

## ANALYSIS OF PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION IN BANTIMURUNG VILLAGE, SIMBANG DISTRICT, MAROS REGENCY

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### Abstract:

This research aims to explore the implementation of participatory development in Bantimurung Village, Belopa Utara District, Maros Regency, and identify the factors influencing its implementation. The research adopts a descriptive analysis approach to offer a systematic, factual, and accurate portrayal of existing data regarding participatory development in Bantimurung Village. Data were gathered through observation techniques, in-depth interviews, and literature studies. The findings reveal that participatory development in Bantimurung Village has been effectively executed across various stages, including planning, execution, evaluation and monitoring. However, improvements are needed in each stage to enhance active participation. Additionally, several factors influencing the implementation of participatory development in Bantimurung Village were identified and categorized as supporting and inhibiting factors. Supporting factors include the village head's leadership, community participation, facilitator activity, budget availability, and clear regulations. On the other hand, inhibiting factors encompass land acquisition challenges, the role of non-governmental organizations, and human resources issues.

**Keywords:** Participatory, Development, Implementation

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## INTRODUCTION

Recently, rural areas have become the focal point for implementing government activities and development initiatives. That is because village governance is the lowest level of the Indonesian governmental structure, playing a crucial role in the success of comprehensive and sustainable national development efforts. Since the enactment of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages, the government, provincial government, and district/city governments have the authority to organize villages. This organization, as defined in Article 1 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages, is based on the evaluation results of the level of village governance development under the provisions of laws and regulations. Article 7, Paragraph 3 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages aims to achieve the effectiveness of village governance, accelerate the improvement of rural community welfare, hasten the enhancement of public service quality, improve the quality of village governance, and enhance village competitiveness (Ridwan, 2021).

The implementation of village governance can be considered a miniature of the Indonesian state, where the Village becomes the closest political arena for the relationship between the community and the holders of power (village officials). On one side, village officials are part of the state bureaucracy with a list of state duties, including administering bureaucracy at the village level, executing development programs in the Village, and providing administrative services to the community. A crucial task of the village government is to provide administrative services (correspondence) to residents (Amaliah & Sakir, 2023).

On the other hand, normatively, grassroots communities can be directly and participatively involved in village-level governance and development processes. Village officials and other village elites are esteemed, recognized, and trusted by the community to manage public and private life. In practice, the relationship between residents and village officials is characterized by personal closeness, possibly tied to familial or neighborly bonds, blurring the lines between private and public matters (Sakir & Pattimura, 2022). For instance, residents often assess the performance of village officials not based on modern criteria like transparency and accountability but on traditional criteria within a clientelist relationship framework, especially the officials' proximity and willingness to engage socially. Given the

complexity of the aspects or sectors to be developed at the lowest level of governance, one aspect that needs to be prioritized is enhancing the village government's capacity to carry out administrative tasks. It also strengthens community participation and its institutions and other mutually supportive aspects (Tanjung et al., 2017).

Such matters are crucial because the village government and its officials are the primary organizers of governance, development, and community activities, as well as maintaining peace and order within their jurisdiction. Therefore, their roles are highly significant and largely determine the progress or setbacks of a governmental unit. Thus, it is necessary to have village officials who are truly capable and can collaborate effectively in carrying out their responsibilities (Samaun et al., 2022).

The public's participation in determining public policies is an effective way to accommodate various diverse interests. In other words, public participation efforts, manifested through participatory planning, can bring substantive benefits. These benefits include making public decisions more effective and providing a solid sense of satisfaction and public support for a development process. Thus, community involvement in determining public policies, which holds strategic value for the community, is a crucial requirement in development efforts (Purba & Budiono, 2019).

Based on initial observations by the Author, looking at the existing reality in Bantimurung Village as the planned research location shows that community participation in sustainable development still needs to be improved. Participation is often determined on a massive scale involving numerous individuals. However, community participation is related to the community's access to information from planning to implementation and evaluation. Community participation must still be a regular and institutionalized activity, especially in decision-making. So far, community participation is limited to involvement in government programs or activities. However, community participation is needed during implementation, from planning to decision-making (Rioni & Saraswati, 2019).

Additionally, the suboptimal performance of community empowerment cadres in assisting the Village in organizing development, which includes the development, utilization, and maintenance of village infrastructure and the environment, health facilities, education and cultural facilities, productive economic enterprises, and environmental preservation, is a noteworthy issue.

On the other hand, priorities for village development include economic business training, agriculture, fisheries, and trade, appropriate technology training, and capacity building for the community, including business groups, the economy, fishermen, artisans, and women's groups. Furthermore, community development, including fostering community institutions, maintaining peace and order, fostering inter-religious harmony, providing sports facilities, fostering traditional institutions, fostering arts and cultural, social activities, and other activities based on the Village's conditions, is also a priority (Mondong, 2013).

Therefore, the Bantimurung village government must address these issues to advance its community. Additionally, full community participation and support are crucial to collectively building the Village and keeping it from falling behind other villages. Building on these foundational thoughts, the Author will examine the "Implementation of Participatory Development in Bantimurung Village, Simbang District, Maros Regency."

## METHODS

This research utilizes a qualitative research method as its primary approach, aiming to outline and elucidate the research findings through written documentation. The data collection process involves observation, interviews, and literature review. Qualitative research is chosen to provide a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the phenomenon under investigation. It allows the researcher to explore the context, interpretation, and meaning from the participants' or subjects' perspectives, avoiding strict quantitative measurements.

Observation is employed to witness and comprehend the conditions or activities in the field, while interviews provide the opportunity to gather firsthand information from relevant informants. A literature review is also conducted to identify conceptual frameworks, theories, or previous findings

pertinent to supporting the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. This combination of qualitative methods forms a robust foundation for exploring a profound understanding of the implementation of participatory development in Bantimurung Village.

Qualitative research and diverse data collection techniques are expected to detail the participatory development process in Bantimurung Village, uncovering its dynamics, challenges, and supporting factors. Overall, the qualitative approach is a powerful tool for attaining a holistic and contextual understanding of implementing participatory development at the village level.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the national development planning system, participatory planning is realized through planning deliberations. In these deliberations, a draft plan is discussed and developed collaboratively with all development stakeholders. These stakeholders include village government officials, community leaders, traditional figures, religious leaders, women leaders, youth leaders, and various organizations within the Village.

The emphasis on the importance of community participation in this planning process aligns with Conyers' (1981:154-155) three main reasons why community participation in planning is crucial: 1) Community participation serves as a tool to gather information about the local community's conditions, needs, and attitudes; 2) Communities are more likely to trust development programs when they are involved in the preparation and planning stages, as they become more informed about the program's intricacies and develop a sense of ownership; 3) Encouraging general participation fosters the belief that involving the community in development is a democratic right. As mentioned earlier, this research refers to the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 114 of 2014 on Village Development Guidelines, which defines participatory development as a management system coordinated by the Village Chief, emphasizing togetherness, familial bonds, and cooperation to mainstream peace and social justice.

The indicators of participatory development based on the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 114 of 2014 are as follows: 1) The Village Chief coordinates development. Concerning Bantimurung Village in SimbangUtara Sub-District, based on the initial observations, the Author identified several phenomena. First, there needs to be a village development concept that could serve as a solution to alleviate poverty in the Village. Second, the village development carried out is sectoral, providing only temporary solutions, leading to no guarantee of the sustainability of these development programs. Third, human resources in the Village, both officials and the community, significantly contribute to the slowdown in various efforts to implement village development. Fourth, the planning, despite going through an extensive process, still needs integration, and in many cases, proposed plans from the Village cannot be well-implemented. 2) Emphasizing togetherness, familial bonds, and cooperation. The tradition of cooperation, which has been essential for village development, is a noble activity as it not only eases the workload but also strengthens family ties within the rural community. About Bantimurung Village, this tradition remains a valuable asset.

Furthermore, the implementation of village development involves several stages, including 1) Village Development Planning, 2) Implementation of Village Development, and 3) Monitoring and Supervision of Village Development. In the execution of development, the planning process is crucial, as it not only ensures the values of community participation in development are preserved but also strengthens the Village Government in formulating development plans. It is evident in Article 80, paragraph 1 of Village Law No. 6 of 2014, which states that Village Development Planning involves the village community as referred to in Article 79. The village government is required to conduct deliberations on village development planning.

In the era of Village Law No. 6 of 2014, the government's efforts are increasingly evident in providing a clear obligation that development planning must involve the community. Thus, the community is expected to actively participate in development planning to achieve the aspirations of community economic development. A well-executed planning process will lead to the implementation of good programs, fostering community participation in village development. The planning,



implementation, and evaluation of village development activities represent a tangible manifestation of the authority to regulate and manage local-scale village development. The participatory approach in development planning considers the community as mere development objects and subjects in the development process.

Development oriented towards the community means that the development outcomes will be beneficial for the community, and the community will also bear the associated risks. As a further reflection of democratization and participation as part of Good Governance, the development planning process also undergoes a participatory process. The idea of participatory planning begins with the realization that the performance of a community development initiative is significantly influenced by all parties involved. Subsequently, during the implementation stage of village development, activities are carried out while adhering to the established guidelines by the Village Government Work Plan. The Village Chief coordinates all village development activities conducted by village officials and/or elements of the village community. The implementation of village development activities includes local-scale, sectoral, and regional development that enters the Village. Local-scale village development is managed through village self-management, inter-village cooperation, and/or village cooperation with third parties. The Village Chief coordinates the preparation and implementation of village development since the Village Budget is determined. Village development stemming from sectoral and/or regional programs is implemented according to the provisions of the Government, Provincial Government, or District/City Government. If the regulations state that the implementation of sectoral and/or regional programs is integrated into village development, sectoral and/or regional programs in the Village are recorded in the Village Budget.

Furthermore, after delegating the implementation of sectoral and/or regional programs to the Village, the Village gains the authority to manage them. The execution of sectoral and/or regional programs is discussed and agreed upon in the village deliberations organized by the Village Consultative Body (BPD). Subsequently, the Village Chief will coordinate the implementation of sectoral and/or regional programs delegated to the Village. The implementation is carried out by village officials and/or elements of the village community by the applicable provisions.

Finally, in the monitoring and supervision stage of village development, Article 82 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages explicitly states the right of the community to obtain information and actively participate in monitoring the implementation of development. They can report monitoring results and various complaints about the implementation of Village Development to the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body. This article also regulates the obligation to inform the community about the planning and implementation of the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM Desa), Village Work Plan (RKP Desa), and Village Budget (APB Desa). Therefore, it is only suitable for the community to be actively involved in monitoring the implementation of development processes in the Village.

In the development process carried out in a region or Village, not everything will run smoothly due to various influencing factors, including the following: Supporting Factors such as the leadership of the Village Chief, Community Participation, Facilitator/Assistant Activeness, Budget Availability, and Clear Regulations. Inhibiting Factors include Human Resources and land acquisition.

The research focuses on the participatory planning process in the national development planning system, specifically through planning deliberations. These deliberations involve collaborative discussions among various stakeholders, including village government officials, community leaders, traditional figures, religious leaders, women leaders, youth leaders, and various organizations within the Village. The importance of community participation in planning is underscored by Conyers' three main reasons, emphasizing the role of communities in gathering information, fostering trust in development programs, and promoting a sense of democratic right in the development process (Bali & Adhitama, 2019).

The study aligns with the Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation No. 114 of 2014, which defines participatory development as a system coordinated by the Village Chief, emphasizing togetherness,

familial bonds, and cooperation. The indicators for participatory development, particularly the coordination by the Village Chief, are examined in the context of Bantimurung Village in Simbang Utara Sub-District. The observations reveal challenges, such as the need for a practical village development concept, sectoral and temporary development solutions, significant contributions of human resources to development delays, and insufficient integration of planning (Hakim, 2017).

The implementation of village development involves crucial stages: Village Development Planning, Implementation, and Monitoring and Supervision of Village Development. The research underscores the significance of the planning process, as it ensures the values of community participation are preserved and strengthens the Village Government's formulation of development plans. The participatory approach in development planning emphasizes the community's involvement, transforming them from mere development objects to active subjects in the development process (Amilia et al., 2020).

The study highlights the government's increasing efforts to involve the community in development planning, expecting active participation to achieve economic development aspirations. A well-executed planning process leads to exemplary program implementation, fostering community participation. As part of Good Governance, the participatory planning process views the community as a development subject, reflecting democratization (Laily, 2015).

The implementation stage involves adhering to guidelines and coordinating with the village chief. The activities encompass local-scale village development and sectoral and regional development entering the Village. The research delves into the delegation of authority to the Village, emphasizing the coordination of sectoral and regional programs. The involvement of the village consultative body (BPD) is discussed, highlighting its role in the deliberation process (SURWATINI, 2017).

Finally, the research addresses the monitoring and supervision stage, emphasizing the community's right to information and active participation. The community's reporting responsibilities regarding Village Development implementation are recognized (Irawan & Sunandar, 2020). The study concludes by acknowledging the challenges in the development process, identifying supporting factors such as leadership, community participation, and transparent regulations, as well as inhibiting factors like human resources and land acquisition. Relevant theories on participatory development, community involvement, and governance strengthen the analysis throughout the study.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that Bantimurung Village has successfully implemented participatory development. The coordination of development by the Village Chief has been effective, emphasizing the values of togetherness, familial bonds, and cooperation. The development planning process has been carried out diligently, involving the community at the hamlet level, ensuring that every policy or decision made is deeply rooted in the will and aspirations of the people. In the implementation phase, the community actively supports physical development and empowering human resources in the Village. Furthermore, during the evaluation or monitoring phase, community participation goes beyond mere attendance and expressing opinions; it also involves contributing thoughts, energy, and resources to achieve the desired development.

However, despite the success, factors influencing the implementation of participatory development in Bantimurung Village. Supporting factors include strong leadership by the Village Chief, active community participation, facilitator/assistant involvement, budget availability, and clear regulations. On the other hand, inhibiting factors encompass land acquisition and human resources. Land acquisition might pose challenges in development implementation, while the availability of adequate human resources remains a challenge that needs to be addressed.

In conclusion, the government and relevant stakeholders must reinforce supporting factors and address inhibiting factors to enhance the effectiveness of participatory development implementation in Bantimurung Village. Empowering the community and fostering synergy between the village

government, the community, and other stakeholders can be vital to advancing development at the village level.

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