

ANALYSIS OF THE POTENTIAL OF SELF-HELP IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN BAKIDA VILLAGE, HELUMO DISTRICT, SOUTH BOLAANG MONGONDOW REGENCY

Perlin Kuku¹⁾, DJamila Podungge²⁾, Nuz Merini Rauf³⁾
^{1,2,3)}Universitas Bina Mandiri Gorontalo
Email :perlinkukuelin@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

This internship was carried out with the aim of knowing and analyzing community self-help in development planning in Bakida Village, Helumo District, South Bolaang Mongondow Regency. This research uses qualitative methods so that it can provide an understanding of a phenomenon by using data collection techniques carried out using observation techniques, interviews and documents. The results showed that the potential for self-help in development planning in bakid a village, Helumo District, South Bolaang Mongondow Regency has been running well but there are several focuses that need improvement, including quality in development planning in Bakida village.

Keywords: Analysis, Potential of Community Self-Help in Development Planning in Bakida Village

INTRODUCTION

Development is all efforts made by a nation state to grow, develop, and change consciously and planned in all aspects of the life and livelihood of the nation state concerned in order to achieve the ultimate goal (Siagian, 2005: 5). Development related to self-help includes human-centered development, empowerment, mobility, self-help evaluation and planning, cultural traditions and technology, donations of money and goods. In line with the implementation of regional autonomy, there is a fundamental change in the National Development Planning process which also affects the Regional Development Planning process. the development planning process is very thick with *Top Down* nuances because all planning documents come from the center. However, it is still possible for the role of the community in development planning as seen in the forum of the Development Coordination Meeting (*Rakorbang*) held every year.

The development planning process now puts more emphasis on the plan work or "*working plan*" as a process of: (1) inputs in the form of finances, labor, facilities, and others; (2) Activities (processes); (3) *Outputs/outcomes*. The planning process begins with information about the availability of resources and the direction of national development, so planning aims to draw up optimal relationships between inputs, processes, and outputs/outcomes or it can be said that according to needs, the dynamics of reform and a more democratic and open government, so that the people know best what they need. Community involvement in regional development planning is a guide in the implementation of regional autonomy in developing democratic life, community empowerment, fostering initiative and creativity as well as community participation.

Where the development carried out by the good government for now and in the future is development based on thoughts, inputs, and needs from the community so

that the development carried out will be more useful and appropriate in accordance with the needs of the community itself in other words right on target of course. Through the process of community involvement in the village development planning and budgeting process, it is hoped that efforts to improve the welfare of the community evenly and equitably can be achieved. The essence of the goal of village development is to improve the quality of human resources, including the creation of a climate that encourages the growth of village community initiatives and self-help. An interesting phenomenon in the development planning process also occurred in Bakida Village, Helumo District, Bolaang Regency Mongondo Selatan, terutama pada aspek Swadaya masyarakat.

The development planning mechanism from the bottom that is carried out starting from the Hamlet level to musrenbangdesa has not involved the community to decide the priority of activities, even though to create a development plan that is timely, on target, it is effective to require self-help in development planning because it is the community who knows the problems faced, so that community participation can realize interests in the preparation process. Development plan There is a tendency that the proposal submitted in musrenbangdesa is a formulation of the Village elite and a small number of community leaders, so the real self-help is still far expected.

Based on observations made by researchers, it was found that musrenbangdesa activities that were supposed to involve all levels of society in Bakida village were in fact only formality

activities attended by village officials and a small number of community leaders who did not represent the entire Bakida community at all. So that in the end the preparation of planning documents was carried out without being based on proposals from the community but only in the form of assumptions and estimates from village officials. The community does not know about the development plan held in Bakida Village. The community knows about what the Village officials made after the construction and the absence of a tender auction for each development in Bakida Village and the inaccuracy of development on the needs of the community.

The development planning mechanism from the bottom that is carried out starting from the Hamlet level to musrenbangdesa has not involved the community to decide priority activities, whereas to create development planning that is timely, on target, effective is required to have self-help in development planning because it is the community who knows the problems faced, so that community participation can realize interests in the process of preparing development plans There is a tendency that the proposals submitted in musrenbangdesa are the formulation of village elites and a small number of community leaders, so that the real self-help is still far from expected.

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The incompatibility of development deliberations in the village occurs because of the strong approach to development planning from the top *down planning*. This can be seen in the implementation of development projects not empowering the interests of the rakyat while the success rate of Self-Help is evaluated based on the level of community participation in planning, implementing and utilizing development programs. The emergence of the self-help development paradigm ties the existence of two perspectives. First, the involvement of local communities in the selection, planning, design and implementation of programs that will be implemented in the community environment, so that the patterns of attitude and thinking as well as the values of local community knowledge are fully considered in development. The second perspective is to make feedback which is essentially an inseparable part of development activities.

In the development literature broader concepts of self-help, namely *equitable sharing* of power, thereby increasing political awareness and power of weak groups and increasing their influence on development processes and outcomes. On the other hand, self-help in developing villages is a conscious effort and plans to use and manage resources wisely in sustainable development to improve the quality of life. With the step

of involvement and self-help the community can build awareness transparently, that building it is from the people by the people and for the people.

According to Siagian (2012) administration can be defined as the whole process of cooperation between two or more human beings based on a certain rationality to achieve predetermined goals. Dewi (2013) in the introductory book of administration said that administration has a meaning in the sense that it is as a writing work or stricture or secretariat, which includes the activities of receiving, recording, collecting, processing, sending, storing. According to Gie (2014) in his book modern office administration says that administration has a meaning in a broad sense, namely Administration is a process of cooperation some individuals in an efficient way in achieving the previous goal. It is resolved that a series of activities that require a process of cooperation and are not new because they have arisen together with the emergence of human sacrifice in achieving the previous goal.

Akadun (2012) Etymologically, administration comes from the Latin administration which can mean the provision of assistance, maintenance, implementation, leadership of the government, management. The term evolved into *amministrazione* in Italy, *administration* in France, England and Germany. In English, the term administration is *administration* comes from the verb to *administer* which means to serve (to *serve*) and manage (to *manage*) or move (to *direct*). Thus *administration* contains the meaning of service or management. Administration as a function shows the overall actions of a group of people in one cooperation in accordance

with a specific function, so as to achieve the goal. The function refers to the *function of management*

Rewansyah (2014) Explaining administration in the sense of service (*administrare*) and ontologic administration is the essence of administrative science, namely as a science that studies services and services carried out by the serving party (state organizer) to the party served (citizen). At the epistemological level, administrative *content* contains, studies, discusses the organization and management of the public (state). At the level of axiology there are many aspects such as administration as an art (art), namely the art of managing or governing in state government, administration as a technique is found in administrative technology, administration as *policy service* deepest in the public policy of the country.

Moenir (2013) views the limitations of administrative terms broadly and narrowly. Administration in a broad sense is the process of organizing organizational activities to achieve predetermined goals using human resources (human) and not human (*non-human*). It can be said that administration is a whole process of activities that are carried out and involve everyone together in the organization to achieve the goals that have been set. So there are 4 main elements that make up administration, namely processes, activities, everyone simultaneously, organization and goals. Narrowly administrative is a process of activity that is carried out and involves some people in the organization or what is called a company.

Administration in general can be divided into two senses, namely in a narrow

sense and in a broad sense. The definition of administration in a narrow sense according to Atmosudirdjo (2015) states that administration is "administration or *office work* which includes note-taking activities, writing, typing, correspondence, archives, and so on". Meanwhile, according to Siagian (2012) explains that administration in a broad sense is "the whole process of cooperation between two or more people based on a certain rationality to achieve predetermined goals

Menurut Simon (2012) that administration as activities of cooperative groups to achieve common goals. Meanwhile, Syafiie et al. (2012) define administration as a process that is common to the efforts of groups, both government and private, both civil and military, both in large and small sizes. Siagian (2014) explains that administration as a whole process of cooperation between two or more human beings based on a certain rationality achieves predetermined goals.

According to Hasibuan (2012) explained that there are five administrative functions, namely:

- Routine functions: administrative functions that require minimal thinking include archiving and duplication.
- Technical functions: administrative functions require adequate opinions, decisions and office skills.
- Analysis function: an administrative function that requires critical and creative thinking accompanied by decision-making skills, such as making purchase decisions.
- 4. Interpersonal functions: administrative functions that require assessment and analysis as a basis for decision making as well as skills

related to others such as coordinating teams
Managerial functions; administrative functions that require planning, organizing, measuring and motivating.

Office administration is a whole series of structuring activities for the main work carried out by a group of people in a form of cooperation to achieve certain goals. As an office administration function related to the management and direction of all stages of the company's operations, namely the process of managing data, communication, and organizational memory. In various English reading sources published in the United States and United Kingdom, the terms *Office Administration* and *Office Management* are used one after another with the same meaning

In a narrow sense, office administration is all activities of a technical nature of the administration of an office that have an important role in serving the implementation of operative work, providing information for leaders and also helping in the smooth development of the organization. From some of the understandings above, it can be concluded that office administration or office management is a series of activities of planning, organizing (organizing and compiling), directing (providing direction and guidance), supervising, and controlling (exercising control) to organizing in an orderly manner an office work or administrative work.

The scope of office administration includes office activities and office work facilities. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, office means a hall (building, house, space) where to take care of a job

(company) where to carry out work. Another definition of office is an institutional unit or organization consisting of places, personnel and administrative operations to help organizational leaders. Place means rooms, buildings, complexes, and furniture and equipment, such as office equipment machines and other equipment. From the above understanding, it can be concluded that an office is a container or place for a group of people or organizations that carry out administrative activities. The following is a discussion of the scope of office administration:

Self-help according to Isbandi (2017: 27) is community participation in the process of identifying problems and potentials that exist in society, selecting and making decisions about alternatives Solutions to Solve the Problem, implementation of efforts to overcome problems, and community involvement in the process of evaluating changes that occur. Mikkelsen (2012: 64) divides Self-Help into 6 (six) definitions, namely:

1. Self-help is the voluntary contribution of the community to the project without participating in decision-making;
2. Self-help is the "determination" (sensitivity) of the community to increase the willingness to accept and the ability to respond to development projects;
3. Self-help is the voluntary involvement by the community in its own determined changes;
4. Self-help is an active process, which implies that the person or group to which it is related, takes the initiative and uses its freedom to do so;

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5. Self-help is the strengthening of dialogue between local communities and staff who prepare, implement, monitor projects, in order to obtain information about the local context, and social impacts;
6. Self-help is community involvement in self-development, life, and the environment.

There are several forms of self-help that can be provided by the community in a development program, namely Self-help for money, Self-help for property, Self-help for energy, Self-help in skills, Self-help for the fruit of the mind, Self-help in the process of making decisions, and Representative self-help.

From the various forms of Self-Help mentioned above, Self-Help can be grouped into 2 types, namely the form of Self-Help given in real form (having a form) and also a form of Self-Help given in an unreal (abstract) form. The real forms of self-help include money, property, energy and skills while the unreal forms of self-help are self-help, social self-help, decision-making and representative self-help. Self-help money is a form of self-help to facilitate efforts to achieve the needs of the community who need help Self-help property is Self-Help in the form of donating property, usually in the form of work tools or tools. Self-help is self-help which is given in the form of energy for the implementation of efforts that can support the success of a program. Meanwhile, self-help skills, namely providing encouragement through the skills they have to other members of the community who need them. With the intention that the person can carry out activities that can improve his social welfare.

Self-help is self-help in the form of donations of ideas, opinions or constructive thoughts, both to compile programs and to facilitate the implementation of programs and also to realize them by providing experience and knowledge to develop the activities they participate in. Social self-help is given by participants as a sign of association. For example, social gatherings, attending deaths, and others and can also contribute attention or signs of closeness in order to motivate others to be self-help. In self-help in the decision-making process, the community is involved in every discussion/forum in order to make decisions related to common interests. While representative self-help is carried out by providing trust/mandate to his representative who sits on the organization or committee.

Sastroetro (2016:16) Self-help as seen from its form can be divided into two, namely "Non-physical self-help and physical self-help". Physical self-help is self-help (parents) in the form of organizing educational enterprises, such as establishing and organizing scholarship businesses, helping the government build buildings for the community, and organizing library businesses in the form of books or other forms of assistance. Meanwhile, non-physical self-help is self-help community participation in determining the direction and national education and the equal interest of the community to study science through education, so that the government has no difficulty directing the people to go to school.

Menurut Kurniyati (2019: 45) explains that the following forms of self-help:

- 1). *Mind (psychological participation)*

Thoughts or ideas that originate from the community which is self-help as a form of masukan or proposal that is valuable for the realization of an infrastructure development process in the form of road construction, concrete, paving and others. Self-help is not limited to giving ideas to physical development but a valuable suggestion or proposal to the village government for the realization of an infrastructure development to improve the welfare of the community.

2. Tenaga (*physical participation*)

Community involvement in activities to donate or contribute energy as a form of self-help donations from the community. This commitment is an agreement from the village government with communities to accelerate infrastructure development programs either carried out individually or

3. *Participation with skill*

Self-help expertise as a form of community involvement in the form of providing skills in their fields. Self-help expertise is a skill that is carried out through the skills that the community has to other members of the community in need, with the intention that the person can carry out an activity that can improve their social welfare.

4. Goods (*material participation*)

Community involvement in donating or providing tools and tools in the process of implementing infrastructure development in order to facilitate the process of working on the implementation of development activities itself.

5. Dana (*money participation*)

Community participation in contributing in the form of money as a form of self-help in material form. Although the

process can be indirect, the implications can manifest a result in the form of which can be According to Cohen and Uphoff (Irene, 2015:61) Self-help is divided into four types, namely:

1. Self-help in decision making.

This partisanship relates to determining alternatives with the community to go to the word agree on various ideas that concern the common interest.

2. Patisipasi in execution.

This type of self-help is a continuation of the previously agreed plan, both related to planning, implementation and objectives.

3. Self-help in benefit-taking.

This type of self-help is inseparable from the quality and quantity of the results of implementing the program that can be achieved.

4. Self-help in evaluation.

This type of participation is related to the problem of implementing the program as a whole to find out whether the implementation of the planned program is running as the structure that has been planned

The basic definition of planning which is defined as a process of systematically preparing activities to be carried out to achieve a certain goal (Tjokroamidjojo, 2014), is the same as the definition of development planning. Furthermore, Tjokroamidjojo (2014), interprets development planning as a direction for the use of development resources (including economic resources) that are limited, to achieve certain goals based on better socioeconomic conditions effectively and efficiently.

Basically development planning is the taking of alternatives that are considered the best alternatives with appropriately available resources. Development planning is also defined as a process of thought and comprehensive determination that has been considered in such a way, made systematically to achieve certain goals at a set time for the future (Soekartawi, 2016). Based on the definition of development planning above, the notion of development planning can be concluded as a thought process that directs development sources effectively and efficiently. In addition, it also strives for various alternatives that are considered the best alternatives to achieve certain goals in the future. The selection of the best alternative is expected to be able to achieve a goal which is useful for the quality of future development. Development Planning has its own characteristics that can easily be distinguished from other planning. According to Tjokroamidjojo (1984), the characteristics of a development planning are efforts to achieve development goals related to the role of the government as an *agent of development*.

Wirawan, R., & Nurpratiwi, R. (2015). Self-help in regional development planning The implementation of mandatory affairs in the implementation of otoda in article 150 of Law No.23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. The mandatory affairs in question are matters of development planning. Development planning as implemented in the South Hamlet District through musrenbang activities. The deliberation activities carried out by the people of South Dusun District begin with village deliberations (musbangdes) which then continue at the sub-district musrenbang level. The purpose

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of this study is to describe and analyze the process, self-help of the community as well as inhibiting and driving factors in sub-district musrenbang activities. This research method is descriptive research with a qualitative approach, using qualitative data analysis interactive models. The results of the study proved that self-help communities in musrenbang sub-district of Dusun Selatan are present and active. In this phenomenon, there is synergy between the government and the community in development planning activities in the South Dusun District.

Purnamasari, I. (2008). Self-Help Study in development planning in Cibadak District, Sukabumi Regency. This study aims to: 1) describe and menganalisis development planning process in Cibadak District, Sukabumi Regency; 2) describe and analyze self-help in development planning

FAISAL, M. (2010). Self-help in regional development planning deliberations Research on self-help in regional development planning deliberations (case study in Natuna Regency in 2009) is motivated by various problems regarding self-help and the many obstacles to the implementation of musenbang, This research is descriptive research or taxonomic research, namely research intended to explore and classify a phenomena or social realities, by way of describing a number of variables with regard to the problem under study.

Self-help in village development planning deliberations in general can be said to have a fairly large level of self-help. Apart from the high level of public awareness, it is also due to the role of the village head /lurah and village / city officials who are pro-active in conveying the importance of the village musrenbang itself. The realization of the

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results of the village musrenbang, which is a reflection of the needs of the village community, is very difficult to accommodate by the local government budget, this is because: First, the regional government budget is limited; Secondly, in musrenbang the village does not look at how much budget will be disbursed. Meanwhile, the implementation of Musrenbang experienced several obstacles including: The Natuna Regency area consisting of islands makes participants from sub-districts far from the regency capital, and the knowledge and education owned by musrenbang village/kelurahan participants become factors of incomprehension. The community will the importance of musrenbang as a forum to provide aspirations for development proposals.

Maulana, I. (2013). Self-help in planning infrastructure development and realizing its proposals in Surakarta City. Since the emergence of Law no. 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, the development planning paradigm in all fields requires non-governmental organizations to support its success. This paradigm, better known as participatory planning, provides a great opportunity for the community to determine the direction of development in their environment, including in the field of infrastructure fulfillment. Surakarta City is one of the cities that has previously used a participatory approach in carrying out development planning through the musrenbang forum. Musrenbangkel became a participatory planning forum at the village level. However, until now the development planning carried out is still not optimal, it is

marked by the many community proposals that are not realized in development

Rural development should lead to improving the welfare of rural communities. Rural development can also be seen as an effort to accelerate village development through the provision of facilities and infrastructure to empower communities and efforts to accelerate effective and robust regional economic development. The reality now is that the implementation of development in rural areas is partly carried out by utilizing local self-help and partly from government assistance. Realizing that certain development activities cannot take place without outside help. Because there are limited knowledge and limited expertise. Because who carried out the construction of the village is human and human it must be guided, fostered and supervised, then in the process of implementing rural development, the head of the department must be able to encourage, mobilize and foster his community, both in the field of development, government and in the field of society.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a type of descriptive research with a qualitative approach. According to Sugiyono (2017: 35) descriptive research is a type of research carried out to determine the existence of independent variables. The qualitative research approach according to Sugiyono (2017: 8) is naturalistic research because the research is carried out with natural conditions, which is more widely used which is carried out by collecting data and analysis is more qualitative.

The data collection techniques used in this writing are as follows:

1. Interviews

An interview is a conversation with a specific intention. The conversation was conducted by two parties, namely the interviewer who asked the question and the interviewee who gave the answer to the question (Maleong, 2012). The interview used by the author is an approach using general interview instructions. This type of interview requires the interviewer to outline and outline the points asked in the interview process. The preparation of these points was carried out before the interview was conducted (Maleong, 2012).

Observation

Sugiyono (2012) stated that, observation is a complex process, a process composed of various biological processes and psikologis. Two of the most important are the processes of observation and memory. Data Typecollection by observation is used when, writing regarding human behavior, work processes, natural symptoms, and when the respondents observed are not very large.

3. Documentation

Documents are a source of data in the form of writings, images, or monumental works from a person (Sugiyono, 2009: 240).

Documents in the form of writings such as diaries, life histories, literature, biographies, regulations, policies. Documents in the form of images such as photos of live images, sketches and others. Documents that form works of art can be images, sculptures, films, and others

RESEARCH RESULTS

Bakida village is one of the 23 villages in Bolaang Uki district. Before it became a village, Bakida Village was still inhabited by only a few people, including migrants from the GORONTALO area, and

still included the Duminanga village police area. In 1935 Bakida Village officially became one of the devinitive villages de Bolaang Uki district. Along with the rapid development of the population, bakida village until 2009 has expanded two villages, namely Pangia Village and Sinandaka Village.

In 1935 Bakida Village officially became one of the devinitive villages de Bolaang Uki district. Along with the rapid development of the population, bakida village until 2009 has expanded two villages, namely Pangia Village and Sinandaka Village. since the establishment of Bakida village until now it has been led by 16 village heads (Sangadi).

Bakida village is one of the villages located in Helumo district of South Bolaang Mongondow Regency. Desa Bakida is a socially distanced village, Politics, Culture, and Economy advanced even the most advanced in Helumo Subdistrict. The area of Bakida 1 Village is 623.25 Ha. With a productive land of 1503 hectares consisting of: residential land covering an area of 510 hectares, rice fields covering an area of 600 hectares, plantations of 393 hectares. Bakida village has fertile land so it is suitable for agricultural and plantation areas.

Based on data in Bakida village, the population is 2,499 people, most of the people work as farmers, be it field farmers or rice field farmers. Paddy farmers in general prefer to grow rice as a staple crop of the community. The main livelihoods of the Bakida people are gardening, farming, and fishing.

successful implementation of development or activities

The self-help of the village community is one of the determinants for musrenbangdes. Village development is a harmonious and harmonious combination between two main activity groups, namely various village government activities as the first activity group and various non-governmental activities as the second main group. Self-help is one of the important factors needed to support the success or failure of a development

CONCLUSION

After the researcher conducted field research (*Field Research*), and after the author analyzed the one described in the previous chapter, the author concluded the following: the potential for self-help in village development planning Bakida Kecamatan Helumo Kabupaten Bolaang Mongondow Selatan sudah cukup well this can be seen from several indicators, namely:

1. The proposal of ideas or ideas in the musrenbang based on the level of interests and needs of the community itself has gone well. The process of proposing development where the community provides thoughts in the form of suggestions, criticisms and inputs that can be accommodated and accepted as an aspiration of the community.
2. Judging from the form of self-help in decision making, it is obtained that the community is involved in decision making, as the community has provided input and suggestions when deliberating, then the community is also involved in decision making,
3. Self-help in the form of energy donations in Bakida village is still very minimal

because it is influenced by several things, namely in terms of work, lack of good communication and cooperation between the government and the community is not optimal. So that self-help in the form of energy in the development process is less responsive or indifferent to the implementation.

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