

# Community Participation in Village Development Planning: A Comparative Study in Bakambat and Cindai Alus Villages

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## Abstract

Community participation is a crucial aspect of development planning. It allows the community to identify and address problems, ensuring that the resulting output aligns with the actual needs. This study aimed to examine the impact of community participation on development in two villages in Banjar Regency - Bakambat Village and Cindai Alus Village. The study involved 100 participants, with 50 from each village. A descriptive quantitative analysis method was employed, utilizing multiple linear regression methods. Data were collected through questionnaires and field observations, and processed using SPSS 25. The results revealed that the variables of Decision Making, Implementation, Benefits, and Evaluation did not significantly influence development in Bakambat Village. This suggests that other factors, such as human resources and economic factors, may play a more substantial role in development. In contrast, for Cindai Alus Village, while Decision-making, Implementation, and Evaluation did not significantly affect development, the Benefits variable did. This implies that the benefits received by the community can enhance community participation, thereby aiding in the improvement of development in Cindai Alus Village. In conclusion, while community participation is essential, its impact on development may vary depending on the context and other influencing factors. Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of these factors is necessary to effectively harness community participation for development.

**Keywords:** Community participation; Musrenbang; Village development.



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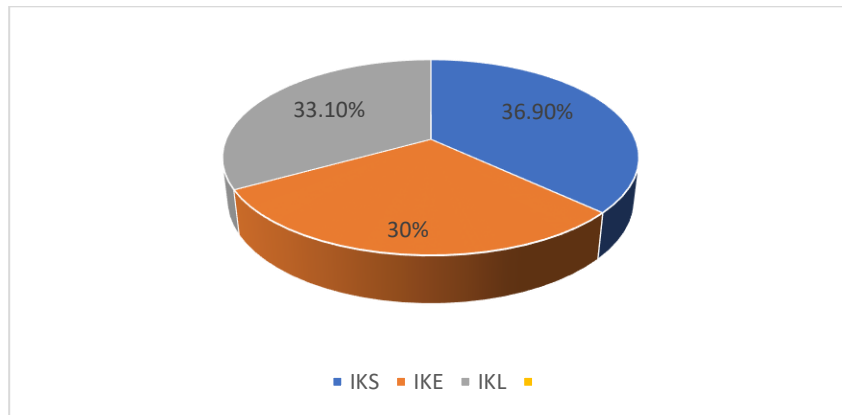
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## Introduction

The regional autonomy system is a system that gives regional governments great authority from the central government to regulate their regions. Indonesia is one of the countries that uses this system, as stated in Law number 23 of 2014 local governments are given great responsibility to take care of their households. Each region has problems, so it requires regional governments to design their development policies. This indicates that there are strategic issues inherent in the development planning process. To create good governance, effective and efficient development is needed so community participation is very necessary for planning so that the output produced is by the problems and needs of the community (Sukardi, 2014). Community participation in development planning can be seen through musrenbang. Community participation plays an important role in the development process (Aziz et al., 2013; Jatmikowati et.al., 2023; Nugroho et.al., 2022; Mori et.al., 2020).

In line with Herman's opinion in his journal entitled *Level of Community Participation in Development Planning for Ulidang Village, Tammerodo District, Majene Regency*, that development conceptually contains the meaning of the process of community and government efforts to achieve a goal, these two stakeholders have equal and very important roles. Under development. In several previous studies and journals to which the author refers, community participation in musrenbang in each region has different percentages. The level of community participation in development can be influenced by many factors, such as the incompatibility of the Musrenbang implementation mechanism with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 86 of 2017 and the community's lack of activity in attending meetings to discuss development planning, resulting in less effective implementation of the Musrenbang. This will certainly cause problems in the development process. Problems in the development planning process (Winarno, 2013).

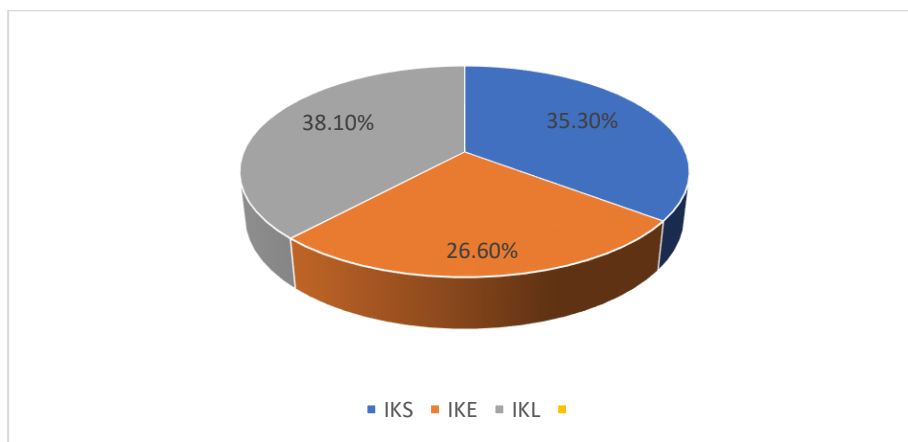
One of the problems that occur in the development process is caused by the government not being transparent with the public. The government has not fully accommodated the community's proposals in the Musrenbang, one of the reasons is that the government has to look at which areas the problem is more urgent. However, the results of this musrenbang itself are still not transparent to the public, so the public thinks that the proposals given are not accommodated by the government. As a result, the level of community participation in development has decreased. This also raises questions in the community about whether the current regional government really prioritizes development for the benefit of the community or only the interests above. Because in reality, development is always associated with the struggle for the interests of the upper social classes and the lower social classes. This is what makes development fail to create prosperity and prosperity for the wider community. South Kalimantan is a fairly large area; therefore, the preparation of development planning documents must also be carried out in a participatory manner. South Kalimantan itself has 13 regions consisting of 11 districts and 2 cities. With an area that is quite large and has a lot of natural potential, there may be still many underdeveloped areas, as is the case in Banjar Regency. This research took a comparative study in two villages, namely Bakambat village and Cindai Alus village in Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan. Based on 2021 Development Village Index (IDM) data, the number of underdeveloped villages in Banjar Regency is spread across 12 villages in 20 sub-districts, and the sub-district with the largest number of underdeveloped villages is Aluh-Aluh Sub-district, namely 7 villages, one of which is Bakambat Village.



Source: results processed by researchers, 2021

**Figure 1.** Bakambat Village Data Processing 2021

It can be seen from the chart above, that the Economic Resilience Index is the lowest, namely 30.0%. Based on the results of interviews with the Aluh-aluh sub-district head, Bakambat village is a village that will be a development priority in 2021. The majority of Bakambat village residents work as fishermen, so the infrastructure in the village is still minimal. Accessibility from the village to the city center is also still very limited, where it can only be passed by two wheels and takes quite a long time, approximately 1 hour. Compared to Bakambat village, Cindai Alu's village is one of the villages that have succeeded in obtaining advanced status in 2021. Cindai Alus is located in the Martapura sub-district, Banjar Regency.



Source: results processed by researchers, 2021

**Figure 2.** Cindai Alus Village Data Processing 2021

According to village data processing results, the social, economic, and ecological resilience index is stable, but the economic resilience index is lower compared to Bakambat village, namely 26.6%, meaning its economic achievements are still very low. Cindai Alus itself is very close to urban areas and government centers, and its construction is very visible, just like road construction. With its status as a developed village, the resilience index of this village is less stable than Bakambat Village. For this reason, researchers used a comparative study to compare how community participation in each village influenced development, which then

caused these two villages to have different statuses even though they were in the same area. In identifying community participation in musrenbang, an analysis tool is needed using participation theory according to John M. Cohen and Norman T. Uphoff, where community participation in receiving development results will depend on the maximum distribution of development results that are enjoyed and can be felt by the community.

There are four dimensions of community participation, namely Decision-making, Implementation, Benefits, and Evaluation. Based on this background, this research aims to discuss how development is developing in Banjar Regency, the extent to which development planning proposals through musrenbang are accommodated by the regional government, and how the benefits of development results implemented by the regional government are for the community based on the theory of community participation.

### Literature Review

In this subchapter, we will discuss previous research which will then explain similar research that has been carried out before. The following are several previous studies which the author will present briefly:

**First**, this research was conducted by Mewengkang et al., (2021) with the title "Effectiveness of the Implementation of Development Planning Deliberations (Musrenbang) in Tompaso District, Minahasa Regency in 2016". This research aim is to understand the musrenbang process in accommodating proposals from the community in Tompaso District, Minahasa Regency in 2016. This research uses qualitative research methods, where data collection is carried out using interviews and observations in the field. The theory used to analyze is Riant Nugroho and Wrihatnolo's theory which states that four elements of planning are good and effective, namely Systematic, Integrated, Transparent, and Accountable. The results of this research show that the planning process has been carried out by applicable SOPs, and several factors influence the effectiveness of Musrenbang in Tompaso District, namely including the community, clarity of objectives, program development indicators, HR competency, and planning budget.

**Second**, research was conducted by Utami (2021) with the title "Implementation of Regional Development Planning Deliberations for the 2021 North Kayong Regency Regional Government Work Plan". This research aim is to describe and analyze the 2021 North Kayong Regency Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD) musrenbang policy implementation process. This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach, where data collection is carried out using interviews and documentation. The theory used to analyze is the Van Meter and Van Horn theory. There are six variables used, namely basic measures and policy objectives, policy sources, communication between organizations and implementation activities, agency characteristics. -implementing bodies, economic, social, and political conditions as well as implementors' tendencies. The results of this research are based on Van Meter and Van Horn's theory. It can be seen that the implementation of the Musrenbang RKPD of North Kayong Regency in 2021 is still not optimal, this is caused by several factors,

including the mechanism for implementing Musrenbang which is still by Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 86 of 2017, and suggestions from the community have not yet been fully accommodated.

**Third**, research was conducted by Sarinah et al., (2021) with the title "Community Participation in Village Musrenbang in Jirak Village, Pugaan District, Tabalong Regency". This research aims to determine and analyze community participation in musrenbang and what factors hinder community participation in musrenbang in Jirak Village, Pugaan District, Tabalong Regency with three indicators, namely willingness, opportunity, and ability. This research uses a descriptive quantitative approach, where data collection uses a questionnaire process with a total of 30 respondents. The theory used to analyze research problems is the theory of St. Iren, 2011:61 as a benchmark to determine community participation in musrenbang. The results of this research show community participation in musrenbang in Jirak village, Pugaan subdistrict, Tabalong district is categorized as high with a percentage of 64%.

**Fourth**, research was conducted by Ikbal & Jabbar (2019) with the title "Community Participation in Development Planning for Dongi Village, Pitu Riawa District, Sidenreng Rappang Regency". This research aims to determine the level of community participation in musrenbang in Dongi Village, Pitu Riawa subdistrict, Sidrap district. This research uses a quantitative approach with frequency tables, with random sampling techniques. The results of this research are that the level of community participation in development planning for Dongi village, Pitu Riawal District, Sidrap Regency is in the consultation category with a score of 81.5% in the very good category.

**Fifth**, research was conducted by Herman (2019) Herman with the title "Level of Community Participation in Development Planning for Ulidang Village, Tammerodo District, Majene Regency". This research aims to determine the level of community participation in development planning and what factors influence the level of community participation in the development of Ulidang Village, Tammero'do sub-district, Majene district. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach and data is collected by observation, interviews, and literature study. The results of this research are that most of the Ulidang village community does not participate enough in preparing village development plans. The factors that influence this are that the majority of people are less active in attending meetings and discussing village development planning.

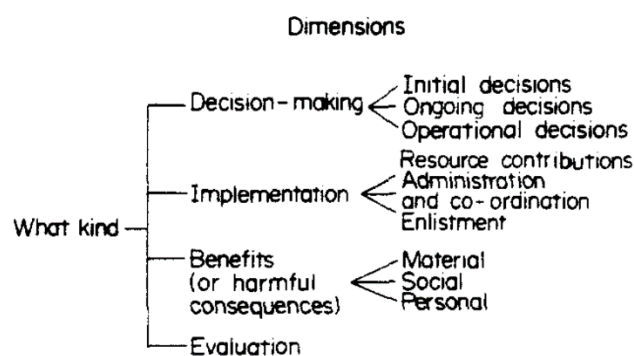
This research is different from research that has been conducted previously. The point of differentiation is an important thing that can be used as a basis for the writer to determine the validity of writing this thesis. Research regarding the influence of community participation in village musrenbang on increasing development in the two villages to be studied, namely Bakambat village and Cindai Alu's village, Banjar Regency, has never been carried out. In this subchapter, the author will briefly present previous research that is similar to this research. This aims to find out where the research that will be carried out by the researcher differs from previous research. In short, the following are the differentiating points from previous research.

It can be seen from these five journals that previous research discussed more about the mechanisms for implementing Musrenbang and its effectiveness during the Musrenbang implementation process. Apart from that, the locations chosen by previous researchers were not included in underdeveloped areas. This is different from the research the author conducted, where this research compared two villages, namely the most advanced village and the least developed village. The researcher discusses the participation of the village community in the musrenbang, not about the mechanism or effectiveness of the musrenbang implementation process itself. This research also uses a quantitative survey approach.

### A. Society Participation

Community participation is a process where there is the possibility of communication between stakeholders to create an agreement to innovate and be deliberative, which ultimately creates a space for the community to express opinions and initiate joint action while learning about government (Sembodo, 2003). Law Number 25 article 2 paragraph 4d of 2004, it is explained community participation, which is defined as community participation in planning the provision of infrastructure for the benefit of the wider community in the preparation process.

According to Cohen and Uphoff, community participation in receiving development results will depend on the maximum distribution of development results that are enjoyed and can be felt by the community (Cohen & Uphoff, 1980). There are three aspects of participation, namely the form of participation, the people who participate, and the way of participating. Furthermore, participation is divided into four stages as below:



Source: Cohen & Uphoff, 1980

Figure 3. Dimensions of rural development participation

#### 1) Decision Making

There are three types of decision-making, namely first, initial decisions, where at this stage it begins with identifying community needs so that the results obtained can be more targeted and can avoid misunderstandings regarding the problem and proposed strategy. second, ongoing decisions, where local communities who did not participate in the initial decision can be asked to participate in ongoing decisions. And finally, operational decisions.

This decision relates to local organizations that have been established in connection with the program that will be implemented to involve people in these organizations such as voluntary associations, cooperatives, traditional associations, women's clubs, and other organizations involved in the substantive activities of the project.

## 2) Implementation

There are three ways rural communities can participate in the implementation aspect, namely first, contributing resources such as labor, cash, material goods, and information. In its implementation, it is necessary to know who and how the community contributes, whether it is done voluntarily or forced, this is important to do so that there is no exploitation of the community. Second, in administrative and coordination efforts, the community can participate as project advisors or members of voluntary associations that play a role in coordinating project activities. Lastly, program registration activities, where people register for community activities in government programs to receive assistance, but registration for this program does not always guarantee benefits.

## 3) Benefits

This stage can be said to be a more passive type of participation. There are three types of benefits resulting from a project, namely material, social, and personal.

## 4) Evaluations

The final stage is evaluations, this stage is divided into two, namely direct evaluation, where the community and leaders communicate about their views on the program and the government. Indirect evaluation, namely evaluative activities whose aim is to influence public opinion, is usually carried out using the media.

## B. Development Planning

Planning is a design or framework for a program that will be implemented. Planning can be described simply into several points, including establishing the goals to be achieved from development, what programs will be carried out to realize these goals, and also the time. Planning is very important to do because it is long term so actions taken now will have an impact on the future (Abe, 2005). Bintoro Tjokroaminoto in Husaini Usman (2008) believes that planning is a process of preparing activities systematically to achieve certain goals.

Development is a process of change that will run continuously to achieve a prosperous life by existing norms. Several experts interpret development, such as Widjoyo Nitisastro who is one of the most influential economists in planning development during the New Order era (Winarno, 2013). From the explanation of the meaning of planning and development, it can be concluded that development planning is a way to achieve change for the better by the goals to be achieved to create an independent and prosperous society. According to experts, regional development planning is a process of formulating solutions that can be used to solve a problem

that occurs in society, to utilize it on target so that existing resources in an area are not wasted and prosperity is achieved. society can be improved (Riyadi, 2005).

Community participation is needed in planning to help village management. Community participation can be seen from the community taking part in development consciously and voluntarily, both from planning to participation in various things in the village. Community participation can be in the form of money, energy, or ideas, this is a form of social support for the community in receiving development results (Sumbawati et al., 2021). According to Pusic in Adi (2001), development planning without considering community participation will only be planned on paper. Community participation in development can be divided into two things, namely participation in planning and participation in implementation (KDPDPTT, 2020).

### **C. Indeks Desa Membangun (IDM)**

Indeks Desa Membangun or what is usually abbreviated as IDM is a composite index consisting of three indices, namely First, the Social Resilience Index which consists of education, health, social capital, and housing. Second, the Economic Resilience Index consists of diversity in Community Production, Access to Trade Centers and Markets, Logistics Access, Banking and Credit Access, and Regional Openness. Lastly, the Ecological Resilience Index which consists of Environmental Quality, Natural Disasters, and Disaster Response.

These three aspects balance the potential and ability of the village to improve the welfare of the community. Development policies and activities must be useful and produce equality and justice for society, strengthen local and cultural values, and manage natural resource potential well and sustainably so that they are environmentally friendly. IDM is based on the implementation of the Village Law with support from the Village Fund and village assistants. IDM directs the accuracy of interventions in policies so that development is right on target by community participation which is correlated with the characteristics of the village area, namely typology and social capital (KDPDPTT, 2020).

### **D. Development Planning Deliberation (MUSRENBANG)**

Planning Deliberation in Law number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System article 1 paragraph 21 states that musrenbang is a forum for stakeholders in preparing national development plans and regional development plans. Article 2 paragraph 2 explains that each region is required to prepare regional development plans in a systematic, directed, integrated, comprehensive, and responsive to change (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 25 Tahun 2004 Tentang Sistem Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional, 2004). In its implementation, Musrenbang is carried out in a tiered manner, which means from the lowest level, namely from the sub-district to the sub-district, continuing at the district/city level, then the provincial level, up to the top level, namely the national level.

The development process certainly cannot be separated from the important role of stakeholders in planning, both individually and in groups. Stakeholders in development



planning act as actors who participate in reforming development. Law Number 25 article 2 paragraph 4d of 2004, it is explained optimizing community participation, which is defined as community participation in planning the provision of infrastructure for the benefit of the wider community in the preparation process.

## Method

The research carried out by researchers used quantitative research methods with descriptive research type. The quantitative survey research method has the nature of exposure and is generally used to conclude a sample of the population so that it is ensured to use of hypotheses and statistical tools (SPSS) in data analysis (Bungin, 2005). The indicators for these research variables were developed into questions that were outlined in the form of a questionnaire using a Likert scale. Next, the data obtained will be analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis to explain the data obtained and then using multiple linear regression analysis to explain the relationship between variables through a statistical program. Research focus is a barrier to research so that it does not go outside the determined focus. This research focuses on comparisons between two villages in Banjar Regency, namely Bakambat Village and Cindai Aluh Village.

The population in this study is the people of Bakambat Village in 2021, according to the Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Banjar (2021), which is 1,406 people and Cindai Alus Village in 2021 is 5,935 people, so the total population in this study is 7,341 people. Furthermore, the sampling technique used was purposive sampling. Sampling with this technique uses considerations according to the desired criteria to determine the number of samples to be studied (Sugiyono, 2010). The criteria for respondents in this research were people who took part in the musrenbang, namely village officials and community groups such as BPD, community leaders, and women's representatives to determine community participation and its influence on increasing development in each village. The confidence level used by the author is 90% and the error (error rate) is 10% or 0.1.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2} = \frac{7.341}{74,41} = 98,6$$

$$\approx 100 \text{ org}$$

The calculation of the sample size for the people of Bakambat village and Cindai Alus village using the Slovin formula is 100 people and the questionnaire will be distributed to 50 people in Bakambat Village and 50 people in Cindai Alus Village. The data collection technique in this research uses secondary data sources, namely poverty data, from the Banjar Regency R&D Bappeda as well as IDM data from the KDPDTT website (Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration) and primary data, namely questionnaires and data processed using SPSS 25. The author uses only 4 scale descriptors: "strongly agree", "agree", "disagree", and "strongly disagree" (Budiaji, 2013).

## Result and Discussion

### A. The influence of community participation on increasing development in Bakambat Village

#### 1. The influence of Decision Making on increasing development

Table 1. T-test

	Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	52.557	5.300		9.860	.000
	Decision Making	-.469	.737	-.088	-.637	.528
	Implementation	.553	.640	.116	.833	.409
	Benefit	-1.642	.760	-.238	-2.162	.036
	Evaluation	-3.786	.632	-.682	-5.994	.000

a. Dependet Variable: Peningkatan Pembangunan (IDM)

Source: results processed by researchers, 2023

The influence of decision-making on Development Improvement (IDM) was obtained by Tcount of -0.637 and sig. 0.528. It is proven that the result of tcount is  $-0.637 < t_{table}$  of 1.678 and tcount of  $-0.637 < t_{table}$  of 2.410. It can also be seen from the Sig value.  $0.528 > 0.05$  or  $> 0.01$ . This means that **the hypothesis (H1)** states that it does not **have a significant effect** on increasing development (IDM).

Based on the results of interviews between researchers and the head of Bakambat village, almost all the people in Bakambat village have participated in the Musrenbangdes. However, from the results of the researcher's observations when carrying out the research, the majority of people in Bakambat village who took part in the musrenbangdes were just a formality without expressing their aspirations. This is what causes the Decision-Making variable to not have a significant effect on increasing development in Bakambat village.

#### 2. The influence of Implementation on increasing development

From the research results for the effect of Implementation on Development Improvement (IDM), it was obtained that Tcount was 0.833 and sig. 0.409. It is proven that the result of tcount is  $0.833 < t_{table}$  of 1.678 and tcount of  $0.833 < t_{table}$  of 2.410. It can also be seen from the Sig value.  $0.409 > 0.05$  or  $> 0.01$ . This means that the hypothesis **(H2)** states that it **does not have a significant effect** on increasing development (IDM).

Based on the results of observations when conducting research in Bakambat village, development implementation in this village was less visible. It can be seen from the lack of facilities in terms of education, health, and transportation. Where 80% of Bakambat village is located above the water surface (river) and 20% is land. The journey that village people take to reach the government center can be said to be quite far and long because it can only be traversed by two routes, namely the land route using two wheels and the water route using

klotok (boat). In terms of educational facilities and infrastructure, Bakambat village only has 2 schools, namely RA Nur Iqra and SD Negeri Bakambat. And from a health aspect, it only has 1 posyandu unit. Because the implementation of development in Bakambat village is not visible, this is what causes community participation to decrease. This is in line with the participation theory that participation will increase if development results can be seen and felt by the wider community.

### 3. The influence of Benefits on increasing development

From the research results for the influence of Benefits on Increased Development (IDM), it was obtained that Tcount was -2.162 and sig. 0.036. It is proven that the result of tcount is  $-2.162 < t_{table}$  of 1.678 and tcount of  $-2.162 < t_{table}$  of 2.410. It can also be seen from the Sig value.  $0.036 < 0.05$  or  $> 0.01$ . This means that the hypothesis (H3) states that it has a significant effect on increasing development (IDM).

It can be seen from the results of the researcher's observations when carrying out research in Bakambat village that the people in this village see everything in terms of the benefits that will be obtained by the community. However, there is one thing that makes the benefits in Bakambat village get negative results, namely that the profits obtained by the community are often misused by several individuals. Such as in the distribution of social assistance, where the recipients often do not meet the target or even ask the government for more assistance. This causes many other underprivileged people to not receive this assistance. The benefits obtained by the community are indeed significant in increasing development, but some aspects cause variable benefits to decrease in increasing development in Bakambat village.

### 4. The influence of Evaluation on increasing development

From the research results for the influence of Evaluation on Development Improvement (IDM), the T count was -5.994, and sig. 0,000. It is proven that the result of tcount is  $-5.994 < t_{table}$  of 1.678 and tcount of  $-5.994 < t_{table}$  of 2.410. It can also be seen from the Sig value.  $0.000 > 0.05$  or  $> 0.01$ . This means that the **hypothesis (H4)** states that it **has a significant effect** on increasing development (IDM).

Based on observations when researchers conducted research in Bakambat village, the village head of Bakambat village could be said to be very active in development so that the community could provide their evaluations and aspirations to the village head. However, the village head himself is often not in the office and is mostly outside the village, plus the location of the village is far from urban areas, making the village unreachable by internet access. This is what makes it difficult for people to provide their evaluations and aspirations to the government.

## B. The influence of community participation on increasing development in Cindai Alus Village

### 1. The influence of Decision Making on increasing development

From the research results for the effect of Decision Making on Development Improvement (IDM), it was obtained that Tcount was 0.349 and sig. 0.729. It is proven that the result of tcount is  $0.349 < t_{table}$  of 1.678 and tcount of  $0.349 < t_{table}$  of 2.410. It can also be seen from the Sig value.  $0.729 > 0.05$  or  $> 0.01$ . This means that the **hypothesis (H1)** states that it **does not have a significant effect** on increasing development (IDM).

Based on the results of observations and interviews with several respondents when researchers conducted research in Cindai Alus Village, the community in Cindai Alus Village was not fully involved in making development decisions. It can be seen from the answers of several respondents who do not know or care less about development in the village and only rely on the village head. However, some people also believe that they are not involved by the village head in the development planning process. thus, causing the decision-making variable in Cindai Alu's village to have no significant effect on increasing development.

### 2. The influence of Implementation on increasing development

From the research results for the effect of Implementation on Development Improvement (IDM), it was obtained that Tcount was 1.369 and sig. 0.178. It is proven that the tcount is  $1.369 < t_{table}$  is 1.678 and tcount is  $1.369 < t_{table}$  is 2.410. It can also be seen from the Sig value.  $0.178 > 0.05$  or  $> 0.01$ . This means that the hypothesis (H2) states that it **does not have a significant effect** on increasing development (IDM).

Based on the results of interviews with respondents when conducting research in Cindai Alu's village, although development in Cindai Alu's village is classified as very good and is included in the advanced village category, its implementation is often uneven across the community. This is because most of the people in Cindai Alu's village are immigrants, which means that people whose ID cards are not native residents are less or even difficult to get assistance from the government. This is because the village head prioritizes local people over immigrants. Quite a few immigrants who live in Cindai Alu's village are poor people. This is what causes implementation in Cindai Alu's village to have no significant effect on increasing development.

### 3. The influence of Benefits on increasing development

From the research results for the influence of Benefits on Increased Development (IDM), it was obtained that Tcount was 3.179 and sig. 0.003. It is proven that the tcount is  $3.179 > t_{table}$  is 1.678 and tcount is  $3.179 > t_{table}$  is 2.410. It can also be seen from the Sig value.  $0.003 < 0.05$  or  $> 0.01$ . This means that the **hypothesis (H3)** states that it **has a significant effect** on increasing development (IDM).

Based on the results of observations when researchers conducted research in Cindai Alus Village, development in this village could be said to be very good. The results of the frequency distribution and the facilities in Cindai Alu's village have helped the community both in terms

of education, health, and transportation. Cindai Plus village has schools from preschool to tertiary level, this will certainly have an impact on the human resources produced. Apart from that, from a health perspective, Cindai Alu's village has posyandu facilities ranging from toddlers to pre-employment. And because the location of the village of Scandai Alus is close to urban areas and the new capital of South Kalimantan, namely Banjarbaru, the road construction and access from the village to the city can be said to be very good. So it can be concluded that Benefit has a significant effect on increasing development in Cindai Alu's village.

#### 4. The influence of Evaluation on increasing development

From the research results for the effect of Evaluation on Development Improvement (IDM), it was obtained that Tcount was 0.060 and sig. 0.952. It is proven that the result of tcount is  $0.060 < t_{table}$  of 1.678 and tcount of  $0.060 < t_{table}$  of 2.410. It can also be seen from the Sig value.  $0.952 > 0.05$  or  $> 0.01$ . This means that the **hypothesis (H4)** states that it **does not have a significant effect** on increasing development (IDM).

Based on the results of interviews with several respondents in Cindai Alu's village, the community often provides evaluations and suggestions regarding development in the village but these are not responded to by the village government, causing the community to become lazy in providing evaluations and opinions regarding development. This is what causes the Evaluation variable to have no significant effect on increasing development in Cindai Alu's village.

### C. Results of the coefficient of determination

#### 1. Results of the coefficient of determination for Bakambat Village

Table 2. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.685 <sup>a</sup>	.470	.432	4.941

Source: results processed by researchers, 2023

It is known that adj R2 is 0.423 or 42.3%. This means that around 42.3% of the increase in development is influenced by community participation, such as during decision-making, implementation of development in the community, what benefits are felt by the community, and providing evaluations from the community regarding development. The remaining 57.7% is explained by other variables outside the model such as economic factors, Human Resources, and Public Services.

According to the results of the researcher's observations while conducting research, the majority of people in Bakambat village had indeed participated in the Village Musrenbang,

but only as participants and did not provide suggestions or contributions in decision making so community participation here was just a formality.

## 2. Results of the coefficient of determination for Cindai Alus Village

**Table 3.** Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.479 <sup>a</sup>	.230	.161	4.955

a. Predictor: (Constant), Evaluation, Implementation, Benefits, decision Making

Source: results processed by researchers, 2023

It is known that adj R2 is 0.161 or 16.1%. This means that around 16.1% of the increase in development is influenced by community participation, such as during decision-making, implementation of development in the community, benefits felt by the community, and providing evaluations from the community regarding development. The remaining 83.9% is explained by other variables outside the model such as development politics. Where in reality political factors play a very important role in resolving development problems.

## D. Simultaneous F test

### 1. Simultaneous F test results of Bakambat Village

**Table 4.** F test

ANOVA<sup>a</sup>

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Main Square	f	Sig.
Regression	973.478	4	243.369	9.969	.000 <sup>b</sup>
1 Residual	1098.522	45	24.412		
Total	2072.000	49			

source: results processed by researchers, 2023

Based on the results of the researchers' data findings in Table 5. 21 Regarding ANOVA, it can be seen the results of the simultaneous influence of Decision Making, Implementation, Benefits, and Evaluation on increasing development (IDM). It is found that F count = 9.969 and F table = 1.979639, then  $F_h > F_t$  and  $H_0$  is rejected or  $H_a$  is accepted and  $B_1 \neq B_2 \neq 0$ . So it can be concluded that all independent variables (DM, Implementation, Benefit, Evaluation) jointly influence dependent variables (increased development).

## 2. Simultaneous F test results of Cindai Alus Village

Table 5. F test

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Main Square	f	Sig.
	Regression	329.721	4	82.430	3.357	.017 <sup>b</sup>
1	Residual	1104.999	45	24.556		
	Total	1434.720	49			

a. Depent Variable: Peningkatan Pembangunan (IDM)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Evaluation, Implementation, *Benefits*, Decision Maker

Source: results processed by researchers, 2023

Based on the results of the researchers' data findings in Table 5.27 regarding ANOVA, it can be seen the results of the simultaneous influence of Decision Making, Implementation, Benefits, and Evaluation on increasing development (IDM). It is found that F count = 3.357 and F table = 1.979639, then  $F_h > F_t$  and  $H_0$  is rejected or  $H_a$  is accepted and  $B_1 \neq B_2 \neq 0$ . So it can be concluded that all independent variables (DM, Implementation, Benefit, Evaluation) jointly influence dependent variables (increased development).

### Conclusion

Based on the findings from research data and hypothesis testing, it can be concluded that:

1. The Decision-making variable in Bakambat and Cindai plus villages does not have a significant effect on increasing development. Based on the results obtained in the field, show that the community in both villages did participate in Musrenbang, but the development results obtained did not show the expected improvement.
2. Implementation variables in Bakambat and Cindai plus villages do not have a significant effect on increasing development. Based on the results obtained, the results in the field show that the proposals that have been proposed at the Musrenbang are not fully accommodated by the government so the implementation of development is not very significant in increasing development.
3. The Benefits variable in Bakambat village does not have a significant effect on increasing development. This is because the people in Cindai Alu's village do not feel any benefits from development. There has been no improvement in services or access to the village. Meanwhile, in Cindai plus Village, variables have a significant effect on increasing development. The current development has helped the community, although from its implementation there are still many proposals from the community that have not been accommodated
4. Evaluation variables in Bakambat and Cindai plus villages do not have a significant effect on increasing development. Based on the results obtained in the field, show that the people in Bakambat village find it difficult to provide evaluations to the

government because access to urban areas is still quite difficult and people's knowledge about social media is also very lacking so it is very difficult to carry out indirect evaluations. Meanwhile, in Cindai Alu's village, difficulties in providing evaluations were due to the village government being slow and less active in handling suggestions from the community.

From the results of the researcher's observations during the implementation of the sub-district musrenbang, development development in Banjar Regency could be said to be still uneven and community proposals in the musrenbang were not fully accommodated by the government. This can be seen from the 10 development priorities that 6 proposals come from the sub-district, even though there are still many villages whose problems are more urgent than the sub-district. It can be concluded that development in this area is still not on target and does not fully accommodate proposals from the community. This is what causes community participation to decrease and causes no increase in development in the area.

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