

An Analysis of Community Participation in Improving Village Development: A Study in the Tegalondo Village Area

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Abstract. Development is one way to achieve prosperity for people. Improving village welfare depends on the level of equitable village development, which is still closely related to the management of village fund allocations in the form of development in the health, education, and economic sectors. This study aims to discover how the Tegalondo Village community participates in development programs and the factors that influence Tegalondo community participation in village development. The study employed observation, literature study, documentation, and interview methods to collect data. Then, the data was analyzed based on the Creswell method. The results showed that community participation in Tegalondo Village had political, social, and citizen participation in all activities aimed at village development. The results of this study indicate that the community in Tegalondo Village shows political participation, social participation, and citizen participation, confirming that the community has been actively involved in all activities aimed at village development. This shows that the active participation of citizens affects village development; a participatory society contributes to the progress and development of the village through ideas, innovations, and participation in various activities.

Keywords: community participation, Tegalondo village, village development

1. Introduction

Regional autonomy gives local governments great authority to manage their affairs. This signifies the transition of authority from the central government to local governments. Regional autonomy can be in the form of regional development, including infrastructure and community economic development. Development is one way to achieve prosperity for people. In the national development planning system according to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, there are five objectives that the state wants to achieve, namely coordination between development actors, integrating development between regions, optimizing community participation, utilizing resources properly, and monitoring in every planning to the implementation of development. Development at the regional level has a different focus depending on each region's resources, needs, and capabilities. Indicators in regional development can be based on regional economic and

social indicators [1]. Improving village welfare depends on the level of equitable village development, which is still closely related to the management of village fund allocations in the form of development in the health, education, and economic sectors. The role of infrastructure as a driver of the economic sector will encourage other sectors that will create new business opportunities and provide production output as input for consumption.

The stipulation of Law No. 6/2014 on Village Law and its implementing regulations is about efforts to advance the economy of rural communities and to overcome the development gap between villages. This law also regulates the strengthening of the role of village communities not only as objects but also as dual functions that can act as subjects in creating development as the goal of village fund procurement. [2] found that the community is involved in identifying problems, making decisions, and actively participating in development programs; she concluded that community participation plays a role in managing village funds related to village development. This aligns with [3], who explains that a high level of community participation affects village budget management. This identifies that greater community participation in planning village infrastructure development and monitoring village funds can realize village development following the vision and provide welfare. Based on this, we chose to research Tegalgondo Village's infrastructure development due to development gaps in the village areas. The inequality of infrastructure development leads to social inequality and welfare gaps between regions in the village. The purpose of this research is to find out how the active participation of the community influences infrastructure development in Tegalgondo Village.

2. Research Methods

2.1 Type of Research

This report uses a qualitative method that emphasizes the observation of phenomena and examines the substance of the meaning of the phenomenon under study. We analyzed the factors influencing community participation in village development in Tegalgondo, Malang Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia. This research emphasizes case studies on infrastructure development and community empowerment in Tegalgondo Village.

2.2 Research Focus

This research focuses on the factors that influence infrastructure development and empowerment of village communities with funds that the central government has provided. We used secondary data sources, namely literature, journals, and internet sites related to the research. In addition, we also used qualitative data sources to support the implementation of this research to describe the phenomenon under study.

2.3 Data Collection Technique

Primary data is information collected from the actual situation when an event occurs [4]. Ways to get primary and secondary data included observations, literature studies, documentation, and interviews. Observations were done by recording, analyzing, and making conclusions about the application and results of business development [5]. Literature studies were done by gathering relevant information using several relevant sources tested for validity, namely through a scientific journal, articles, and related

internet sites. Documentation in this research comes from observations, interviews, documents, writings, pictures, and sound recordings. In this case, the author uses image documents as supporting evidence related to the research conducted. Interviews were done through direct interaction with informants.

2.4 Research Instruments

Research instruments are tools or facilities used by researchers in collecting data so that their work is easier and the results are better, more careful, complete, and systematic so that they are easier to process [6]. The qualitative research instrument is the researcher himself [5]. The research instruments are the researcher, interview guides, and supporting devices. The researcher functions to determine the focus of the research, select informants as data sources, conduct data collection, assess data quality, analyze data, interpret data, and make conclusions based on the findings obtained. An interview guide is a guide or guideline for researchers in interviews to obtain accurate information for a specific purpose. Supporting devices are tools used by researchers to obtain information and facilitate information retrieval. Supporting tools are notebooks, cell phones, and other tools.

2.5 Data Analysis Technique

This study used Creswell data analysis with the following steps [7]. *First*, we processed and prepared data for analysis. The first step would be to prepare the data collected, such as the interview results. Then, we transcribed the results of the interview data and sorted and organized the data. *Second*, we read the entire data. At this stage, after data was collected from data sources and interview transcripts, we processed it following the predetermined research focus. *Third*, we coded the data. Coding is the process of organizing data with a research focus and writing categories within boundaries; this activity includes describing the results of interviews in accordance with the research focus. *Fourth*, we connected themes or descriptions presented in the narrative. *Fifth*, we presented the research focus as a descriptive narrative with interview evidence detailing participants, location, and time.

2.6 Data Validity Technique

To ensure the validity and reliability of the data, we compared the theory used with the results of the data collected. After checking and comparing, to determine that our approach was stable and consistent, we needed to document the case study procedures and as many procedural steps as possible [7].

2.7 General Description of the Research Location

A research location is a place where researchers conduct research, especially by observing events or phenomena that occur in the object to be studied, to obtain accurate research information. The selection of research locations and sites is very important in the data collection process. The location of this research is Tegalondo Village, Karangploso, Malang Regency, East Java Province of Indonesia. The reason for choosing this location is because the village does not have enough good infrastructure.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Analysis of Community Participation in Increasing Village Development

According to Huneryager and Heckman in [8], participation is the emotional involvement of individuals in group situations that encourages them to provide assistance towards group goals and share shared responsibilities. Community participation is a person or group who provides a role in the development process through a statement containing activities that provide input in the form of thoughts, time, expertise, and capital [9]. Based on interviews with several Tegalondo villagers, it was known that community participation in village development was very good. According to Valderama in [10], there are three concepts of democratic community participation, namely:

- a. Political Participation. From the exposure of the interviewees, Tegalondo villagers participated in giving their votes through the election of the village head, who was considered capable enough to contribute to the community's needs. They chose the village head in accordance with the vision and mission. They participated directly in managing the waste bank, so after the inauguration, they immediately mapped development problems, especially those of the waste bank.
- b. Social participation is where the community is seen as a beneficiary involved in consulting and making decisions on all stages of development. At this stage, social participation is carried out to strengthen the learning process and social mobilization through a series of needs evaluations, implementations, monitoring, assessments, and final evaluations. Based on the interview results, social participation in Tegalondo Village can be seen through the community's contribution, which conducts routine meetings that discuss planning, development, and problem-solving. At the village level, quarterly *Dusun* meetings are held, attended by neighborhood heads (RT and RW), authorized village officials, members of the regional representative bodies (DPD and DPRD), and the youth organization (Karang Taruna). Reports are made clearly and transparently from the results of deliberations. Each neighborhood conducts a meeting and proposes development when gathering in the quarterly *Dusun* meetings, which will later select which development is a priority at that time to submit the results of the meeting to the village through a funding proposal. During the meeting, each community member has the right to give their opinion, which will then be accommodated and decided on based on the best opinion that has the most benefits for the community and has the least risks.
- c. Citizen participation emphasizes community members' participation directly in every decision-making institution and government process. From the interview results, the community participated in the village cleanup, cooperation activities, and every village development process. Tegalondo Village's community received assistance in paving used to build Dawuhan road to Sengkaling road with a distance of ± 100 meters. The community worked together to build the paving road; the funds used in the construction partly came from the local community in the form of additional paving and other tools that helped the road construction process. In 2021, the community worked together to build a 3-meter-wide road; some of the land used came from the village's land grant, and some from residents' land donated for road construction. In addition, Tegalondo Village also built a multipurpose building from the village government budget, which was carried out in stages starting in

2014 and is expected to be completed in 2023. Three badminton courts will be rented out inside the multipurpose building, which can boost the village's economy. A piece of land is rented out for restaurants and markets. For the market, tenants are sought from the surrounding community to improve the village community's economy. The community built a waste bank, which later earned profits from customers and was used for village allocations. From the waste bank, handicrafts such as flower pots, bags, and other crafts allocated to the environment were created.

To improve the welfare of the community from an economic point of view, training was also held, namely waste banks such as vase crafts, bags, and so on which are then sold with a pre-order system, in addition there is Tegalgondo batik that has been patented, there is a village hall, and there are markets at 2 points, namely in Unsari and Tetani which are open every day. However, according to the source, there are still obstacles due to the lack of attention of some residents and the lack of comprehensive coordination, causing misunderstandings about the allocation of village funds.

3.2 Analysis Of Factors That Influence Community Participation in Village Development in the Tegalgondo Area

Development is a series or effort of planned change and growth activities carried out consciously by a government, nation and state in the context of national development. The village development program is in order to make people have many options for the future they want to achieve. The causes of the emergence of the desire to actively participate in the organization can be caused by various things, namely the desire of the village community to advance their village by utilizing the budget funds that have been received from the central government, the desire of the community to get proper infrastructure so that the village can develop, facilitate access in mobilization so as to increase community income. With development, especially in terms of village infrastructure, the economic impact that can be felt by the village community also increases. The real implementation that has been or is being carried out by the people of Dusun Dawuhan is community service to build the village road as said by Mr. Abdul as the informant of this research. He said that all villagers participated in infrastructure development in the form of roads and street lights. In addition, the funds used for development come from the government where the funds are directly managed by the Village Asset Committee, which is the village financial transparency officer. However, after the author conducted a second interview with Mas Zaki as a representative of the village youth organization, he said that financial transparency is still minimal, which causes misunderstandings among the community. In addition, to advance the village's development into an independent village with common ideals, Dusun Dawuhan has a work of art that comes from recycled waste. The local community processes it into useful crafts such as beverage containers, bags, plant pots, etc. Then, Tegalgondo Village also has a cloth craft, namely Tegalgondo Batik. This drives the village's economy, but there are obstacles experienced, namely the lack of marketing strategies from residents so that the goods sold are still within the scope of the village. Judging from the participation of the village community which shows that there is still an instinct of togetherness and a high sense of caring, this village has common ideals and goals to be achieved together to welcome Tegalgondo Village to become an Independent Village. Thus, the factors that influence the participation of villagers in building infrastructure, economy, and tourism of Tegalgondo Village can be seen.

3.3 Main Points of Research Findings

The main research findings are as follows:

- a. Social participation from the community is quite significant due to good collaboration factors such as cooperation and making donations, as well as attending trainings provided by the village government.
- b. Good and structured village infrastructure development makes the village roads look neat.
- c. The flow of financial transparency is inadequate due to the lack of effort from the village asset committee in managing the report
- d. Most of the informants interviewed felt that village community participation was fairly active with the overall development that had been implemented by Tegalgondo village.

4. Conclusion

The results of this study show that community participation in Tegalgondo Village, including political participation, social participation, and citizen participation, shows the community has been actively involved in all activities aimed at village development. This can be seen from the community, which participated in deliberations and decision-making processes regarding problems and innovations in Tegalgondo Village, infrastructure development, and community empowerment by manufacturing typical village products. The reasons for the emergence of active participation from the community are the desire to advance the village with a budget from the central government, to get proper infrastructure in order to develop, and to facilitate mobilization so as to increase residents' income. This shows that the active participation of residents affects village development. A participatory community will contribute to the progress and development in the village through ideas, innovations, and community participation in various activities.

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