

Community Participatory Planning in Development in Lembah Sumara Village, Soyo Jaya District, North Morowali Regency

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Abstract

This research is to find out how community participatory planning works in development in Lembah Sumara Village, Soyo Jaya District, North Morowali Regency. The type of research used is descriptive qualitative. Data types use primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques are carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation. The informant withdrawal technique uses purpose. The data analysis used is the Miles, Huberman, and Saldana model, namely data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. Based on the results of the research conducted, community participatory planning in development in Lembah Sumara Village, Soyo Jaya District, North Morowali Regency still has many problems. When viewed from the planning stages, the dominant ones who appear active during village fund management deliberations are village officials, members of village consultative bodies and community figures who are considered influential. Meanwhile, most of the community does not play an active role at the planning stage because they do not receive invitations during deliberations, so that when decisions are made, they do not represent the aspirations of the community in general. Likewise, public awareness of the development implementation stages is still very low. Indications of this can be seen in the implementation of village fund management policies for development, starting from the planning process to implementing activities which are almost entirely carried out by the village government.

Keywords | planning, community participation, village development.

INTRODUCTION

Regional development is an integral part of national development which aims to improve community welfare. According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, villages as the lowest administrative area are subject to development. Villages receive significant funds from the state budget to build and manage their villages independently. Managing village finances and assets requires the village government to carry out this task well and honestly.

Ali (2007) stated that village financial management began with Republic of Indonesia Law no. 22 of 1999, which gives great authority to districts and villages to manage their own affairs. Wisistiono (2006) emphasized that financing is very important to support village autonomy, which requires adequate funds to implement its authority. However, the large amount of village funds also raises concerns about potential errors in fund management from budgeting to reporting. Therefore, adequate village apparatus is needed to carry out this task.

Villages have sources of income from original village income, tax revenue sharing, balancing funds, APBN allocations, financial assistance from provincial and district/city APBDs, as well as grants and donations. This income is used to carry out village authority in government, development, community empowerment and society.



Republic of Indonesia Law no. 23 of 2014 states that villages are legal community units that have the authority to regulate the interests of local communities. In managing village funds in Lembah Sumara Village, community participation is very important to realize development according to village needs. The community must be involved in decision making, identifying problems and existing potential.

Minister of Finance Regulation Number 205/PMK.07/2019 changes the village fund distribution scheme into three stages: 40% in stage I, 40% in stage II, and 20% in stage III. Village fund allocations are divided based on basic allocation, affirmation, performance and formula. Distribution of village funds requires reports on the realization of absorption and output achievements in accordance with established provisions.

Lembah Sumara Village, with a population of 1,128 people and an area of 561 ha, received village funds which are expected to be managed well. However, there are problems related to low human resources, low level of education of village officials, and minimal community participation. The community's lack of trust in the village government in managing funds is also an obstacle. Community participation in monitoring and controlling the use of village funds is very low due to a lack of community understanding.

In conclusion, community participation is very important for the successful management of village funds and sustainable village development. Village governments need to involve the community in every stage of development to ensure the success of programs and policies.

Starting from the problems mentioned above, it is necessary to study them in more depth, by looking at the situation and conditions that occur in the field regarding Community Participatory Planning in Development in Lembah Sumara Village, Soyo Jaya District, North Morowali Regency.

The aim of this research is to determine Community Participatory Planning in Development in Lembah Sumara Village, Soyo Jaya District, North Morowali Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Budi Aswin (2019). This research is to find out what the participatory approach is in managing village funds in Bamba District. The type of research used is descriptive qualitative. Data types use primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques are carried out through observation, interviews and documentation. The informant withdrawal technique uses purpose. The data analysis used is the Miles and Huberman model, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The theory used is Ericson's theory, consisting of 3 (three) aspects, namely: participation in planning, participation in implementation and participation in utilization. Based on the results of research conducted, community participation in Bamba District is still very low. If you look at the planning stage, those who are most dominantly active during village fund management deliberations are village officials, BPD members and community figures who are considered influential. Meanwhile, most of the community does not play an active role at the planning stage because they do not receive information during deliberations, so that when decisions are made, they do not represent the aspirations of the community in general.

Community Participation Concept

Participation comes from the word participation, which means participation, and is broadly defined as a role or taking part in a particular activity. Participation in development generally starts from the stages of decision making, implementing decisions, enjoying results and evaluating activities (Cohen and Uphoff, 1980: 76).

In more detail, participation in development means taking part or a role in development, either in the form of a statement taking part in activities, providing input with some thoughts, energy, time, expertise, financial capital or materials as well as taking part in utilizing and enjoying the results. In reality, the implementation of community participation in Indonesia is still very limited to the participation of community members in the implementation or application of development programs only. Community participation activities are still better understood as mobilization for the interests of the government or state.

Community participation is an important element in implementing equitable development programs towards a just and prosperous society, because development is in principle an activity carried out by the people, by the people and for the people. Therefore, society is not only an object of development but also a subject of development. So, community participation is the participation of all elements of society directly or indirectly in making development programs a success, towards a just and prosperous society. Because one indicator of the success of development is the participation provided by the community in development.

In relation to the description above, it can be understood that community participation in development is very important. Thus, according to Adi (2007:27), community participation in development can be seen in 4 (four) stages, namely:

1. The assessment stage is carried out by identifying problems and existing resources. For this reason, the community is actively involved in feeling that the problems that are occurring are their own views.
2. Alternative stages of programs or activities. This is done by involving residents to think about the problems they face and how to overcome them by thinking about several alternative programs.
3. The implementation stage of a program or policy is carried out by implementing a well-planned program so as not to deviate from implementation in the field.
4. Evaluation stage (including evaluation of input, process and results). This is carried out with supervision from the community and officers regarding the ongoing program.

Therefore, the community will trust development programs or projects more if they feel involved in the preparation and planning process, because they will know more about the ins and outs of the program and will have a sense of ownership of the program.

Slamet (1994:25) says that participation is an active process and initiative that arises from society and will materialize as a real activity if 3 supporting factors are met, namely the willingness, ability, opportunity to participate. ability and willingness come from the person concerned, while the opportunity to participate comes from outside parties who provide opportunities. If there is a will but no ability from the community. Although the



government has also provided opportunities. Then participation will not occur. Likewise, if there is the will and ability but there is no space or opportunities provided by the government for citizens or community groups, then participation will not occur.

In understanding the concept of community participation, we should first understand who is participating, in this case the community. The definition and understanding of society have been put forward by many anthropologists and sociologists. Hinton in Soekanto (2003:24) says that: "society is every group of people who have lived and worked together so that they can organize themselves and consider themselves as a social unit with formulated boundaries".

Based on this understanding, it can be concluded that society is a group of people as one unit and is a system that gives rise to culture and habits where everyone feels bound to each other which includes all their relationships both within groups and individuals in one area. Apart from that, society can also be concluded as a unity of human life and interaction according to certain traditional systems that are continuous and linked by a common sense of identity.

Thus, apart from the government, the community is the spearhead who plays a very important role in the implementation of successful development by participating or participating in providing what is usually provided by development progress because participation is a process that allows for better interaction between stakeholders so that agreements and actions are reached. Innovative ones are more likely to be created in a deliberative process, where space for listening, learning, reflection and starting joint action occurs.

Adi (2007:27) participation is community participation in the process of identifying problems and potential that exist in the community, selecting and making decisions about alternative solutions to problems, implementing efforts to overcome problems, and community involvement in the process of evaluating changes that occur.

Talking about community participation in development, people will find quite varied definitions, in line with the wide scope of use of this concept in development discourse. Mikkelsen (1999:64), divides participation into several meanings, namely:

1. Participation is a voluntary contribution from the community to a project without taking part in decision making.
2. Participation is "sensitizing" (sensitizing) the community to increase their willingness to accept and ability to respond to development projects.
3. Participation is voluntary involvement by society in self-determined change.
4. Participation is an active process, which means that the person or group involved takes the initiative and uses the freedom to do so.
5. Participation is strengthening dialogue between local communities and staff who carry out project preparation, implementation, monitoring, in order to obtain information about the local context and social impacts.
6. Participation is community involvement in developing themselves, their lives and their environment.

From the various definitions above, it can be concluded that participation is the active involvement of a person or group of people (community) consciously to contribute voluntarily to development programs and be involved from planning, implementation, monitoring to the evaluation stage.

Adisasmita (2006:38) said community participation is the involvement and inclusion of community members in development, including development in planning and implementation (implementation) of development programs/projects carried out in local communities.

Participation or community participation in development is the actualization of the availability and willingness of community members to make sacrifices and contribute to the implementation of programs/projects. If it is related to the development context, participation is defined not only as planning and implementation carried out by the community, but what is most important is the extent to which development can be felt by the community and the community participates in monitoring, maintaining and helping to evaluate the implementation of this development.

Ndraha (1990:36), namely between fellow citizens or members of an association, is called horizontal participation, and participation carried out by subordinates and superiors or between the community and the government is called vertical participation. Next, Ndraha divides participation according to the process into two types, namely first, participation in political processes such as voting in elections, campaigns and so on, second, participation in administrative processes, namely, involvement in activities such as implementing development. (Ach. Wazir Ws, et al. 1999:29).

Participation is defined as someone's conscious involvement in social interactions in certain situations. With this attention, a person can participate if he finds himself with or in a group, through various processes of sharing with others in terms of traditional values, feelings, loyalty, obedience and shared responsibility.

In relation to community participation in development, Counyers (1994: 135) states that there are three main reasons why community participation is important, namely:

1. Community participation is a tool for obtaining information about the conditions, needs and attitudes of local communities, without which development programs and projects will fail.
2. That the community will trust a development project or program more if they feel involved in the preparation and planning process, because they will know more about the ins and outs of the project and will have a sense of ownership of the project.
3. There is an assumption that it is a democratic right if people are involved in the development of their own society.

From the definition of participation above, it can be concluded that participation is the active involvement of a person or group of people in the community consciously contributing voluntarily to development programs and being involved from planning, implementation, monitoring, up to the evaluation stage. What is achieved with participation is an increase in capacity. empowering everyone involved either directly or indirectly in a development program by involving them in decision making and subsequent activities and for the longer



term. The principles of participation as stated in the guidelines for implementing the participatory approach prepared by the Department for International Development (DFID) in Sampouw (2004: 106-107) are:

1. Coverage. All people or representatives of all groups who are affected by the results of a decision or project development process.
2. Equality and partnership (equal partnership). Basically, everyone has skills, abilities and initiatives and has the right to use these initiatives to be involved in every process to build dialogue without taking into account the level and structure of each party.
3. Transparency. All parties must be able to foster communication development and an open and conducive communication climate to give rise to dialogue.
4. Equality of authority (sharing power/equal powership). The various parties involved must be able to balance the distribution of authority and power to avoid domination.
5. Equality of responsibility (sharing responsibility). Various parties have clear responsibilities in each process because of equal authority (sharing power) and involvement in the decision-making process and subsequent steps.
6. Empowerment. The involvement of various parties cannot be separated from all the strengths and weaknesses that each party has, so that through active involvement in each activity process, a process of mutual learning and mutual empowerment occurs.
7. Cooperation. There is a need for cooperation between various parties to be involved in sharing strengths in order to reduce various existing weaknesses, especially those related to human resource capabilities.

Owen in Djatmiko (2005:81) says that: "participation is a person's mental and emotional involvement in a group situation that inspires him to contribute to achieving group goals".

Based on Owen's definition of participation, the principle of participation requires that the community must be empowered, given the opportunity and participation to play a role in bureaucratic processes starting from the implementation planning and monitoring or public policy stages.

Participation is the control of excessive power so that it is more effectively aimed at the community as much as possible in the concept of good governance. The existence of space for citizen involvement and an appropriate institutional framework for participation also promotes development and equality. With community participation, development planning is attempted to be more focused, meaning that the development plans and programs that are prepared are in accordance with the needs of the community and not in accordance with the wishes of State administrators. For this reason, community participation is a tool for obtaining information about the conditions, needs and attitudes of local communities without which development projects and projects will fail.

Forms of Community Participation

Community participation is very important to achieve successful and sustainable development programs. Participation means the conscious participation of a person or group of people in community activities. Cohen and Uphoff in Siregar (2001:19) state that

participation can be seen from this view. First, voluntary contribution from the community to a program for the community, community involvement in the decision-making process and in implementing the program and jointly enjoying the benefits of the development program. Community involvement in evaluating the program is an active process in which the people of a community take the initiative to express their autonomy. they. Second, increasing control over resources and organizing institutions in the existing social situation. To increase community participation, community involvement in various development programs, especially in various development decision-making programs in the community, is very important. Participation is also reflected in various forms.

Rusidi in Siregar (2001:21) suggests that there are four dimensions of participation, namely:

1. Contribution of thoughts (ideas or thoughts)
2. Material donations (funds, goods and tools)
3. Contribution of labor (work or giving work)
4. Utilizing and implementing development services

Meanwhile, Cohen and Uphoff in Ndraha (1990: 104) describe forms of participation which are divided into four forms, namely:

1. Participation in decision making.
2. Participation in implementation.
3. Beneficiary participation.
4. Participation in evaluation.

These two concepts mean that the community will participate voluntarily if they are involved in the initial development process through an empowerment program, when they benefit and feel ownership of the empowerment program, sustainability of the empowerment program can be achieved. Forms of community participation are also reflected in various forms. Ericson in Slamet (1994:89) said there are 3 (three) forms of community participation in development, namely:

1. Participation in the planning stage (idea planning stage)

Participation at this stage means someone's involvement at the planning and strategy preparation stage in preparing committees and budgets for an activity or project. The community participates by providing suggestions, suggestions and criticism through meetings held.

2. Participation in the implementation stage

Participation at this stage means involving someone at the stage of implementing the work of a community project, here they can provide energy, money or materials, goods and ideas as a form of participation in the work.

3. Participation in utilization

Participation at this stage means involving someone at the utilization stage of a project after the project has been completed. Community participation at this stage takes the form of energy and money to operate, utilize and maintain the project that has been built.



According to Susanto (2000:21) participation can be seen from several aspects, including:

1. Information Share. Whether the community and organizations at least understand what is happening and why it is happening, in what form the information is provided, how often, whether the level of literacy and reading and the level of education of the participants need to be taken into consideration.
2. Consultation. Is there dialogue between whom and whose views and opinions are expressed and how are they related? Does this dialogue have an influence on management decisions?
3. Decision-making. Participation reaches a higher level if the involvement of individuals or groups (especially those who are excluded) in decision making, who has the authority to make decisions related to the project, and who has no authority, how is the authority structured, is there involvement in decision making, creating accountability? answers relating to control of resource allocation, who is responsible for financial management.
4. Action initiative. The highest level and participation is when the community, especially disadvantaged communities, take the initiative to act expertly, indicating a convincing level of self-confidence in their authority and solid organizational and management capacity.

Based on several descriptions of the meaning of participation, judging from its development, participation is no longer assumed to be a voluntary contribution in the form of money or community facilities, but is more emphasized on developing community capacity in which there is an element of community involvement in information, decision making as well as control and supervision of policies that affect the future of society itself.

METHOD

Qualitative descriptive research methods are used to describe phenomena based on visible facts. Sugiyono (2007:11) states that descriptive research aims to determine the value of independent variables without comparison or relationship with other variables. This research begins with collecting information in natural situations, which is then formulated into generalizations.

The research was conducted in Lembah Sumara Village, Soyo Jaya District, North Morowali Regency, because:

1. Low community participation in development.
2. Various obstacles faced by village governments in increasing community participation.

The research lasted for six months, from the issuance of the research permit until the required data was collected. Informants were selected purposively, consisting of the Village Head, Village Secretary, Chair of the Village Consultative Body, Hamlet Head, and Community Figures, with a total of five people.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community Participatory Planning in Development in Lembah Sumara Village, Soyo Jaya District, North Morowali Regency

Village financial management has become a strategic issue in President Jokowi's government, especially regarding regional autonomy and regulations governing villages. All villages in Indonesia, totaling 74,954, will receive transfer funds from the government for development, with a budget ranging from 700 million to 1.4 billion Rupiah per village. Villages are recognized juridically in Law no. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

Villages have the autonomy to organize and manage their own government affairs, with the rights, obligations and authority to manage village resources for the welfare of the community. This autonomy is given because of the village government's low capability in development and democracy, as well as to face changing times. The Village Fund Program allows villages to plan and implement programs according to their needs, but also challenges villages to involve the community and properly account for these funds.

Village fund management is expected to reduce the development gap between villages and cities, improve community welfare, and make communities the subject of development. Community participation in development in Lembah Sumara Village is carried out through Musrenbang, an annual deliberation forum to agree on development work plans. Subari in Prasetyo (2006:3) states that development must apply the principles of decentralization, participatory, from and with the community, as well as coordination between sectors in the village.

Musrenbang supports coordination between development actors and ensures synchronization between the center and regions as well as community participation. Through Musrenbangdes, the community can channel their needs and aspirations in development planning. Community participation in Musrenbang ensures that development plans are in line with their needs, so that program implementation is effective and efficient.

This research examines community participation in Lembah Sumara Village based on Ericson's theory, which includes participation in the planning, implementation and utilization stages. The results of this research will be explained further.

Participation in the Planning Stage

Participatory development in managing village funds aims to empower communities in planning development based on local resources. This participation includes providing suggestions, suggestions, criticism, and attendance at deliberations. Community activity and participation in the development process is important to ensure that programs are prepared in accordance with community needs.

In village fund management planning, community participation is realized through deliberations that discuss the Village APBD. According to Andi Muhammad Harun, the community and various groups actively participated in deliberations in Lembah Sumara Village, even though the pandemic reduced participation.



According to interviews with Bahrin, community leaders and other groups responded positively to deliberation activities, but the number of participants from the general public remained low. Sumodininggrat emphasized that development planning should be participatory to create good governance.

Julham stated that community participation in deliberations was still limited, often only involving people close to village officials. Based on researchers' observations, the information conveyed by village officials to the community is often lacking, causing low participation.

Adisasmita added that community participation in preparing development plans is very important to ensure that programs are implemented in accordance with community needs. Lack of community involvement causes a low sense of ownership of development programs, which can hinder program sustainability.

In the village financial planning mechanism, the village secretary prepares the Village APBDes Raperdes which is then discussed with the BPD and approved by the regent or mayor. Public participation is important at each of these stages to ensure transparency and accountability.

Andi Muhammad Harun and Bahrin explained that the community was given the opportunity to submit proposals during the deliberation. However, observations show that not all members of the public are invited to participate, and often only a small percentage attend.

Arlin Dg. Parani stated that deliberations tend to be attended by those who have influence, while the general public is less involved. Taswin added that transparency in the management of village funds must be considered, and village officials must be more open in accepting criticism and suggestions from the community.

Overall, community participation in managing village funds is still low, and greater efforts are needed to involve all elements of society in development planning deliberations. This is important to ensure that the program prepared truly meets the needs and expectations of the village community.

Participation in the Implementation Stage

Community participation is the active involvement of the community in the development process from the planning to evaluation stages. This reflects the spirit of togetherness and responsibility to achieve common prosperity. This participation can be in the form of ideas, suggestions, energy, money, or goods/services.

Participation in the Implementation Phase Community participation in the development implementation phase includes direct involvement in the work and providing useful suggestions. For example, the construction of farmer group drainage ditches in 2023 and the construction of environmental roads in 2022 involve input from the community at the planning stage.

Challenges and Realization of Participation Although community participation is considered important, its implementation in Lembah Sumara Village still faces many

obstacles. Only a small portion of the community is directly involved in the implementation of development, while the majority do not participate directly due to limited capacity.

Participation Stage According to Adi (2007:27)

1. Assessment: Identify problems and resources by involving the community.
2. Alternative Program: The community is invited to think about the problem and possible solutions.
3. Implementation: The planned program is implemented according to plan.
4. Evaluation: Supervision by the community and officials of ongoing programs.

Reality in the Field Based on interviews with informants:

- a) Andi Muhammad Harun: The community is enthusiastic in supporting development programs because the benefits are felt by all elements of society.
- b) Bahrin: The community is happy with the program that was mutually agreed upon, but hopes that the government will be more responsive to suggestions and criticism.
- c) Julham: Community involvement in development implementation is very important, but sometimes suggestions and criticism are not responded to well by the government.
- d) Arlin Dg. Parani: Participation in Musrenbang is low, especially during the pandemic, and people's aspirations are often not realized, causing people to lack enthusiasm.

Obstacles in Implementing Participation:

1. Lack of Government Response: Public suggestions and criticism are often ignored.
2. Lack of Socialization: The lack of socialization regarding the mechanisms for distributing and managing village funds means that the community does not understand the process.
3. Long Bureaucracy: The planning and implementation process is often bureaucratic and takes a long time.
4. Stigma in Society: Only certain people are invited and involved, making participation uneven.

Regulations and Use of Village Funds According to Minister of Village Regulation Number 19 of 2017, the use of village funds must be prioritized for village development and community empowerment and published to be transparent.

Recommendations for Increasing Participation:

1. Intensive Socialization: The village government must be more active in conducting outreach regarding the mechanism for distributing village funds.
2. Transparency and Accountability: The government must be transparent in managing village funds and involve the community at every stage of the process.
3. Personal Approach: Involving all elements of society, including those not usually invited, to ensure equitable participation.
4. Increasing Community Involvement: Providing space and opportunities for the community to participate in the implementation of development programs.

Based on research results, community participation in development is very important for the success of village development programs. Although there are challenges, with



increased socialization, transparency and active community involvement, development can be implemented more effectively and in accordance with community needs.

Participation in Utilization

To achieve successful community development, all planning, implementation, evaluation, and utilization of development programs must involve the community. They best understand the problems and needs in their region and will utilize and assess the success of this development. Community participation in utilizing development results includes maintaining and maintaining facilities and infrastructure that have been built, as well as using these facilities according to their function for the common good.

The results of interviews with Andi Muhammad Harun revealed that although there are some people who participate in development, their initiative to maintain infrastructure is still low, causing the infrastructure to be easily damaged (interview 2 January 2024). Bahrn stated that people often think that maintaining infrastructure is the government's responsibility, so a better approach is needed to increase awareness that maintaining development results is a collective obligation (interview 9 January 2024). Julham also observed that people tend to only use development results without taking the initiative to care for them (interview 18 January 2024).

Research shows that low community participation in maintaining infrastructure causes facilities to be easily damaged. For example, drainage often becomes a place for dumping rubbish, blocking water flows and causing flooding (interview with Taswin, 22 January 2024). According to Arlin Dg. Parani, the government's lack of attention to community proposals during planning deliberations is also the cause of community apathy in maintaining development results (interview 16 January 2024).

To achieve effective development planning results, community involvement in planning is required. This is because the community understands the conditions of their region and by involving them, the government shows trust, which will increase the community's sense of responsibility and ownership of development programs.

Community participation in utilizing development results is very important. According to Sanoff (2000), the main goal of participation is to involve the public in the decision-making process, provide a voice in the design of decisions, and promote unity of purpose. Participation creates active community involvement in development, a better environment, and higher satisfaction. Participation is not only physical involvement, but also mental and emotional involvement, as well as shared responsibility.

The results of interviews with Bahrn revealed that although community participation and concern in maintaining infrastructure is good, consistency in maintenance is still needed (interview 9 January 2024). According to Julham, the low level of public awareness in maintaining development results is caused by a lack of sense of ownership, because they assume the government will repair damaged infrastructure (interview 18 January 2024). Taswin also stated that many people do not care about maintaining infrastructure, indicating the need for intensive outreach (interview 22 January 2024).

Overall, the research shows that although the people of Lembah Sumara Village utilize the results of development, their participation in maintenance is still low. This hinders the sustainable development process. According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, village development aims to improve community welfare, quality of life, and overcome poverty through the development of infrastructure, development of the local economy, and sustainable use of natural resources. Villages are given the freedom to regulate their authority, both based on their original rights and duties assigned by the government.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted, community participation in Lembah Sumara Village is still very low. If you look at the planning stage, those who are most dominantly active during village fund management deliberations are village officials, BPD members and community figures who are considered influential. Meanwhile, most of the community does not play an active role at the planning stage because they do not receive information during deliberations, so that when decisions are made they do not represent the aspirations of the community in general.

Apart from that, village officials have not fully involved the role of youth in the village development process, especially in providing suggestions and input related to the management of government assistance. Likewise, public awareness of the development implementation stages is still very low. Another thing is the lack of socialization carried out by the village government, which causes the community to be unaware of the mechanism for distributing village funds. Indications of this can be seen in the implementation of government aid management policies, starting from the planning process to implementing activities, which are almost entirely carried out by the village government unilaterally. Apart from that, there is still low awareness of the village community in Lembah Sumara Village to maintain existing infrastructure, due to the lack of community understanding about the importance of maintaining infrastructure/programs resulting from development.

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