

# COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN PLANNING VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH BOLAANG MONGONDOW

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate and analyze two primary aspects: first, the extent of community participation in village development planning in South Bolaang Mongondow; and second, the specific factors that determine this level of engagement. This research utilizes a qualitative descriptive approach to examine, analyze, and describe the data obtained from field observations and interviews. The research results indicate that community participation in South Bolaang Mongondow Regency is categorized as good. This high level of engagement is empirically evidenced by the significant attendance rates in development planning forums. Although budget constraints mean that not all community proposals can be accommodated, the community remains proactive by contributing materials, physical labor, and strategic ideas. Furthermore, active involvement is observed in the evaluation and monitoring stages, where community groups directly supervise every project. In terms of utilization, the success of this participation is visible through the direct benefits received by the community, such as the implementation of uninhabitable house renovations (RTLH), the construction of family latrines, and the effective use of new kindergarten classrooms. Regarding the determinants of participation, this study identified seven key elements: age, education level, occupation, income, length of stay, communication, and leadership. Based on the analysis, leadership emerged as the most dominant factor. Effective leadership is critical in influencing community willingness to participate through fair distribution of authority. A leader must possess the capacity to inspire and mobilize the community toward achieving collective development goals, ensuring that every citizen feels a shared sense of responsibility for the village's progress.

**Keywords :** *Community Participation; Village Development Planning; Leadership Factor; South Bolaang Mongondow.*

## INTRODUCTION

National development is a series of development efforts carried out continuously in all areas of community, nation and state life to realize national goals. National development is carried out in the context of realizing national goals, namely protecting the entire nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia, improving public welfare, educating the nation's life, and participating in carrying out world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice. [14]. To realize this goal, national development is carried out, namely the development of the Indonesian people as a whole and the development of society as a whole [2].

One unit of development planning procedures to produce long-term, medium-term and annual development plans carried out by elements of state and community administrators at the Central and Regional levels by involving the community [4]. The participatory approach in development aims to strengthen the role of the community to act for their own interests. This approach will create a sense of belonging to the community, because what is produced comes from working together [5]. The vision of common interests will grow slowly, so that it will have an impact on the quality of work (any kind) in the development process.

The factors that influence community activity in participating in development

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planning are divided into two, namely internal factors which include individual characteristics that can influence individuals to participate (among others: age, gender, status in the family, education level, ethnicity, religion, language, occupation, income level, distance from house to location of work or activity and land ownership) type of work, income level of the population, length of stay) and external factors are all outside parties who have an interest and have an influence on the program (village administrators, community leaders, local government, NGOs, Social Foundations, Universities) [10].

Musrenbangdes provides broad opportunities for village communities to participate in development planning and discuss problems faced and alternative solutions at the village level to be brought to the sub-district Musrenbang level and then brought to the district and provincial Musrenbang [12]. In an ideal village development plan, the Village Government needs to develop a village plan that involves all components of the village community. A good planning process will give birth to good program implementation, and in turn will foster community participation to be involved in village development. The process of planning, implementing, and self-evaluating village development activities is a tangible manifestation of the authority to regulate and manage village development on a local village scale [6].

The phenomena that occur based on the observations of researchers related to community participation in development planning are: 1) It is indicated that there is a

development planning mechanism from the bottom which has been implemented starting with hamlet deliberations and/or special deliberations for community elements, musrenbangdes to sub-districts that have not yet involved the community to decide the scale activity priority. 2) There is a tendency that the proposals submitted in the village Musrenbang are entrusted by certain people in the village, so that actual community participation is still far from expectations.

Partisipasi the community in village development in general is determined by several factors, for example: if the age of the community is older then it will be more mature to think about village development; people with low education are likely to feel inferior to appear as drivers of development in the village even though they have good ideas; the level of busyness of the community due to their work will determine their free time to participate in the village development planning process; people with better incomes will have sufficient free time to participate in the village development planning process; for residents who have lived in a village for a long time will feel called to participate in the village development process; this factor is related to the process carried out by the village government in providing socialization to the community regarding the importance of village development, poor communication between the government and the community will result in the development planning process not going well; The leadership style of a village head will greatly affect the community's concern for the development process, the village head must be able to choose a leadership style according to the

existing situation, if the leadership style is applied correctly and appropriately it will be able to direct the achievement of village development well, on the contrary if the leadership style is applied correctly and appropriately it will be able to direct the achievement of village development well. that are chosen incorrectly and are not in accordance with the existing situation, it will make it difficult to achieve village development goals.

Participation is the participation of a person or group of community members in an activity[13]. While Participation is: community participation in the process of identifying problems and potentials that exist in the community, selecting and making decisions about alternative solutions to deal with problems, implementing efforts to deal with problems, and community involvement in the process of evaluating the changes that occur. [7]. Participation has 6 (six) meanings, namely: 1) Participation is a voluntary contribution from the community to the project without participating in decision making. 2) Participation is the sensitivity of the community to increase receptivity and ability to respond to development projects. 3) Participation is an active process, which means that the person or group involved, takes the initiative and uses their freedom to do so. 4) Participation is the use of dialogue between local communities and staff who carry out project preparation, implementation, monitoring, in order to obtain information about the local context, and social impacts. 5) Participation is voluntary involvement by the community in self-determined changes. 6) Participation is

the involvement of the community in the development of themselves, their lives, and their environment [8].

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This research is a research with a qualitative descriptive approach, which is to examine, then analyze and then describe. This research was conducted in South Bolaang Mongondow Regency, for 2 (two) months, namely : October to December 2021.

The types of data used are: 1) Primary data is data obtained directly from respondents who are desired by researchers, either through interviews with resource persons, and other field data collection. The primary data needed is the process of village development planning that has been carried out so far. 2) Secondary Data, Secondary data is data obtained indirectly from the object under study, among others, carried out through literature studies, libraries and archives/reports.

In this study, two sources of data were used, namely: 1) Primary Data Sources: in this study the Village Government, the Village Consultative Body, and the Community. 2) Secondary Data Source: is village development documentation. This research uses Direct Research technique (Field Research), conducted by: Observation; Interview; documentation and library studies. The data analysis in this study: data reduction, data model (data presentation) and conclusions. The data validity testing techniques were used, as follows: Adequacy of references and triangulation; which consists of: 1) Triangulation of sources, 2)

Triangulation of methods, 3) Triangulation of investigators, 4) Triangulation of theories.

## RESEARCH RESULTS

### Participation in Development Planning

Results of an interview with Head of the Village Molibagu (HM)

*"Basically we involve the community in every activity in the village, including village development planning" (interview on 02 November 2021).*

Based on the results of the interviews, it can be understood that community participation in the preparation of the RPJM-Des in South Bolaang Mongondow is the participation of only those who are invited, considering the COVID-19 pandemic. For the preparation of the RKP-Des every year, it is adjusted to the RPJM-Des.

BPD Soguo (YI)

*The village development plan originally came from community proposals in exploring ideas at the hamlet level, then discussed through the musrembangdes, but it must be remembered that although the development process in the village is a bottom-up, it must be remembered that there are also policies from the central government and regional governments in this is top down" (interview on 17 November 2021).*

Community participation in village development plans is through careful study, because the proposals that have been formulated at the hamlet level can be included as part of the RPMJ-Desa. And most importantly, measurable development goals, both bottom-up and top-down.

Head of the Village Molibagu (HM)

*"In the context of determining policies in community development planning, the involvement is limited to making decisions that are not strategic, if those of a strategic nature are decided by Sangadi" (interview on 02 November 2021).*

Basically, the community is involved in making village development planning policies indirectly because the decision is still being made by Sangadi, of course with consideration of input from all elements

### Participation in Development Implementation

The results of interviews with informants are as follows:

BPD Popodu (MR)

*"As a BPD, I have personally conveyed to Sangadi that this covid period involves the community in the implementation of physical development" (interview on 10 November 2021).*

Thus, it can be said that to achieve a good village development program it must involve the community, meaning that the community is not only the object of development but also the subject of development

### Participation in Evaluation (Development Monitoring)

The results of interviews with informants are as follows:

Head of the Village Sondana (TG)

*"The supervision starts from the planning process, and we have done that, the community is involved to oversee the implementation of the village development process" (interview on November 24, 2021).*

From the results of interviews with informants, it can be said that community

participation related to evaluation/monitoring (supervision of development) is sufficient, but there are still things that are rather difficult, such as financial problems.

### **Participation in Utilizing Development Results**

The results of interviews with informants are as follows:

Head of the Village i Popodu (SY)

*"Utilization of the results of village development is basically intended for the community, in fact there is physical development that is handed over to the community, for example family latrines and RTLH which are arranged in the APBDes, this is a local government program and includes top-down" (interview). 08 November 2021)*

Every village development activity is expected to provide optimal benefits for meeting community needs, therefore the benefits of village development are the determinant or end of the community participation process in order to achieve successful village development.

### **Factors that Determine Community Participation**

Several factors that determine community participation include: age, education level, type of work, income level of the population, length of stay (internal factors); Communication and Leadership(external factors) [12]. This study will discuss factors: age, education level, type of work, income level of the population, length of stay, communication and leadership.

#### **Age**

From the informants obtained the results of interviews as follows:

*"When viewed from a person's attitude, age is usually considered as one of the determinants of mindset, thus age can be a determinant of one's participation in development planning in the village" (interview with NY-Camat Bolaang Uki, 11 November 2021 ).*

From the results of this interview, it can be said that a person is invited to participate in village development planning activities. One of the determining factors is age, meaning that there are certain times when a person is more mature in thinking.

#### **Level of education**

From the informants obtained the results of interviews as follows:

*"If we talk about the level of formal education and if it is seen from one's attitude, education is usually considered as one of the determinants of thinking maturity, thus it can be one of the determinants of one's participation in development planning in the village" (interview with NY-Camat Bolaang Uki , 11 November-ber 2021).*

From the results of this interview, it can be said that a person is enacted in village development planning activities. One of the determining factors is the level of education, meaning that the possibility of a person's ideas is determined by the level of education even though this is relative.

#### **Type of work**

From the informants obtained the results of interviews as follows:

*"A person's type of work is a job that is carried out regularly and the results can meet the needs of his life, usually people with income will still have time to think about other things, thus work can be one of the determinants of one's participation*

*in development planning in the village. ” (interview with NY-Camat Bolaang Uki, 11 November 2021).*

From the results of this interview, it can be said that someone who has a permanent job can usually think rationally. On the one hand, in village development planning activities, we need people who think rationally, thus one of the determining factors in village development planning is work

#### **Earning rate**

From the informants obtained the results of interviews as follows:

*"I just think that people who have a sufficient level of income and even more, tend to have time to think about other things, so it is not an exaggeration to say that the level of income is a determinant of one's participation in development planning in the village" (interview with SQ - Tokoh Pemuda Molibagu, 04 November 2021).*

From the results of this interview, it can be said that someone who has a steady income and can meet their needs can usually think rationally, in village development planning activities we need people who can think rationally. Thus, it can be said that the level of income is a determinant of one's participation in village development planning.

#### **Length of stay**

From the informants obtained the results of interviews as follows:

*"A person who has lived in a place for a long time will have a sense of belonging to the place, thus he will think about how to advance, build, change, repair and even maintain the place properly" (interview with AD - Tokoh Pemuda, 11 November 2021).*

From the results of this interview, it can be said that someone who has lived in a place for a long time will have a sense of belonging to that place. Thus, it can be said that the length of stay is a determinant of one's participation in village development planning.

#### **Communication**

From the informants obtained the results of interviews as follows:

*"Communication is the determinant of success, as the village government I think that between us all elements of society including the BPD, so far an open communication pattern has been established which is intended to support cooperation in the village development planning process" (interview with SY - Sangadi Popodu, 08 November 2021).*

From the answers above, it can be seen that the communication between the Village Government and all elements of the community in the village is quite good, thus communication is a determining factor in the village development planning process.

#### **Leadership**

From the informants obtained the results of interviews as follows:

*"The pattern or style of leadership of a good sangadi will have an impact on the progress of a village, so it can be said that the leadership of a sangadi will determine community participation in development planning in the village," (interview with SD-Tokoh Perempuan Molibagu, 04 November 2021).*

From the answers above, it can be seen that the leadership of a Sangadi is a determinant in the village development planning process. The direction of village

development is determined by the pattern and leadership style of a Sangadi.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **Participation in Development Planning**

Participation in decision-making, this participation is mainly related to the determination of alternatives with the community and is related to ideas or ideas that concern common interests. Participation in decision-making is very important, because the community demands to participate in determining the direction and orientation of development. The forms of participation in decision making include contributing ideas or thoughts, attending meetings, discussions and responding or rejecting the programs offered. Thus, community participation in making this decision is a process of selecting alternatives based on thorough and rational considerations [3].

Community participation is the empowerment of the community, their participation in the planning and implementation of development programs/projects, and is the actualization of the community's willingness and willingness to sacrifice and contribute to the implementation of development. [1].

Community involvement is the participation of the community or residents in various activities, both local and national, which can occur voluntarily, coercion, or passively in the form of vertical or horizontal. A person performs a certain activity or job because of the motive that moves it. Likewise, when a person, group or community unit participates in a development

program because it is based on a certain motive. The motive here is to encourage the spirit of community involvement in a program.

From the results of research in several villages, it can be said that community participation in general can be seen from the participation of people who consciously and voluntarily participate in various forms ranging from planning to participation in various things in the village. The level of community participation can be seen from the existing attendance list. The form of contribution is not only in the form of energy but also can be the fruit of the mind. Community involvement in this matter is very important in the success of village development.

Community participation in village development planning in South Bolaang Mongondow Regency can be shown in various forms of participation levels, one of which is participating in planning activities for village development deliberation. development at the hamlet level and then the development planning deliberation at the village level, which is a deliberation attended by all elements of the community in each hamlet. In the musrembangdes, the community will discuss various fields and sectors in each to find a program of activities that will be formulated. The results of the formulated program will be discussed to prioritize which programs are most needed by the community in accordance with the existing budget. There are two approaches in the National Development Planning System (SPPN), namely: (1) top-down and bottom-up participatory development planning. [14].

### **Participation in Development Implementation**

The government's efforts to implement village development are to spur equitable distribution of development and results in order to improve people's welfare. In addition, the village community is expected to be active and be able to increase the optimal and integrated utilization of the potential of the region. While the purpose of granting authority to villages is one of them to increase community participation in the implementation of village development.

In terms of implementing village development, the Village Head must prioritize the use of human resources and natural resources in the Village and utilize community self-help and mutual assistance through self-managed Village development mechanisms [6].

Participation in implementation is a continuation of the plans that have been initiated previously, both related to planning, implementation and goals. In implementing the program, it is very necessary to involve various elements, especially the government in its position as the main focus or source of development [3].

Participation in the implementation of development is a close relationship between planning and implementation. Enough implementation issues have been considered in planning this matter so that there is greater assurance in realizing the goals and objectives of the plan. Therefore, the plan should be pursued as much as possible. Development includes the influence of administrative resources and funds,

coordination and elaboration in development programs.

In Bolaang Mongondow Selatan, for example, for Bolaang Uki District, in implementing village development, the community is involved in the process of working on every development in the village, of course by looking at the capabilities of the community.

### **Participation in Evaluation (Development Monitoring)**

Community empowerment is carried out through supervision and monitoring of the implementation of Village Government and Village development carried out in a participatory manner by the Village community. Village Communities have the right to monitor the implementation of Village Development [6].

The results of supervision and monitoring of village development are the basis for discussion of village deliberations in the context of implementing village development. Village development monitoring by the community is carried out at the village development planning stage and the village development implementation stage. Monitoring of the planning stages is carried out by assessing the preparation of the RPJM-Desa and RKP-Desa. Monitoring of implementation stages is carried out by assessing, among others: procurement of goods and/or services, procurement of materials/materials, procurement of labor, financial administration management, delivery of materials/materials, payment of wages, and quality of results of Village development activities.

The form of community supervision in South Bolaang Mongondow Regency, for example in Bolaang Uki Subdistrict, has been started

since the beginning of the program. This is intended so that the community knows what programs and how much budget is needed in connection with the implementation of the program to be carried out in the village. In the stages of program implementation, apart from supervising, the community is also invited to be actively involved, both in terms of personnel and in terms of supervision.

### **Participation in Utilizing Development Results**

The utilization stage is the stage where the community gets the results and programs from the development projects that have been implemented. The stage of utilizing this result is an embodiment in participation. Therefore, at the stage of receiving the results, there will be a growing responsibility to maintain and maintain that development projects that are perceived to provide these benefits can be enjoyed optimally and sustainably. [11].

Participation in benefiting, this participation cannot be separated from the implementation results that have been achieved both in terms of quality and quantity. In terms of quality, the success of a program will be marked by an increase in output, while in terms of quantity it can be seen from the percentage of the success of the program being implemented, whether it is in accordance with the targets that have been set [3].

The community enthusiastically uses or utilizes the results of each activity according to its function. With the existence of several development activities/projects that use village funds, the village community can already enjoy the results of development.

The results of physical development in the village of South Bolaang Mongondow Regency are very meaningful and feel useful. The benefits that can be felt by the community from the existence of various development activities. The community takes advantage of the results of each activity by using it according to their needs.

### **Factors that Determine Community Participation**

Factors that determine community participation in South Bolaang Mongondow:

- 1) Age; At a certain age, people are active in an activity. Active people aged 40 years and over have a relatively higher active participation compared to those who are relatively young. The low participation of the young age group is because there is still a feeling of reluctance towards parents who are considered seniors. Community participation when viewed from the age factor, people at a certain age are more mature in their thinking so that their activeness in participating in activities in the village is better when compared to people who are still active. relatively easy.
- 2) Education Level; in South Bolaang Mongondow, it can be seen that one of the factors that takes into consideration when a person is invited to participate in village development planning activities is the level of education. The village government assumes that people with higher education are likely to be able to provide good ideas, ideas and input.
- 3) Type of Job; in Bolaang Mongondow Selatan, generally someone who has a permanent job in the government and private sector can usually think rationally. In this case, the preparation of village development planning requires people who

have a good mindset. Thus, one of the determining factors in village development planning is employment. 4) Income level; in Bolaang Mangondow Selatan, it can be seen that someone who has a steady income and can meet their needs can usually think rationally. And tend to involve themselves in every activity in the village. It is known that in village development planning activities, input from the wider community is needed. Income level is a determinant of one's participation in village development planning. 5) Length of Stay; in South Bolaang Mongondow, the length of stay is a determining factor for the community to participate in every activity. Someone who has lived in a place for a long time will have a sense of belonging to that place. 6) Communication; in Bolaang Mongondow Selatan the communication factor between the Village Government and all elements of the community in the village is quite good. This condition is the main capital for village officials to always invite the community to be active in every activity. 7) Leadership; In Bolaang Mongondow Selatan, Sangadi's leadership level is generally sufficient to encourage the level of community participation in Musrenbangdes. In addition, leadership is the process of directing and influencing activities related to the tasks of group members. The leadership of a Sangadi becomes a determinant in the village development planning process. The direction of village development is determined by the pattern and leadership style of a Sangadi.

Based on the analysis of researchers from the results of interviews, the most dominant factor is leadership on the grounds

that leadership is a very important factor in influencing community participation, good leadership is one that divides authority and responsibility in the community, without reducing participation and responsibility to other communities. The leader must be able to influence the community so that they are willing to participate in achieving the goals that have been set.

## **CONCLUSION**

The study concludes that community participation in village development planning within South Bolaang Mongondow Regency is categorized as high, as evidenced by significant attendance rates and active contributions in the form of materials, labor, and ideas. While participation is robust across the planning, evaluation, and utilization stages notably in the implementation of housing assistance (RTLH) and educational facilities budgetary constraints remain a primary hurdle in accommodating all community aspirations. Furthermore, among the seven determinants analyzed, leadership emerges as the most dominant factor. Effective leadership that decentralizes authority and fosters shared responsibility is proven to be the key catalyst in mobilizing community engagement and aligning local participation with established development goals.

## **Suggestions**

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed to enhance the quality of participatory development:

1. Strategic Space for Engagement: The village government should institutionalize broader channels for community involvement, ensuring that residents are not only present during planning but are

also integrally involved in the monitoring and long-term utilization of development projects.

2. Optimizing Socialization and Data Management: Village officials are encouraged to refine the Musrenbangdes (Village Development Planning Forum) schedule to better suit the community's productivity hours and utilize more effective communication media. Additionally, improving the transparency and accessibility of development data is crucial for producing accountable and high-quality planning outcomes.
3. Future Research Directions: Subsequent studies should expand the scope of analysis by incorporating additional variables beyond the internal and external factors identified in this research, such as digital literacy or local cultural values, to provide a more comprehensive mapping of community participation dynamics.

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