

Community Participation in Development Planning in Rangkah Kidul Village, Sidoarjo District, Sidoarjo Regency

Choirunnisa¹, Hendra Sukmana²

^{1,2} Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo, Indonesia



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ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aims to analyze community participation in the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) in Rangkah Kidul Village, Sidoarjo District, with a focus on its influence on the quality of village development. **Method:** Using qualitative methods, data was collected through in-depth interviews with informants such as the Village Head, members of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and active community participants, as well as through observation and documentation. **Results:** Using qualitative methods, data was collected through in-depth interviews with informants such as the Village Head, members of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and active community participants, as well as through observation and documentation. **Novelty:** This study provides new insights into the importance of effective communication between village governments and communities to increase participation, and recommends the need for improvements in the socialization and access to information regarding the Musrenbang process, so that development can be more responsive to local needs and community aspirations.

INTRODUCTION

The Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) plays a crucial role in village development, as it provides a forum for communities to directly convey their aspirations and needs. Through Musrenbang, communities can actively participate in the development planning process, ensuring that the resulting plans are more tailored to local conditions and needs. This aligns with the participatory principles mandated by Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, which emphasizes the importance of community involvement in every planning stage [27]. Musrenbang also serves as a mechanism for identifying development priorities to be submitted to the government. In this forum, communities can discuss and formulate development proposals deemed urgent and beneficial to them. Thus, Musrenbang serves not only as a tool for development planning but also as a platform for strengthening community ownership of the programs to be implemented [18]. Furthermore, Musrenbang helps increase transparency and accountability in village budget management, as all proposals and decisions are made collectively and openly [28].

By involving various elements of society, including community leaders, community organizations, and village government, Musrenbang creates positive synergy in development. This is important to ensure that every development program implemented truly reflects the needs and expectations of the community, so that it can improve the welfare and quality of life in the village [13].

In accordance with the legal basis for the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) in Rangkah Kidul Village, the legal basis for village development planning in Indonesia is an important framework to ensure that the development process takes place in a planned, participatory, and sustainable manner. One of the main laws that serves as a foundation is Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. This law regulates the authority of villages to prepare the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) and the Annual Development Plan (RPTD). This emphasizes the importance of community participation in every stage of planning, so that development can reflect the needs and aspirations of village residents. In addition, Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 provides further explanation regarding the implementation of the Village Law. This regulation contains mechanisms for development planning, budgeting, and reporting that must be followed by villages. With this regulation, it is hoped that each village can prepare a systematic and measurable development plan, and involve all elements of society in the process.

Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 114 of 2014 also plays a crucial role in providing technical guidelines for villages in developing development plans. These guidelines outline the technical aspects that need to be considered, including the management of village funds and the involvement of community organizations. This allows villages to more effectively plan and implement development programs tailored to the local context. In addition to laws and government regulations, Law No. 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System also provides a general framework for development planning throughout Indonesia, including at the village level. This strengthens the integration between national and local development planning. Equally important, regional regulations established by each region also provide specific guidelines tailored to local conditions and needs, ensuring more relevant and effective development planning. Overall, the legal basis for village development planning aims to create a development process that is transparent, accountable, and responsive to community needs. By involving communities in planning, it is hoped that development outcomes will be more equitable and sustainable, while improving the quality of life for village residents.

The Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) is a crucial forum in the development planning process at the village, sub-district, and district/city levels in Indonesia. This process involves the participation of the community, village government, and various other stakeholders. For example, in Rangkah Kidul Village, Sidoarjo, the Musrenbang is held with the aim of identifying and formulating development needs in line with the aspirations of village residents. Prior to the implementation, the village government prepares by collecting data and information related to community needs and conducting outreach to ensure maximum participation. During the Musrenbang in Rangkah Kidul Village, all elements of the community are invited to provide input, including community leaders and community organizations. In this forum, residents are given the opportunity to submit proposals for development priorities, such as improving infrastructure, education, and health. These proposals are then recorded and grouped for

further discussion. After listening to community aspirations, the village government summarizes the proposals into a priority list that will be submitted to the sub-district level.

Next, the proposals from Rangkah Kidul Village are brought to the sub-district-level Musrenbang (Regional Development Planning Forum), where representatives from several villages gather to synchronize development priorities. At this stage, proposals from villages within the sub-district are compared and evaluated based on their alignment with government programs and budget availability. The results of this sub-district-level Musrenbang will serve as a reference for the district-level Musrenbang, where development priorities from various villages are discussed more comprehensively. After a lengthy discussion process, the Musrenbang results will be approved by the local government and incorporated into the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD). In Rangkah Kidul Village, approved programs will be implemented with community participation to ensure development proceeds according to plan. Furthermore, post-development monitoring and evaluation are crucial to ensure that the programs provide optimal benefits to the community. By involving the community at every stage of the process, the Musrenbang in Rangkah Kidul Village is expected to create more transparent, accountable, and responsive development that meets the needs of its residents.

In the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) in Rangkah Kidul Village, various parties participated to ensure broad and representative participation. These included the Neighborhood Association (RT) and Citizens' Association (RW), which represent local communities, as well as community organizations such as the Family Empowerment and Welfare Movement Team (TP-PKK) and the Village Community Empowerment Institute (LPMD). In addition, community leaders (TOMAS) and religious leaders (TOGA) also contributed to the process by providing input and diverse perspectives. Following discussions and the collection of proposals, the Musrenbang results were ratified by the Village Consultative Body (BPD), which acts as the legislative body at the village level. The BPD ensures that all proposals submitted by the community have been comprehensively discussed and can be implemented in the village development plan. With the involvement of various community elements and ratification by the BPD, the Musrenbang is expected to create a more accountable development plan that aligns with the real needs of the residents of Rangkah Kidul Village.

During the Village Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbang) in Rangkah Kidul Village, various important issues were discussed with the aim of formulating a development plan responsive to the needs of the community. The main focus of the discussions included village infrastructure development, such as roads, bridges, and other public facilities; improving the quality of education, including access to and facilities; improving public health services; and economic empowerment through skills training and support for micro-enterprises. The discussion involved the active participation of various community groups, such as the Neighborhood Association (RT),

the Citizens' Association (RW), the Family Empowerment and Welfare Movement Team (TP-PKK), the Village Community Empowerment Institution (LPMD), and community and religious leaders. Their presence created a democratic and inclusive atmosphere, where all views could be expressed and discussed, resulting in better and more targeted solutions. Community participation in the Musrenbang was diverse and designed to maximize individual involvement. Villagers were given the opportunity to submit their proposals and aspirations through small group discussions or large, open forums. Each participant was encouraged to express their opinions and share their ideas, ensuring that everyone's voice was heard and valued. This process not only strengthens the sense of ownership and responsibility for the development plan, but also strengthens solidarity and cooperation among the residents of Rangkah Kidul Village, which in turn increases the sense of togetherness in developing the village.

The Musrenbang planning process is carried out in a structured and systematic manner. The first stage is collecting proposals from the community, which are then grouped based on priority, relevance, and impact on village progress. Following this, further discussions are held to evaluate each proposal, considering its technical aspects, budget, and social impact. The Musrenbang forum in Rangkah Kidul Village is usually held in the village hall or a public place easily accessible to residents, allowing all elements of the community to participate without hindrance. The open, collaborative, and enthusiastic atmosphere of the forum is expected to produce a comprehensive and sustainable development plan that reflects the hopes and needs of the Rangkah Kidul community. Thus, the Musrenbang is not only a planning forum but also a means of empowering the community to participate in village development, making them key actors in realizing positive change in their environment.

Table 1. List of Attendance at Musrenbang in Rangkah Kidul Village, Sidoarjo District, Sidoarjo Regency

No	Position	Total	Present	No
1.	Village Head	1 Person	✓	
2.	RT Representative	22 People	✓	
3.	RW Representative	4 People	✓	
4.	Community Leader	1 Person	✓	
5.	Religious Leader	1 Person	✓	
6.	LPMD	1 Person	✓	
7.	PKK	1 Person	✓	
8.	Karang Taruna	3 People		✓

Source: Processed from the Rangkah Kidul Government (2025)

Table 1 presents attendance data for participants in the Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbang) in Rangkah Kidul Village, Sidoarjo District, Sidoarjo Regency, which is a crucial element in the village development planning process. This table

provides detailed information on participants' positions and attendance, providing a clear picture of community involvement in the forum.

The Village Head was present as a leader, demonstrating his commitment to village development by being represented by one person. Two representatives from the Neighborhood Association (RT) were present, reflecting representation from the lowest level of the community structure, ensuring that residents' aspirations could be effectively conveyed. Meanwhile, one representative from the Community Association (RW) was represented, and they also played a crucial role in connecting community aspirations with the village government.

Community leaders represented the needs and expectations of the wider community, while religious leaders, also represented by one person, were expected to provide spiritual and moral perspectives in the development process. The Village Community Empowerment Institute (LPMD) and the Family Empowerment and Welfare Movement Team (PKK) were each represented by one person, adding a dimension of empowerment and well-being to development planning.

Several related studies in the past three years, which have been used by other researchers as references in reviewing the current research, include the following:

Three studies conducted in recent years provide in-depth insights into community participation in the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) in various villages. Research by Nabila Az Zahra, Rudi Hartono, and Dwi Rahayu (2022) aimed to evaluate the level of community participation in Suka Maju Village, Tanjung Morawa District, Deli Serdang Regency. The qualitative methods used, including interviews, observations, and document analysis, revealed that despite village government efforts to actively encourage community participation, attendance remained low. This was due to a lack of public awareness of the benefits of Musrenbang and low public trust in its proposed outcomes.

Furthermore, research by Rizki Amelia, Budi Prasetyo, and Siti Aisyah (2023) examined the role of Village Deliberations in increasing community participation in Karya Mukti Village, Cirebon Regency. Using qualitative methods through interviews and focus group discussions, the research results show that despite routine Musrenbang (Regional Development Planning Meeting) meetings, communication barriers between the village government and the community persist. These barriers hinder the community's desire to actively participate, thus impacting the effectiveness of the development planning process.

Finally, research by Fajar Nugroho, Niken Prabowo, and Rina Yulianti (2023) examined community perceptions of the effectiveness of the Musrenbang (Development Planning Meeting) in Sukarami Village, Sidoarjo Regency. Using a mixed approach, including surveys and interviews, the results showed that the community felt the Musrenbang was not fully effective, particularly regarding the implementation of agreed-upon proposals. These findings suggest an urgent need to improve the effectiveness of the Musrenbang so that the community feels more involved and trusts the village development planning process. These three studies collectively highlight the

challenges faced in increasing community participation and the effectiveness of the Musrenbang, as well as the need for improved communication and outreach between the village government and residents.

Based on field observations, several problems were identified in the implementation of the Development Planning Meeting (Musrenbang) in Rangkah Kidul Village. Among these were the high number of similar proposals from residents, which led to confusion in determining development priorities. Many residents submitted similar proposals, such as road infrastructure improvements, public facility construction, and green open space development, without considering specific needs that may vary from region to region. This situation presents a challenge for village governments to formulate effective plans that address the community's real needs, as uniform proposals can divert attention from critical issues that require greater attention. Furthermore, there is a striking phenomenon of minimal citizen participation in submitting proposals. Often, the majority of proposals come from the neighborhood association (RT) head, while other community voices are rarely heard. This indicates a lack of citizen participation in the Musrenbang (Regional Development Planning) process, which should be a platform for them to express their aspirations and needs. Factors such as a lack of information about the Musrenbang process, inappropriate timing, and minimal outreach regarding the importance of community participation contribute to this problem.

As a result of these conditions, the results of the Musrenbang tend not to reflect the needs and expectations of the entire community of Rangkah Kidul Village. Furthermore, if the Musrenbang process does not involve diverse community perspectives, the formulated development programs risk being irrelevant and ineffective for all villagers. Therefore, more intensive efforts are needed to increase community participation in the Musrenbang. This includes improving access to information, improving implementation times, and conducting more comprehensive outreach regarding the importance of individual contributions to development planning. With these steps, it is hoped that the proposals submitted will be more diverse and cover more specific needs, resulting in a more appropriate development program that has a positive impact on the entire community of Rangkah Kidul Village.

Based on these research issues, the author is interested in reviewing and identifying the results of a study entitled "Community Participation in Development Planning in Rangkah Kidul Village, Sidoarjo District, Sidoarjo Regency," using the theory of community participation according to Cohen and Uphoff (10). This theory states that community participation in decision-making is a crucial initial step. Communities must be involved in decision-making processes that affect their lives, allowing them to express their needs and aspirations. This involvement not only increases the legitimacy of decisions but also provides a sense of ownership of the planned program. Second, participation in implementation is another important aspect. Communities can contribute directly through labor, ideas, or resources to the implementation of development projects. This not only speeds up the process but also increases the community's sense of responsibility and commitment to the results achieved.

Furthermore, participation in benefit sharing ensures that communities experience the positive impacts of development programs. Access to the benefits generated by development initiatives is crucial for improving residents' quality of life. By experiencing these benefits, communities will be more motivated to engage in subsequent development activities. Finally, participation in the evaluation is a stage that is often overlooked. Involving communities in the evaluation process allows them to provide constructive feedback on the effectiveness of implemented programs. This feedback is invaluable for future improvements, ensuring that future programs are more responsive to community needs. By adopting these four dimensions of participation, research in Rangkah Kidul Village can provide in-depth insights into the dynamics of community involvement in development planning, as well as the challenges faced at each stage of the process.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach, with a primary focus on community participation in the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) in Rangkah Kidul Village. The qualitative method was chosen to understand and describe the phenomenon of community participation based on facts that occurred in the field, where the author acted as the main instrument in data collection, as explained by Saleh Sirajuddin (2017). [31]. Emphasized that the descriptive method aims to analyze and describe the collected data without attempting to make generalizations, so this approach is very suitable for analyzing issues related to community participation in Musrenbang in Sukamaju Village, as expressed by Warshawsky & Paul (1971).

The research location is Rangkah Kidul Village, Sidoarjo District, Sidoarjo Regency, which is known for its significant community participation dynamics. This research refers to the theory of community participation by Cohen and Uphoff (in Dwiningrum, 2011), which identifies three dimensions of participation: 1) Participation in decision-making; 2) Participation in implementation; and 3) Participation in activity evaluation. The informant selection process was conducted using a purposive sampling technique, where informants were selected based on the relevance of the information they possessed. These included the Chairperson of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), the Village Head, and residents who actively participated in the Musrenbang (Development Planning and Development Planning). Data collection included primary and secondary data, obtained through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation, as outlined by Bungin (2017).

Data analysis was conducted using an analysis model developed by [19], which includes several steps: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data collection was conducted directly in the field, while data reduction involved selecting the most relevant information for further analysis. Data presentation was systematically conducted to produce clear and comprehensive conclusions, describing community participation in the Musrenbang in Rangkah Kidul Village, as described by Williamson et al. (2018). With this approach, it is hoped that the research

will provide in-depth insights into the dynamics of community participation, as well as implications for more effective and inclusive development planning at the village level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Community participation, according to [9], focuses on the importance of community involvement in decision-making processes and the implementation of policies related to development. In their work entitled "Development and Rural Development: The Role of Participation" [9], they argue that participation is not merely participation in specific projects, but also includes processes through which communities can influence and control decisions that impact their lives. Cohen and Uphoff identify two main dimensions of participation: the level of involvement and the quality of influence [9]. They emphasize that true participation occurs when communities are not only nominally involved but also have the power to influence the outcome of decisions, from planning to policy evaluation. In their view, participation is considered a form of empowerment that gives communities the opportunity to play an active and responsible role in the development process. In other words, community participation, according to this theory, should be seen as a process that enables individuals and groups to contribute significantly to decision-making that affects their well-being. This is in line with the view that communities that actively participate will be better able to create relevant and sustainable solutions to the challenges they face. Therefore, through interview activities, information was obtained as expected by the author according to Theory [9]. As follows:

Participation in Decision Making

Indicators of participation in decision-making involve various levels of community involvement in the process. This begins with providing adequate access to information, followed by consultations that allow the community to provide input. Furthermore, deeper participation occurs when the community is involved in planning and has control over the implementation and evaluation of policies or projects. The highest level of participation occurs when the community has full control in joint decision-making and empowerment, where they have the authority to manage and control decisions that affect their lives [9]. Because with decision-making that involves the community, as explained by [9], the community can actively participate in various stages of the process, from planning to evaluation. This allows them to have greater control over policies or programs that affect their lives, which in turn increases the legitimacy of those policies. The following information is the result of an interview with the Head of Rangkah Kidul Village, who is responsible for the Implementation of Musrenbang in Rangkah Kidul Village, Sidoarjo District, Sidoarjo Regency.

"As a village head, community attendance at the Musrenbang meeting is crucial. The community, who are directly involved, truly understands what's needed on the ground. If everyone comes to speak, decisions can be more appropriate and aligned with real conditions. Community presence allows for discussions, exchanges of ideas, and ultimately, we can determine development priorities that are truly needed. If the village or government could design without

community input, it would be feasible, but it wouldn't meet expectations. Therefore, community presence is crucial for truly informed decisions. (Interview, March 12, 2025)

The explanation of the statement from the Village Head was also further emphasized by the statement delivered by the Planning Head who expressed how important the socialization of Musrenbang was for Village Development Planning as follows.

"In my opinion, before we hold a Musrenbang, outreach is crucial. The public needs to first understand the development plans that will be implemented, so they don't just come and provide feedback without knowing what's being discussed. With clear outreach, they can better understand the goals and benefits of each planned development program, allowing them to provide more appropriate and constructive input. Without outreach, they could become confused or even misunderstand, which can hinder the planning process. So, outreach is key to enabling the public to participate more actively and provide useful feedback. (Interview, March 12, 2025)

The following statement is in line with the results of the interview by the Village Secretary.

"Village governments need to create other venues to listen to community voices besides formal meetings, as these often only involve a few people. If there were a more relaxed place to discuss, like a forum or a meeting that invites a variety of groups, residents could more freely express their thoughts. This way, village governments could better understand the community's true needs and make decisions that better fit the current situation." (Interview, March 14, 2025)

Second, regarding participation in decision-making, the Village Government, as the primary stakeholder at the village level, plays a vital role in ensuring community participation in decision-making, particularly in determining development priorities. Direct input from the community is crucial, as they are the ones most familiar with pressing needs on the ground. With community participation, the Village Government can ensure that implemented programs truly address the problems faced by residents, not simply based on assumptions or the interests of a select few. Selecting development programs that align with the real conditions of the community is also crucial. Planned programs must be relevant to village conditions, so that the community feels directly connected to them.

Without community input, development programs may be irrelevant or even unnecessary, ultimately wasting time and failing to produce significant positive impacts. Furthermore, evaluation and improvement of implemented programs also require active community involvement. Through community feedback, the Village Government can determine the extent to which the program is progressing as planned and what needs to be improved. This also opens up opportunities for continuous improvement by involving the community at every stage of implementation, ensuring that policies become increasingly relevant and effective over time. Thus, active community participation in various stages of planning, implementation, and evaluation of village development programs will help the village government design more appropriate, relevant, and effective policies. Decisions made through an inclusive process and direct community involvement will result in programs that truly reflect the needs and expectations of

residents, and ensure that village development is aligned with real conditions on the ground. To contribute ideas, there are certainly structured steps so that these ideas can be conveyed clearly and considered by the village government for implementation. This statement aligns with the results of an interview with the Head of Planning.

"To collect proposals from the community, we usually start by creating a format that we then send to each neighborhood association (RT). After that, we submit the proposals to the village to be combined and discussed with the Village Consultative Body (BPD). Then, there's the Village Development Planning (RKP) Musdes to determine village development priorities. For example, if funds are limited, we'll choose which programs to implement first. However, if there are more proposals than the budget, priorities will automatically be set. Sometimes, even though no proposals were submitted during the Musrenbang and Musdes meetings, some residents still claim to have submitted proposals when in fact they didn't. My hope is that next year, if proposals are submitted late, there will be no more tolerance" (interview, March 14, 2025)

The proposal can be submitted to the Village Government which can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Data on Proposals from Residents of Rangkah Kidul Village, Sidoarjo District, Sidoarjo Regency

No	RT	Program/Activity Proposals	Description/Problems Encountered	Priority Scale
1	RT 16	Village Road Construction	Pooding on connecting roads between villages	High
2	RT 08	Clean Water Facilities Construction (Borehole Wells)	Lack of clean water during the dry season	High
3	RT 03	Improvement of Elderly Integrated Health Post (Posyandu) Infrastructure	Posyandu facilities are inadequate for the elderly	High
4	RT 18	Construction of Village Parks and Public Facilities	There is no green open space for the community.	Low
5	RT 12	Construction of Village Polindes	There is no adequate Polindes building.	Intermediate
6	RT 05	Irrigation Channel Repairs and Upgrades	Damaged irrigation channels disrupt agriculture.	Intermediate
7	RT 09	Village Road Construction	Access to farms is difficult due to damaged and potholed roads.	Tall

8	RT 22	Sports Facility Upgrades (Football Fields)	Sports facilities are very limited and inadequate.	Low
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Source: Processed from the Rangkah Kidul Government (2025)

The above facts, when linked to Cohen and Uphoff's theory (in Dwiningrum, 2011), are appropriate because the facts listed in the table regarding proposed development programs in Rangkah Kidul Village emphasize the importance of community participation in the development process. The table shows that proposals submitted by residents, such as the construction of roads and public facilities, stem from real needs felt by the community. This aligns with the participatory principle that emphasizes problem identification as the first step in formulating effective solutions. The priority scale displayed also reflects the level of urgency of the program, indicating the residents' pressing needs. By involving the community in planning and implementation, development becomes more relevant and effective, while also fostering a sense of ownership over the results (Cohen & Uphoff, in Dwiningrum, 2011). According to the statement conveyed by the Village Head:

"We also really appreciate the enthusiasm of the residents who came, sat orderly, and expressed their aspirations. This shows that they care about village development, and that's what we hope for." (interview, March 14, 2025).

This can be proven and strengthened by the following attached image:



Figure 1. Village Development Planning Community Meeting

This demonstrates the importance of community deliberation and active community involvement in the Musrenbang (Development Planning Meeting) process in Rangkah Kidul Village, Sidoarjo District, Sidoarjo Regency. Various community groups attended this forum and expressed their aspirations, including community leaders, women, youth, and vulnerable groups. Their involvement not only served as a form of participation but also demonstrated their commitment to village development. With an open discussion space and an inclusive atmosphere, every proposal and need from

residents can be considered fairly and equitably. This helps ensure that village development plans truly reflect community needs. Furthermore, active community participation can also encourage transparency and a sense of responsibility from the village government in implementing future development programs, ensuring more targeted and sustainable results.

Discussion

Participation in Implementation

Indicators of participation in implementation according to [9] include various levels of community involvement in the implementation of policies or programs. At the first level, the community is only given access to information, where they are informed of the objectives and schedule of activities, but are not directly involved in implementation. The next level is consultation, where the community is given the opportunity to provide input that can influence implementation, although the final decision remains with the authorities. In participation in implementation, the community is directly involved in implementing policies, such as assisting in infrastructure development or empowerment activities. At the highest level, control over implementation, the community has full control over the program, including resource management, monitoring, and evaluation of results. In the context of the Musrenbang of Rangkah Kidul Village, the community is involved through these various levels. They gain access to information about the program, provide input in deliberations, participate in implementation activities, and monitor and evaluate the project. Thus, Rangkah Kidul Village implements participation that empowers the community in accordance with the theory [9]. Participation in implementation is the active involvement of the community, not only in the planning stage, but also in the implementation of programs that have been mutually agreed upon. This involvement is one of the important factors that determines the success of development. Statement regarding community participation in the implementation of development in a sequential manner with its process in Rangkah Kidul Village. Based on the results of interviews and observations by researchers, the Village Head.

"For village development, the community must be directly involved, especially for activities that can be carried out through a labor-intensive system. This way, residents are not only beneficiaries but can also play a direct role in the development process. In addition to earning additional income, they also feel responsible for the project's outcomes. Furthermore, by being involved, a sense of togetherness among residents is strengthened and they can better understand the needs that must be met. Thus, development projects can be more aligned with what the community desires." (Interview, March 14, 2025)

Judging from the results of the interviews and the existing conditions, it can be concluded that the community will not only depend on the implementation of development driven by the Village Government or partners, but will also participate in calculating the needs that will be used, as well as participating in human resource development training which is planned to be implemented in 2025. This is supported by the statement by the Planning Head as follows.

“Community participation in development still prioritizes the principle of self-management, so the community is definitely involved in project implementation. They don't just wait for results, but directly participate in the work, whether through physical labor or supervision. However, their involvement depends on the type of development being undertaken. If the project requires heavy equipment or specialized technology that the community doesn't have, it can't fully utilize the principle of self-management. In this case, the village will usually invite a contractor or company with the equipment and expertise to assist with the project. So, while still relying on self-management, if there are needs for additional equipment or expertise, other parties must be involved as well”.

The construction of Rangkah Kidul Village was carried out through self-management, involving local labor. This development was based on community proposals, as explained in the interviews with several informants above. This is evidenced and reinforced by the following data attachment:

Table 3. Data on Development Implementation Patterns in Rangkah Kidul Village, Sidoarjo District, Sidoarjo Regency

No	Type of Development	Location (RT)	Funding Sources	Implementation Method	Implementing staff	Description
1	Village Road Construction	RT 16	Village Funds	Self-Management (Independent Work)	Residents of RT 16	Construction of a 1-km road
2	Access Road Construction to Agricultural Facilities	RT 09	Village Budget	Contractor + Self-Management	Residents of RT 09 (material assistance)	Bridge as the main access to agriculture
3	Drilling Wells for Clean Water	RT 08	Village Funds & CSR	Self-Management + Experts	Residents of RT 08 + Experts	Providing clean water for 500 families
4	Entrepreneurship Training	RT 12	Village Funds	Self-Management (Independent Training)	Local Resource Persons	Economic empowerment for housewives
5	Drainage System Improvement	RT 16	Village Budget	Self-Management	Residents of RT 16	Reducing waterlogging during rainy seasons

6	Posyandu Renovation	RT 12	Village Funds	Self- Manage ment	Residents of RT 12	Renovations to improve health services
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Source: Processed from the Rangkah Kidul Government (2025)

The above facts are in accordance with the theory [9] that the Musrenbang in the Development Planning in Rangkah Kidul Village is running according to the implementation of development with a self-management pattern prioritizing community participation in the management of funds and decisions related to development. According to applicable regulations, the village government is authorized to regulate the use of development funds according to mutually agreed needs. In this pattern, the community is involved in determining costs, including wages for labor involved in physical construction, as well as several residents who work voluntarily. Self-management also allows the community to manage the project, from material procurement to supervision. Decisions on fund allocation are made jointly between the village government and the community to ensure that development runs according to the priority needs of residents. Thus, the self-management pattern encourages transparency and active community participation in every stage of development.

Participation in Evaluation

Participation Indicators in evaluation according to [9]. Participation is the involvement of the community in enjoying the results of development as well as in monitoring and evaluating the entire process, from planning to implementation. This form of participation can be in the form of criticism of the implementation of development, providing suggestions, to assessments submitted to village officials as evaluation material. In this way, the community plays an active role in monitoring the progress of development, so they can ensure that every step taken by the government or village officials truly reflects their needs and aspirations. This participation is not only limited to the final stage of evaluation, but also covers the entire development cycle, from planning, implementation, to evaluation. By actively involving the community, they can provide valuable input regarding development priorities that should be prioritized, as well as potential problems that may arise during the process. In addition, community participation in evaluation also creates a sense of ownership and responsibility for development results. When the community feels involved, they tend to be more concerned and committed to maintaining and preserving the results of the development. This can also increase transparency and accountability, because the community has access to assess and monitor the use of allocated resources is not just a formality, but is a key element in creating sustainable and inclusive development. Through close collaboration between the community and village officials, it is hoped that development outcomes will be more effective, efficient, and in line with community expectations, thereby creating a real positive impact on their daily lives. The statement regarding community participation in evaluating program implementation in Rangkah Kidul was

very high, based on the results of interviews and observations of researchers who showed that the Rangkah Kidul Village community was very active in conveying criticism, as conveyed by the Village Head as follows.

"Evaluations inevitably involve criticism, especially when discussing physical development. As soon as the project is underway, someone is already saying, 'Why this, why that?' But if we can accept the criticism well and find a solution, God willing, it can be resolved. But sometimes residents get emotional, like something doesn't seem right, and they immediately criticize. The neighborhood unit (RT) and community unit (RW) also sometimes have difficulty calming their residents' emotions. So, what we can do is mediate, listen, and find out what they expect." (Interview, March 14, 2025)

Criticism as a form of evaluation is agreed to be normal, but there are problems, as many other informants have expressed. This statement was also made by the Head of LPMD as follows.

"Criticism, suggestions, and complaints are an important part of the process of understanding how implementation is proceeding according to plan. As long as the criticism and suggestions are constructive, God willing, we can find solutions. However, sometimes complaints arise that create a less conducive atmosphere, requiring extra time and energy to resolve. Nevertheless, to date, several issues have been followed up effectively and in a conducive manner." (Interview, March 14, 2025)

Based on the interview results, it can be concluded that the level of community participation in criticizing program implementation in Rangkah Kidul Village is very high. Residents actively submit reports via WhatsApp, come directly to the village office, and even involve the mass media in covering development issues. Unfortunately, these reports are often not discussed internally at the village level, and some are submitted directly to the sub-district. This high level of participation indicates that the community plays an active role in overseeing development progress. Regarding the development of Rangkah Kidul Village, the Village Government is said to be striving to carry out physical construction by selecting the best building materials with appointed consultants. This is supported by the following statement from the Head of Planning.

"Actually, the oversight structure is already in place, and the community already has its own role. The BPD itself also has representatives from each neighborhood unit (RW), a kind of small electoral district, who help oversee things directly in the field. So, the community continues to participate, and we continue to operate. With a system like this, I don't miss out on information." (Interview, March 14, 2025)

Limited human resources are a potential barrier to community participation. If this factor is not adequately supported, community participation in development can be less than optimal. Rangkah Kidul Village can be said to be implementing physical development using third parties to assist with the smooth running of development due to the limited capabilities of local residents, although the village also continues to utilize self-management as a form of community participation. This is also supported by the following statement from the Head of Planning.

"Construction requires heavy equipment. Therefore, it's impossible for the entire process to involve only local residents. There must be a third party involved in the implementation, who will only be employed briefly. So we only need the heavy equipment, so people from outside the village will only work briefly. But later, construction will be continued by local residents until completion." (Interview, March 14, 2025)

The implementation is in the form of self-management which is carried out and attempted to involve local residents of Banjar Village, so the following is a list of village residents and workers from outside the village who are working on physical construction such as the construction of sewers as exemplified in the statement made by the Planning Head as follows:

Table 4. List of Development Workers in Rangkah Kidul Village, Sidoarjo District, Sidoarjo Regency

No	Appointed as	Number of People	Description
1.	Gutter Construction Workers and Assistants	14 people	Local Residents of Rangkah Kidul Village
2.	Forklift Operators	3 people	Residents Outside Rangkah Kidul Village
3.	Excavator Operators	1 person	Residents Outside Rangkah Kidul Village
4.	Dump Truck Operators	3 people	Local Residents of Rangkah Kidul Village
5.	Gutter Construction Experts and Assistants	10 people	Residents Outside Rangkah Kidul Village
6.	Installation Experts and Assistants	7 people	Residents Outside Rangkah Kidul Village
7.	Stamper Operators	1 person	Residents Outside Rangkah Kidul Village

Source: Processed from the Rangkah Kidul Government (2025)

The above facts are in accordance with the theory [9] that there are 7 assignments in the implementation of the construction of the Sewer in Rangkah Kidul Village in 2024. Of the total 38 people involved, 17 are local residents of Rangkah Kidul Village who work independently, while the other 21 people come from outside the village. This shows that the participation of local residents is still less than the workforce from outside the village. However, when linked to the results of previous interviews, it was stated that labor from outside the village was only used as needed and for a relatively short time. They are more

focused on operating heavy equipment and completing certain jobs that cannot be done only by local residents. Meanwhile, workers from Rangkah Kidul Village remain involved from the beginning of the construction process until completion, indicating the continued role of local residents in this project.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding : Community participation in development planning in Rangkah Kidul Village has shown significant progress, as evidenced by active involvement in musrenbang, decision-making, implementation, and evaluation stages, although challenges such as low direct participation, proposal homogeneity, and dependence on external expertise remain. **Implication :** These findings highlight the need for strengthening awareness campaigns, fostering transparent two-way communication, and enhancing community empowerment to ensure more inclusive and effective village development outcomes. **Limitation :** However, the study is context-specific to Rangkah Kidul Village and may not fully capture the dynamics of participation in other rural or urban settings, limiting the generalizability of the results. **Future Research :** Further studies should compare multiple villages with diverse socio-economic contexts and examine the role of digital platforms or participatory technologies to broaden the understanding of effective community participation in development planning.

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Choirunnisa

Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Email: cenisa702@gmail.com

*** Hendra Sukmana (Corresponding Author)**

Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Email: hendra.sukmana@umsida.ac.id
