise support the effectiveness of regional development success and the effectiveness of regional development planning. In order to realize community welfare, the region needs to be managed properly. Governance can be seen as an attempt of economic, political and administrative authority in order to manage the state at every level. Governance itself consists of mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and community groups articulate their interests, attempt to acquire rights and fulfill obligations, and mediate when there are differences between them.

Based on these problems, the solution is to develop comparative analysis and projections, to make recommendations for decision makers based on information and assessment of political impacts and desired changes. Planners are elite regional leaders or elected legislators. Planning is based on the aspirations/expectations of each constituent. Planning is based on the movement of society in which there are individuals or groups that structurally have no power, joined together with the same goal. Each participant joins forces to develop his or her mission and goals, convey his or her interests to be known, develop mutual understanding of the problems and agreements they need, and then work through a set of predefined tasks to achieve the common good.

Table 2. Recapitulation of r values for instrument validity tests Local Elite Variable Research (X2).

Number Questionnaire	r-butir	r-table	Information
1	0,123	0,098	Valid
2	0,123		
3	0,265		
4	0,272		
5	0,254		
6	0,231		
7	0,187		
8	0,393		
9	0,204		
10	0,216		
11	0,306		
12	0,134		
13	0,319		
14	0,149		
15	0,275		

Source: Primary Data Processing

The entire question item has an r-item value greater than the r-table value (0.098), indicating that all the question items on the local elite variable (X2) are valid. This validity ensures that the instruments used in the questionnaire are able to accurately and reliably measure the influence of local elites. The results of the validity of the instrument show that local elites use special autonomy (otsus) as a political force to fight for various issues such as democracy, decentralization, poverty, wealth, natural resources and human rights (HAM), this shows that local elites have a significant role in directing the development agenda according to the interests of their political elites. These findings also underline the existence of representative politics that raises issues of poverty and human rights (HAM) as well as papuanization politics that encourage the empowerment of local communities. Although well-intentioned, sometimes these agendas contradict the prevailing universal provisions, creating complex dynamics in regional development planning. Furthermore, the struggle for positions between local elites from Pantai Papua and Gunung Papua is a significant phenomenon. This can have

a positive impact on increasing participation and representation, but it can also create conflicts that hinder effective decision-making processes. Valid instruments can help identify how these dynamics affect the effectiveness of development planning.

The political games of local elites can cause various problems that can hinder or support the effectiveness of development. The high validity of the instrument shows that the data obtained can be relied on to evaluate the extent to which this influence has an impact on the success or failure of regional development programs. Furthermore, good governance is key to effectively managing regions, local elites must work through existing mechanisms, processes, and institutions to articulate their interests, acquire rights, fulfill obligations, and mediate differences. It is important to ensure that development planning is based on the aspirations and expectations of the community. The overall validity results of the instrument show that the data obtained can be relied upon to conduct further analysis of the influence of local elites. Efforts to strengthen local elites through capacity building, transparency and accountability will be crucial in achieving sustainable and inclusive regional development goals.

The role of Bappeda on the effectiveness of regional development planning in Nabire Regency Papua Province

The findings from the corrected item data reveal significant insights into the role and challenges faced by Bappeda in regional development planning. The highest value of 538 points to the critical importance of adequate budget availability in enabling Bappeda to maximize its role in development planning tasks. This is closely followed by scores of 518 and 509, indicating that Bappeda encountered substantial difficulties in organizing and implementing development projects. These findings underscore the complex landscape within which Bappeda operates, balancing resource constraints with the need for effective planning and execution. The practical implications of these findings are multifaceted and reveal several key challenges. There's a notable issue with data availability, where the lack of up-to-date information forces reliance on outdated data, potentially skewing planning efforts.

The synchronization of program proposals from various SKPDs (regional work units) remains problematic, with overlapping programs hindering efficient resource allocation and implementation. Additionally, the quality of human resources in planning roles is suboptimal, potentially impacting the effectiveness of development strategies. Perhaps most concerning, the subpar functioning of monitoring and evaluation processes raises the risk of poor-quality or even fictitious project outcomes, undermining the very goals of development initiatives. From a theoretical standpoint, it's noteworthy that there isn't a pure, standalone theory specifically addressing the role of Bappeda. This theoretical gap necessitates a more focused approach to defining research variables, with researchers striving to create understandings based on the specific goals and problems under study. The legal and regulatory framework, including Law No. 25/2004 on SPPN, Government Regulation Number 41 of 2007, and the Regent Regulation Number 51, provides the foundational mandate for Bappeda's operations. Drawing from these sources, researchers have synthesized a comprehensive understanding of Bappeda's role: it encompasses all activities carried out based on main duties and functions and in alignment with applicable regulations. As the vanguard of regional development planning, Bappeda is expected to possess optimal organizational, administrative, and management capabilities. It must demonstrate unwavering consistency with its Tupoksi, engage in rational and objective decision-making processes, and maintain an impartial stance in its operations. This holistic definition

underscores the multifaceted nature of Bappeda's responsibilities and the high expectations placed upon it as a crucial driver of regional development.

Local Elites on the Effectiveness of Regional Development Planning in Nabire Papua Province

Findings based on corrected item data total correlation reveal significant insights into the challenges facing regional development. The highest value of 393 points to a critical issue: the collaboration between local elites and the private sector in managing natural resource-related projects has largely failed to improve welfare. Instead, it has led to environmental degradation due to the absence of rejuvenation or restoration efforts for damaged ecosystems. This trend underscores a concerning prioritization of short-term gains over long-term sustainability. The second highest value of 319 highlights the contentious issue of Papuanization in politics, which has the potential to create divisive gaps between indigenous Papuans and non-native residents. This polarization threatens social cohesion and equitable development. The third highest value of 306 further emphasizes the complexity of these challenges, suggesting additional factors contributing to the region's developmental struggles.

These findings point to a range of practical implications that demand urgent attention. Environmental destruction looms large, increasing the risk of natural disasters and compromising the region's ecological balance. The rights of indigenous peoples are being sidelined, raising questions of social justice and cultural preservation. Administrative oversights in personnel management are eroding the efficiency and effectiveness of local governance. Social jealousy is on the rise, potentially fueling resentment and conflict within communities. The region appears prone to division and conflict, threatening stability and progress. The professionalism of the bureaucracy is questionable, hampering effective governance and service delivery. Security stability is compromised, creating an atmosphere of uncertainty that can deter investment and development. There's an alarming prevalence of corruption, undermining trust in institutions and diverting resources from needed development projects. Lastly, the population seems vulnerable to political manipulation, which can lead to decisions that may not align with the long-term interests of the community.

Theoretical implications, related to purely local elite theories, are still difficult to find, there are usually theories about political elites, interest groups, or elites, etc. But for researchers, the notion of "Local Elite" is synonymous with the notion of political elite and so on. Because the actors involved in the "Local Elite" are the same actors involved in the political elite, although for some actors such as religious figures, academic figures, businessmen, do not belong to the political elite, but are indirectly involved when there are meetings anytime and anywhere, there are often serious discussions among these various figures about various issues that develop and solutions. So for researchers, the notion of "Local Elite" is a group of people who have enormous power, money, facilities and intelligence / intellectual and emotional intelligence, so that they are able to control others according to their will.

Form a negative relationship.

A negative form of relationship occurs when the executive and legislature join a coalition (KKN) in the administration of government and jointly hide the collaboration to the public, both in budgeting and in the formulation of public policies. In this condition, it is the community that is most disadvantaged because it should be among those

supervised (executive) who supervise (legislative) to work on the basis of community mandate that must be accounted for.

As the results of the researcher's interview with MI informants (the Legislature), which stated that: The high budget of Nabire Regency which has been determined by the Nabire Regency DPRD together with the Regional Government, has not had a major impact on the welfare of the community as a constituent and object in regional development. People tend to be burdened by government policies, as happened in Tumaritis Coral Market where some people complained about government policies that were far from prospering the community. Another thing also happened in the financial management of the Nabire Regency Government, where the SD (Executive) informant said that the main problem was related to the low contribution of Regional Original Revenue (PAD) to regional revenue sources in Nabire district. According to him, in the period between 2014-2018 the contribution of PAD to regional income was only around 3.37%. Regional financial resources of Nabire district still rely on the central government's balancing funds in the form of General Allocation Funds, Special Allocation Funds, Production Sharing Funds and Special Autonomy Funds for Papua Province.

Another problem is related to the personnel information system that has not been running well. This is because the personnel information system is still not used optimally by human resources. Regarding the political policy of Nabire Regency, according to ST informants, one of the parties of the Nabire District Legislature, matters such as investigations, impeachments, interpellations, and questionnaire rights have never been used. The summoning of local government officials has so far been within the limits of hearing with partners, in accordance with the main duties of their respective commissions with partners. Informant ST explained that the supervision carried out by the Nabire District Regional People's Representative Assembly so far has not reached the stage of investigation or special investigation into a particular problem or policy, even though from the perspective of the media and the public, there are various reports of problems submitted to members of the Regional People's Representative Assembly, and there are differences of opinion between elements of the Regional Government, Regional People's Representative Assembly with the community and the media. The same thing was also said by the SI informant (Member of the Nabire Regency Regional People's Representative Assembly), that in the Accountability Statement Report of the Regent during the period that the author made the deadline studied, the Nabire Regency Regional People's Representative Assembly had not carried out supervision to the technical and implementation levels. The Nabire Regency Regional People's Representative Assembly has never given a formal special recommendation to the Regent of Nabire Regency concerned, for example about the dismissal of an official from his position if there is a deviation in a Regional Work Unit.

Conclusion

The contribution of Bappeda's role is significant and positive, accounting for 83.1% of the effectiveness of regional development planning in Nabire District, Papua Province. However, this impact is tempered by several constraints, including inadequate management of organizational resources (particularly in terms of human resources, budget, and infrastructure), administrative issues related to poorly organized work procedures, cooperation, coordination, and delegation of authority, as well as management problems in planning and implementing development programs that do not align with community needs and insufficient monitoring and evaluation. Similarly,

the Local Elite exerts a significant and positive influence, contributing 78.7% to the effectiveness of regional development planning in the region. Nevertheless, this influence faces challenges related to the politicization of Special Autonomy (Otsus), including issues of democratic freedom, independence, and decentralization of authority. Other obstacles include representative politics concerning absolute poverty, natural resource wealth, and human rights; Papuanization politics involving the principle of local mastery, community empowerment, and sectoral egos; and the politics of the Beaches-Mountains dichotomy, which divides coastal and mountain Papuans and brings both positive and negative impacts to development efforts. These factors collectively shape the complex landscape of regional development planning in Nabire District, highlighting the intricate interplay between institutional roles, local elite influence, and socio-political dynamics in the region.

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