



Community Participation in Village Development

(Social Reality Study in the Village Development Process in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency)

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is as follows: To describe and analyze community participation in the context of community social reality in the process of planning, implementing, utilizing and evaluating/reporting village development in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency and to describe and analyze the factors that supporting and inhibiting community participation in the context of community social reality in the process of planning, implementing, utilizing and evaluating/reporting village development in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency. This research uses qualitative and descriptive research methods. Data analysis techniques include data condensation, data presentation and verification (drawing conclusions). Research findings show that active community participation is the key to the success of effective and sustainable village development, in accordance with the needs and aspirations of residents. In Wandanpuro Village, participation in the Village Deliberation forum and Village Development Planning Deliberation shows the importance of community involvement in decision making, benefit generation and evaluation. This participation increases accountability, transparency and quality of development. Supporting factors for community participation include government support, financing institutions, infrastructure, strong local leadership, community awareness, local resources, and social cohesion. Meanwhile, inhibiting factors include lack of socialization, transparency, information, involvement of community leaders, coordination, budget, training, incentives, and access to information and technology. Internal factors that hinder include low awareness, interest, sense of belonging, paternalistic culture, education, skills, and the community's economic preoccupation.

Keywords: Accountability, Community participation, Community social reality, Qualitative research.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable and inclusive development is a key goal for many countries around the world. To achieve this goal, active community participation in the development process is very important. Community participation covers various aspects, including participation in planning, implementing and evaluating development policies. Community participation in development not only provides opportunities for them to contribute directly to local and national development, but also strengthens their involvement in decision making that affects their lives. Involving the community in development can also increase the effectiveness and efficiency of development programs, as well as ensure that community needs and aspirations are appropriately accommodated. However, although the importance of community participation in development is widely recognized, many challenges remain to be overcome. Some of these challenges include a lack of community knowledge and understanding of the importance of participation, lack of accessibility, gender inequality, and a lack of space for communities to participate effectively.

Community participation in decision making is a key aspect of democratic and sustainable development. Effective and inclusive participation of the public in decision-making processes can strengthen democracy, increase government accountability, and ensure more targeted public policies. Public participation is not only about providing opportunities for individuals to voice their opinions, but also actively involving them in the process of planning, implementing and evaluating policies. This includes participation in the formation of public policies, development programs, and management of natural resources.

Community participation is often discussed in various areas, both in urban and rural areas because we can see the huge influence of this participation, community participation really determines planning or programs around them, the

success of a program without community participation will not run smoothly. Well, community participation will be really needed in planning or programs, so that the program runs properly. The planned programs are definitely closely related to community development. For this reason, the community is required to participate in development. In order for development to proceed as we hope, community participation is needed in carrying out these development activities. According to Isbandi Rukminto Adi (2003: 206), community participation in implementing development programs requires community awareness of their interests and concerns, the strategy applied is an awareness strategy. The role of society in development today is not only as an object, but also as a subject of that development. The principle of people-centered development emphasizes that the community must be the main actor in development.

In the opinion of Sundarso (2011), good governance or known as Good Governance is the central issue that is most prominent in the management of public administration today. The influence of globalization and the increasing level of public knowledge and education have led to demands made by the public for the government to implement good governance. These demands are based on reasons that the pattern of government administration in the past, where the government was very dominant in carrying out its duties and functions, was no longer in accordance with the changing social order. In its implementation, good governance is not carried out by the government, but also by the public and the private sector, all three of which must work together to jointly solve the problems that exist in society. These problems include public services, development and empowerment (public service, development, and empowering) (Jatmikowati, 2015)

Community participation in regional government is a controversial issue in the era of democratic government. In the context of decentralization, active community participation in local government is highly expected, where various critical arguments have been made regarding the concept, idea and feasibility. However, community participation at the local level has received little attention academically, even in developed countries, let alone in developing countries. The keys to successful community participation in the development context include regional leadership, the function of the central government and increasing awareness of the values of community participation both in the community and in regional government.

Through decentralized and participatory development, it does not guarantee the practical involvement of community members but is an opportunity to build a functioning local government system. Citizens are limited to financial and political involvement through budgeting and electing leaders. However, community participation is an important development goal in ensuring that development rooted in the community can be achieved (Nyama & Mukwada, 2022).

In a democratic government system, the concept of community participation is an important concept because it is directly related to the essence of democracy as a government system that focuses on the people as the holder of sovereignty. Community participation has many forms, ranging from direct community participation in government programs to indirect ones, such as donations of funds, energy, thoughts and opinions in making government policies. However, the variety and level of participation is often only determined massively, namely by the number of individuals involved. However, community participation will essentially be related to community access to information. Until now, community participation has not yet become a permanent and institutionalized activity, especially in decision making. So far, community participation is still limited to participation in implementing government programs or activities, even though community participation is not only needed during implementation but also from the planning stage and even decision making. Full participation involving regional development actors from the planning, implementation to monitoring and evaluation stages is the "push force" to realize an integrated regional development management system towards increasing community dignity and welfare. Participatory development planning is seen as a methodology that enables actors to understand the problems faced, analyze the roots of the problems, design selected actions and provide a framework for monitoring and evaluating program implementation.

Planning is no longer seen as top-down but is considered an inclusive process where society is seen as the main stakeholder. Community participation has major implications in democratizing service delivery beyond just government representation but placing users and communities as key role players in the process. Community participation offers the disadvantaged greater control over their own situation and ensures full participation in determining their own development needs. Community participation remains important for the success of planning service delivery, community participation is a prerequisite for successful administration of government and services in the regional government environment (Madzivhandila & Maloka, 2014)

The participatory approach as a development strategy and public decision-making process relies heavily on public awareness to involve themselves in the development process. However, first it is necessary to know why the public is so essential in the process of determining public decisions itself. This is actually very closely related to the position of the state and society in the continuity of public elements which ultimately is also related to the continuity of the state and the social order that exists within it. Society as the largest element in a public system or life system in a country often collides when dealing with the government which is considered to be the embodiment of the country itself. The state, in this case the government, with its legitimacy and bureaucratic system, often becomes the dominant translator in the development process. This means that all forms of development in the social order in that country are completely dependent on state or government policy. As a result, it often happens that a development process that is implemented is not on target or is unable to answer problems that are developing in society. In a public system, the interests that develop will be very diverse. This diversity of interests will ultimately give rise to diverse value systems. Therefore, just one point of view or one value system used to translate public interests will not be enough to answer developing public problems. On this basis, the government's perspective alone is considered insufficient to translate the development process of a country in which society is also involved. Public participation in the process of determining public policy is considered to be an effective way to accommodate and accommodate these diverse interests. In other words, public participation efforts realized through participatory planning can bring substantive benefits where public decisions taken will be more effective as well as providing a strong sense of satisfaction and public support for a development process. Thus, community involvement in the process of determining public policies that provide strategic value for the community itself is an important requirement in the development efforts being implemented.

Community participation has a very important position in village development planning, because basically the community is the one who knows best the problems and needs in their village. Therefore, participatory development planning is a statutory mandate that must be implemented by development actors as mandated by Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System. This legal product regulation also breaks the deadlock of the top-down development paradigm into bottom-up development. The main approach to developing this bottom-up model is a participatory model, namely a model involving the community in a series of development planning processes (Sigalingging, 2014). The traditional approach to executive-led development is considered highly ineffective. Likewise, the top-down approach is considered outdated and is slowly being replaced by collaborative decision making. Communities are asking for more voice and to be involved in the design and delivery of services that impact their lives (Bates, 2019).

One indicator to assess the role of village communities in village development is to look at community participation in village development planning. In village development planning, the main guideline is the Village Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMDes) or often abbreviated as RPJMDes, which is a village planning document for a period of 6 (six) years. According to Cohen and Uphoff (1977), distinguish participation into four types, namely: 1) Participation in Decision Making, Participation in decision making, this is mainly related to determining alternatives with the community regarding ideas or ideas that concern the common interest. Forms of participation in decision making include contributing ideas or thoughts, attending meetings, discussions and responding or rejecting the programs offered. 2) Participation in Implementation, Participation in implementation includes mobilizing financial resources, administrative activities, coordination and program elaboration. Participation in implementation is a continuation of plans that have been previously initiated, both related to planning, implementation and objectives. 3) Participation in Benefits, Participation in taking these benefits cannot be separated from the implementation results that have been achieved both in relation to quality and quantity. In terms of quality, it can be seen from the output, while in terms of quantity it can be seen from the percentage of program success. 4) Participation in Evaluation, Participation in this evaluation is related to the implementation of previously planned programs. This form of participation aims to determine the achievements of previously planned programs. The evaluation stage is considered important because community participation at this stage is considered as feedback that can provide input for improving the implementation of subsequent programs/activities. Still, according to Cohen and Uphoff (1977), community participation in receiving development results depends on the maximum distribution of development results enjoyed or felt by the community, both physical development and non-physical development.

Currently, the condition in Wandanpuro Village is that the form of community participation that has been carried out in the planning stage is by holding a formal Village Deliberation, which is a form of deliberation held by the

Village Consultative Body to agree on strategic matters which are participated in by the entire village community, namely the Deliberative Body. Village, Village Government, Village Institutions and elements of village society. It is hoped that the community's quantitative and qualitative presence in village deliberations can provide feedback in village development planning. In implementing village development, community participation is still limited to involving representatives of community leaders and village institutions as development implementation committees. Meanwhile, in reporting and evaluation, involvement is only carried out through the mechanism of representation from the BPD. Community participation is one of the determinants of the success of development implementation. On the other hand, village development is directed at obligations between the government and the community. In fact, in the principles of village development policy it is formulated that the village or sub-district development mechanism is a harmonious and harmonious combination of two main groups of activities, namely various government activities as the first group of activities and various community participation activities as the second main group. In article 78 of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, it is explained that village development aims to improve the welfare of village communities and the quality of human life as well as overcoming poverty through fulfilling basic needs, developing village facilities and infrastructure, developing local economic potential and utilizing resources. nature and the environment in a sustainable manner. It is explained in the third part that village development must prioritize togetherness, kinship and mutual cooperation in order to realize peace and social justice.

Every research certainly has its own goals, as well as the research that researchers carry out also has its own goals. The objectives of this research are as follows: To describe and analyze community participation in the context of community social reality in the process of planning, implementing, utilizing and evaluating/reporting village development in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency and to describe and analyze the factors which supports and inhibits community participation in the context of community social reality in the process of planning, implementing, utilizing and evaluating/reporting village development in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Participation Theory

Community participation is one of the rights and obligations of a citizen to contribute to the achievement of group or community goals. So they are given the opportunity to participate in development by contributing their initiative and creativity. The word participation etymologically comes from the word "participate" or participation, which means taking part, taking part, taking part, (KBBI, 1996). Furthermore, Davis (Sastropetro, 1988:13) defines, "Participation can be defined as mental and emotional involvement of a person in a group situation which requires him to contribute to group goals and share responsibility in them". That is, participation is a person's mental/thought and emotional or feeling involvement in a group situation which encourages him to contribute to the group in an effort to achieve goals, as well as taking responsibility for the efforts concerned.

In line with this opinion is Verhangen (in Mardikanto: 2013), participation is a form of involvement of a person (individual or community member) in a particular activity. The participation or involvement referred to here is not passive, but actively demonstrated by the person concerned. Therefore, participation is more accurately defined as a person's participation in a group to take part in a certain activity program.

Meanwhile, according to Cohen and Uphoff (1977), in their book entitled "Participation's Place in Rural Development: Seeking Clarity Through Specificity", they differentiate participation into four types, namely:

- a. Participation in Decision Making
- b. Participation in Implementation
- c. Participation in Benefits
- d. Participation in Evaluation

2.2. Social Reality Theory

Social reality is the reality or facts that occur in people's lives. This is related to stability in normal conditions or abnormal conditions that occur in relationship patterns in society. Social reality in general is reality or facts that occur in society. In sociology, the meaning of social reality is things that are considered real in social life which are the result of social construction, which is the basis of reality in the social life of people who have mutual contact or social

communication. Social reality is considered as something that is socially constructed, namely things that emerge from the human mind and develop into reality through habits, agreements and interactions among family, society, state and so on.

According to Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann, in their famous book "The Social Construction of Reality" (1966) argue that social reality is the result of a social construction process carried out by individuals and groups. According to him, social reality is not something inherent, but is formed through social interaction and the internalization of social norms and values. A constructivist view that substantively believes that reality is the result of collective individual construction in a particular social community setting (Dharma, 2018). Meanwhile, according to Harold Garfinkel, who is one of the founders of Ethnomethodology Theory, an approach in sociology that emphasizes the importance of micro analysis in understanding social reality. According to Garfinkel, social reality is understood through everyday understanding and practices that occur in social interactions. He emphasized that social reality is constructed through individual actions in concrete situations.

2.3. Development Theory

Theory Development is a framework of thought used to understand and analyze the economic, social and political development processes of a country or society. This theory aims to explain how countries or societies can achieve economic growth, improve social welfare, and achieve sustainable development. According to Amartya Sen, an economist and philosopher known for his contributions to human development theory. According to him, development should be measured not only based on economic growth, but also by paying attention to aspects of social welfare, health, education and individual freedom. Meanwhile, according to Walt Rostow, he proposed a theory of economic development in his famous book, "The Stages of Economic Growth: A Non-Communist Manifesto" (1960). Rostow's theory describes five stages of economic development involving the transformation from traditional society to modern industrial society.

2.4. Public Policy Theory

Public policy theory involves various concepts and approaches that help in analyzing and formulating public policies. Public policy theory also involves understanding the role of actors in policy making, including governments, civil society organizations, the private sector, and special interest groups. Public policy theoretical approaches can vary, including rational, institutional, social, or more critical approaches. According to Dunn (2003), policy models are very useful and should even exist. The policy model is a simplification of the problem system (messes) by helping to reduce complexity and making it manageable by policy analysts. Policy models can help differentiate the essentials and non-essentials of a problem situation. Emphasizes relationships among important factors or variables and helps explain and predict the consequences of policy choices.

2.5. The Concept of Participation in the Policy Process

In many policy areas, calls for increased public participation have occurred in the last twenty years. Recently, participatory discourse has entered heavily expert-oriented debates on science and technology policymaking. Particularly in the field of technology assessment, various types of participatory procedures have been developed that aim to involve stakeholders, directly affected groups and/or the general public at local and national levels. Participatory procedures are believed to (1) increase the motivation of those involved, (2) increase the knowledge base and values of policy making, (3) initiate a social learning process, (4) open opportunities for conflict resolution and the achievement of the common good, and (5) increases the level of acceptance and legitimacy of political decisions. A more direct relationship between citizens and policymakers would promote democracy and accountability. This claim is based on reductionism about what 'true' democracy is, namely deliberative democracy, whereas empirical research on the impact of participatory procedures shows a more different picture. Participatory procedures are still in the experimental phase; their linkages to the institutions of representative democracy vary from case to case and are, in general, weak. Participatory procedures do not by themselves increase democratic legitimacy and accountability of policy making. To do so, their linkages with the political system must be reconsidered and improved empirically and conceptually (Abels, 2017).

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses qualitative and descriptive research methods. Qualitative research is research that attempts to obtain information from various research information providers. Research approach refers to the approach or strategy used by researchers in designing, carrying out, and analyzing research. Research approaches help researchers choose appropriate methods for collecting data, analyzing data, and interpreting research results. The research approach includes the conceptual framework, theories, assumptions and epistemological views used in the research. It assists researchers in understanding and describing the way they see the world, understanding the phenomena under study, and formulating relevant research questions. The choice of research approach can be influenced by various factors, such as the research objectives, research questions, type of data to be collected, available resources, and researcher preferences. A research approach can be the basis for a research methodology, which includes data collection techniques, data analysis, and interpretation of research results.

In this research, the research focus can be formulated as follows:

- 1) Community participation in village development, with the following indicators:
 - a. Participation in Decision Making
 - b. Participation in Implementation
 - c. Participation in Benefits
 - d. Participation in Evaluation
- 2) Factors that support and hinder community participation in village development:
 - a. Indicators that support external and internal factors.
 - b. Indicators that inhibit external and internal factors.

In this research, the informants were:

1. Village head : 1 person
2. village secretary : 1 person
3. Chairman of BPD : 1 person
4. Head of RW/RT : 5 people
5. Community Citizens : 5 people

Analysis data is a process of systematic testing of data and simplifying it into a form that is easier to read and interpret. According to Sugiyono (2019), data can be obtained from various sources using various data collection techniques (triangulation), and carried out continuously until the data is saturated. Continuous observations result in high data variations. The data analysis technique used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method, namely by searching, collecting and compiling systematically. In qualitative research, it is possible to carry out data analysis while the researcher is in the field or after returning from the field to carry out the analysis. In this research, data analysis will be carried out simultaneously with the data collection process. Data analysis techniques were developed using the theory of Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman and Johny Saldana (2014:31-33), namely: Data condensation, Data Presentation and Verification (Drawing Conclusions).

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Community Participation in Village Development

Community participation plays an important role in the development of rural areas. When community members are actively involved in the development process, this can produce more effective and sustainable results. This involvement not only creates a sense of ownership and responsibility but also ensures that development initiatives are tailored to the specific needs and aspirations of the community.

1) Participation in Decision Making

Community participation in decision making is an important indicator in measuring the success of village development. This is in line with the theory of participation put forward by Arnstein (1969) in the concept of "Ladder of Participation". This theory emphasizes that community participation in decision making is the highest level of participation, where the community has the power and control in determining the direction of development.

In the context of village development in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, community participation in decision making can be seen from the existence of forums such as the Dusun Deliberation (Pra Musdes), Village Deliberation (Musdes) and Village Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbangdes), or

Deliberation Special Village (Musbangun). In these forums, the community is given the opportunity to express aspirations, identify problems, and provide input and suggestions regarding village development programs.

Community involvement in decision making is in line with the principles of participation put forward by Cohen and Uphoff (1977). They stated that community participation must involve decision-making processes, program implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and utilization of development results. In Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, the community is not only involved in decision making, but also in implementing village development, such as building village infrastructure through donations of labor or materials.

Apart from that, the community also participates in the monitoring and evaluation process of village development implementation. This is done through the formation of a monitoring team consisting of community elements, so that they can monitor and provide input regarding the progress of development. Evaluation is also carried out openly by involving community participation to assess the achievements and impacts of development programs that have been implemented.

With community participation in decision making, village development becomes more sustainable and in line with the needs of local communities. This is in line with the opinion of Conyers (1994) which states that community participation in decision making can increase the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of development programs.

Therefore, community participation in decision making is the main key in achieving sustainable village development and in accordance with community needs. By actively involving the community in the decision-making process, village development can be more targeted and provide optimal benefits for all levels of society in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency.

Community participation in decision making in the context of village development is a reflection of the social reality that occurs in society. This is in line with the theory of social reality put forward by Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann in their book "The Social Construction of Reality" (1966). This theory states that social reality is the result of social construction created by humans through social interactions and actions.

In the context of village development in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, community participation in decision making can be seen as the result of social construction formed through interactions between community members and the village government. Forums such as the Village Deliberation (Musdus) and Village Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbangdes) are a forum for the community to interact, convey aspirations and negotiate in determining the direction of village development.

Through this process of interaction and negotiation, social realities related to village development are formed. Society is not only a passive object in development, but also a subject that plays an active role in determining important decisions. This is in line with the concept of externalization in social reality theory, where individuals in society express themselves into the world through activities carried out together.

Furthermore, community participation in decision making also reflects the objectivation process in social reality theory. Decisions taken through these forums become institutions or rules that regulate village development. These institutions are then internalized by society through a process of socialization and acceptance of decisions that have been made together.

This internalization process recreates the subjective reality of individual community members regarding village development. They become more involved and have a sense of ownership of the development programs implemented because they have participated in decision making.

Thus, community participation in decision making in village development in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, is a reflection of the social reality that is formed through interaction, negotiation and social construction between the community and the village government. This social reality then influences and shapes community behavior and actions in supporting and participating in village development.

Community participation in decision making is an important aspect of village development. Community involvement in the decision-making process reflects their level of concern and sense of ownership for the development carried out in their village. This is in line with several development theories put forward by experts.

According to Lewwellen (1995), successful development must actively involve the community in every stage of the decision-making process. Communities are not only objects of development, but also subjects who play an important role in determining the direction and priorities of development in their region. Community participation in decision making ensures that development is carried out in accordance with the needs and aspirations of local communities.

Meanwhile, Larrin (1994) emphasized the importance of community empowerment in the development process. Participation in decision making is a form of empowerment that gives people the opportunity to take an active role in determining their own future. Thus, the community is not only a passive recipient of development programs, but they have the right and obligation to be involved in every stage of decision making.

Kiely (1995) also emphasized that sustainable development can only be achieved by involving broad community participation. Community participation in decision making ensures that the development carried out does not only prioritize economic aspects, but also considers social, cultural and environmental aspects. In this way, development can proceed in harmony with the values and characteristics of the local community.

In the context of village development, community participation in decision making is very important to ensure that development is carried out in accordance with the needs and priorities of village communities. Through this participation, village communities can provide input, submit aspirations, and be actively involved in determining the direction of development in their village. This will ensure that village development runs in accordance with the principles of sustainable and community-based development.

Community participation in decision making related to village development can be linked to the public policy theory put forward by William N. Dunn in his book "Introduction to Public Policy Analysis" (2003). Dunn emphasized the importance of community participation in the process of formulating public policies to ensure that policies are in line with community needs and aspirations.

According to Dunn, public participation in decision making is one of the main principles in a good public policy process. Community participation allows the government to obtain input and feedback from communities affected by the policy. This is important to ensure that the policies taken are in line with community needs and priorities, and can be accepted and supported by the community.

In the context of village development, community participation in decision making is very important because village communities are the parties who feel the most direct impact of the development policies and programs implemented. By involving the community in the decision-making process, the village government can obtain input and perspectives from the community that are closer to the realities and conditions on the ground.

Community participation in decision making can also increase the community's sense of ownership and responsibility for the development carried out in their village. When the community is involved in the decision-making process, they will feel more appreciated and part of the development process, so they will be more motivated to participate and support the implementation of development programs.

Dunn also emphasized that community participation must be carried out continuously, not only at the initial stage of policy formulation. Community participation must also take place at the policy implementation and evaluation stages, so that the community can continue to provide input and monitor the implementation of development programs in their villages.

By referring to Dunn's public policy theory, community participation in decision making related to village development is very important to ensure that development policies and programs are implemented in accordance with community needs and aspirations, and can be accepted and supported by the village community itself.

Based on this description, findings and propositions are obtained, including:

Finding 1 : Community participation in decision making to prevent conflicts of interest that could hamper development.

Finding 2 : Community participation in decision making related to village development reflects the level of success of village development.

Based on findings 1 and 2, minor proposition 1 can be formulated as follows:

Minor proposition 1: Community participation in decision making is an indicator of development success and a prerequisite for sustainable and community-based development.

2) Participation in Implementation

Community participation in implementing development in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency can be studied using Participation Theory proposed by Cohen and Uphoff in 1977. This theory divides participation into four types, namely participation in decision making, participation in implementation, participation in utilization of results, and participation in evaluation.

Community participation in implementing development in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency can be studied using the Social Reality Theory put forward by Erving Goffman in 1959. This theory emphasizes social interaction and how individuals present themselves in everyday life.

In the context of development implementation in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, community participation can be seen as a form of performance that involves interaction between actors involved in the development process, including the village government, community institutions, and the community itself.

First, the village government as the main actor in implementing development tries to present itself as a leader who cares about the aspirations and needs of the community. This can be seen from the village government's efforts to involve the community through village meetings, inviting the community to participate in development activities, and providing space for the community to monitor the progress of development.

Second, community institutions such as the Village Consultative Body (BPD) or Village Community Empowerment Institution (LPMD) try to present themselves as community representatives who voice community aspirations and interests in the development process. They are involved in decision making, overseeing development implementation, as well as providing input and evaluation of the programs being implemented.

Third, the community itself also presents itself as an actor participating in development. They are involved in development activities such as mutual cooperation, donating materials, or providing labor. Through this participation, the community is trying to show that they are an important part of the development process in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency.

The interaction between these three actors forms a social reality in the implementation of development in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency. This social reality is not only limited to development activities that are physically visible, but also involves self-presentation, negotiation, and adjustment of the role of each actor in the development process.

By understanding community participation in implementing development in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency through the perspective of Erving Goffman's Social Reality Theory, we can gain a deeper understanding of social interactions, self-presentation, and the dynamics that occur in the development process at the village level.

By actively involving the community in every stage of development policy, from formulation, implementation, to evaluation, the resulting development policy will be more responsive, effective and sustainable. Community participation ensures that the development carried out is not only in the interests of the government, but also in the interests of the community as the beneficiaries of the development.

Nevertheless, community participation in implementing development in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency needs to continue to be improved and strengthened so that the principles of Public Policy Theory can be implemented optimally. Village governments also need to ensure that community participation is carried out fairly and inclusively, so that no community groups are marginalized or discriminated against in the development policy process.

Based on this description, findings and propositions are obtained, including:

Finding 3 : Community participation in development planning is carried out through village meetings, where the community can convey their aspirations.

Finding 4 : Community participation in development implementation includes involvement in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development programs.

Finding 5 : The community participates directly in the implementation of development through mutual cooperation activities, providing materials and labor.

Based on findings 3, 4 and 5, minor proposition 2 can be formulated as follows:

Minor proposition 2: Community participation in development implementation can be a means of bridging conflicts of interest between the village government and the community, as well as facilitating negotiations and adjustments to the roles of each actor in the development process.

3) Participation in Benefits

Participation in Benefits is an important principle in sustainable development and natural resource management at the village level. This principle emphasizes the importance of local community involvement in taking advantage of the

natural resources in their area. In the context of Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, this principle can be linked to several relevant participation theories.

One theory that can be used is the Development Participation Theory put forward by Sherry R. Arnstein in 1969. This theory describes participation as a ladder consisting of eight levels, starting from no participation at all until community members have complete control over the decision-making process. In relation to Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, the level of community participation in taking advantage of natural resources can be analyzed based on these levels.

Another relevant theory is the Meaningful Participation Theory proposed by Shugurensky in 2004. This theory emphasizes the importance of meaningful participation, where people are not only physically involved, but also have a real influence in the decision-making process. In the context of Wandanpuro Village, meaningful participation can be seen from the extent to which village communities have an active role in determining how natural resources are managed and what benefits they can obtain.

Apart from that, the Community Participation Theory developed by Rifkin and Pridmore in 1986 is also relevant in analyzing community participation in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency. This theory emphasizes the importance of community involvement in the planning, implementation and evaluation process of development programs. In the context of participation in benefit extraction, this theory shows the importance of involving village communities from the start in the decision-making process regarding natural resource management and fair distribution of benefits.

By analyzing the participation of the people of Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency in taking advantage of natural resources through various theories of participation, we can gain a deeper understanding of the level of community involvement, the quality of participation, and opportunities to increase their participation in decision-making and distribution processes. fairer benefits.

In analyzing participation in benefit taking in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, we can use the perspective of Social Reality Theory put forward by Erving Goffman in 1959. This theory offers a unique perspective in understanding social interaction and human behavior in the context of everyday life. -day.

According to Goffman, social life can be likened to a stage play, where individuals act as actors who play certain roles according to the existing situation and social expectations. In the context of Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, community participation in benefiting from natural resources can be seen as a social performance involving various actors with their respective interests and roles.

Goffman emphasized the importance of understanding how individuals present themselves in social interactions. In this case, we can observe how village communities, village governments, interest groups, and other parties present themselves in the process of benefiting from natural resources. Do they act in accordance with social norms and expectations, or do they violate these norms to fulfill personal or certain group interests?

Goffman also discusses the concept of the front area (front stage) and the back area (back stage). The front area is a place where individuals or groups present themselves according to social roles and expectations, while the back area is a place where they can behave more naturally and reveal other sides of themselves. In the context of participation in benefit taking in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, we can observe whether there is a difference between what is conveyed or shown publicly (front area) and what happens behind the scenes (back area).

Apart from that, Goffman also discusses the concept of the impression to be conveyed (impression management), where individuals or groups try to control the impression they convey to other people through certain appearances, behavior and actions. In the case of participation in benefit taking in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, we can observe how various parties try to control the impression they convey to the wider community, whether it is to legitimize their actions or to hide certain interests.

By using the perspective of Erving Goffman's Social Reality Theory, a deeper understanding can be gained about how community participation in benefiting from natural resources in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency is negotiated, presented and managed in daily social interactions. This theory provides a unique perspective in understanding the roles, expectations, and self-presentation involved in the participation process.

According to Dunn, public policy is a series of actions taken or not taken by the government to overcome public problems. In the context of Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, policies related to natural resource management and distribution of benefits are important factors that influence community participation in taking advantage of these resources.

Dunn proposed several criteria for evaluating public policy, one of which is the effectiveness criterion. In this case, we can analyze the extent to which the existing policies in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency regarding the management of natural resources and the distribution of benefits are effective in achieving the expected goals, namely meaningful community participation in benefiting from natural resources.

In addition, Dunn also emphasized the importance of adequacy criteria. In the context of Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, we can analyze whether existing policies are sufficient to ensure fair and equitable community participation in benefiting from natural resources, or whether there are still gaps that can cause inequality and exclusion of certain groups.

Another relevant criterion is the alignment criterion. In this case, we can analyze whether the existing policies in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency are able to guarantee an even distribution of benefits among all members of society, or whether there is still inequality in access to these benefits.

Finally, Dunn also emphasized the importance of the responsiveness criterion. In the context of Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, we can analyze the extent to which existing policies are responsive to the needs and aspirations of the community in taking advantage of natural resources. Does the policy consider community input and participation in the process of making it, or is it only top-down without meaningful involvement of the community?

By using Dunn's Public Policy Theory perspective, we can carry out an in-depth analysis of policies related to the participation of the people of Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency in taking advantage of natural resources. This analysis can provide recommendations for improving existing policies or creating new policies that are more effective, adequate, equitable and responsive to the needs of village communities.

Based on this description, findings and propositions are obtained, including:

Finding 6 : The level of community participation in benefiting from natural resources is still limited and not yet fully meaningful.

Finding 7 : Policies related to natural resource management and distribution of benefits are not yet fully effective, equitable and responsive to the needs of village communities.

Based on findings 6 and 7, minor proposition 3 can be formulated as follows:

Minor proposition 3: The higher the level of community participation in taking benefits from natural resources, the greater the opportunity to achieve sustainable and equitable development.

4) Participation in Evaluation

Community participation in the evaluation or reporting process in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency is an important aspect in the implementation of village government. This participation is in line with the participation theory put forward by several experts, such as Sherry Arnstein and Hunjan & Pettit. According to Sherry Arnstein's ladder theory of participation, there are eight levels of participation, ranging from no participation at all to full participation or community control. At the highest level, the community has the power to make decisions and is fully responsible for implementing programs or activities. In the context of evaluation in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, community participation can be realized through their involvement in providing input, suggestions, criticism and assessment of development programs that have been implemented by the village government.

Furthermore, Hunjan & Pettit put forward four dimensions of participation, namely participation in decision making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and utilization of results. In the context of evaluation in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, the dimension of participation in monitoring and evaluation becomes very relevant. Village communities can be involved in monitoring the progress of development programs, providing assessments of village government performance, and providing input for future improvements.

With community participation in the evaluation, it is hoped that accountability and transparency will be realized in the implementation of village government. Communities can ensure that the development programs implemented are truly in line with their needs and priorities, and provide optimal benefits for the welfare of village communities.

However, it should be noted that community participation in evaluation is not just a formality. The village government must be truly open to input and criticism from the community, and consider it seriously in making subsequent decisions. On the other hand, the community must also be proactive in providing input and be actively

involved in the evaluation process, so as to create good synergy and collaboration between the village government and the community.

Community participation in evaluation or reporting in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency can be linked to the theory of social reality put forward by Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann. This theory explains that social reality is a social construction created by individuals in society through their social interactions and actions.

In the context of community participation in evaluation in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, this social reality is formed through a process of interaction between the village government and the community. The village government has the responsibility to implement development programs that suit the needs and aspirations of the community. On the other hand, the community has the right to be involved in the evaluation process of these programs, providing input, criticism and assessments.

Through interactions and social actions that occur in the evaluation process, the social reality of community participation in village development is formed. This reality was then internalized by both parties, both the village government and the community. The village government realizes the importance of involving the community in evaluations to ensure development programs are running in accordance with community needs and expectations. Meanwhile, the community realizes that their participation in the evaluation is a right and responsibility to maintain accountability and transparency in village government administration.

This social reality is then externalized through concrete actions, such as the village government holding evaluation forums involving the community, and the community actively providing input and criticism in these forums. This process continues on an ongoing basis, so that the social reality of community participation in evaluations becomes stronger and becomes part of the culture and social norms in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency.

However, we need to realize that this social reality is not static, but dynamic and always changing along with changing conditions and social interactions that occur in society. Therefore, the village government and community must continue to maintain and strengthen the social reality of community participation in evaluations through good communication, openness and mutual trust that is built between both parties.

Community participation in evaluation or reporting in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency can be linked to development theory, especially development approaches based on community participation. This theory emphasizes the importance of actively involving the community in every stage of the development process, including the evaluation and reporting stages.

In the context of village development, community participation in evaluation and reporting is very important to ensure that development programs implemented are truly in line with the needs and priorities of local communities. Village communities, who are the main subjects of development, have better knowledge and understanding of the conditions and problems they face. Therefore, their involvement in evaluating and reporting the results of development programs is very valuable.

Through participation in evaluation, the community can provide input, criticism and assessment of the success or shortcomings of development programs that have been implemented. They can identify areas that need improvement, as well as provide recommendations for future program improvements. In this way, the development process becomes more responsive and in line with community needs.

Apart from that, community participation in evaluation can also increase the sense of ownership of the development programs being implemented. When people are actively involved in the evaluation process, they will feel more responsible and have a stronger emotional attachment to the program. This can encourage the sustainability and success of development programs in the future.

However, it should be noted that community participation in evaluation is not just a formality. The village government must be truly open to input and criticism from the community, and consider it seriously in making subsequent decisions. On the other hand, the community must also be proactive in providing input and be actively involved in the evaluation process, so as to create good synergy and collaboration between the village government and the community in sustainable village development efforts.

Through participation in evaluations, these community groups can compete for resources and influence decision making regarding development programs that suit their interests. This participation becomes a means to channel conflict and reach a compromise or mutual agreement.

Furthermore, Ralf Dahrendorf views conflict as a result of differences in the distribution of power in society. In the context of community participation in evaluations in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, conflict can occur between the village government which has power in decision making and the community who feel they have less power in the village development process.

Through participation in evaluations, communities can channel their dissatisfaction with the unequal distribution of power and demand a greater role in decision making regarding village development programs. This participation is a means to restructure the distribution of power and achieve a fairer balance.

Community participation in evaluation or reporting in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency can be linked to the public policy theory put forward by Dunn (2003). In this theory, Dunn emphasizes the importance of community involvement in the public policy process, including in the evaluation stage.

According to Dunn, policy evaluation is an important stage in the public policy process. At this stage, an assessment is carried out on the performance, effectiveness and impact of a policy or program that has been implemented. This evaluation aims to provide input for improving or perfecting policies in the future.

In the context of community participation in Wandanpuro Village, Bululawang District, Malang Regency, the evaluation stage of village development programs requires active community involvement. Village communities are the parties who feel the most direct impact of these programs, so they have valuable perspectives and experience in assessing the success or shortcomings of these programs.

By involving the community in evaluations, village governments can obtain more accurate and objective input and information regarding the effectiveness of development programs that have been implemented. The community can provide an assessment of the extent to which these programs have achieved their expected goals, whether there have been any unexpected positive or negative impacts, and how these programs can be improved in the future.

Apart from that, community participation in evaluations can also increase transparency and accountability in the public policy process at the village level. The community can monitor and supervise the performance of the village government in carrying out development programs, as well as provide constructive input or criticism.

However, it should be noted that community participation in evaluation must be managed well in order to provide optimal benefits. The village government must provide adequate channels and mechanisms for the community to be involved in the evaluation process, and follow up on input and recommendations provided by the community seriously.

By integrating community participation in the evaluation of village development programs, it is hoped that the resulting public policies will be more responsive, effective and in line with community needs and aspirations. This will ultimately contribute to more sustainable and quality village development.

Based on this description, findings and propositions are obtained, including:

Finding 8 : Community participation in evaluation or reporting is an important aspect in the implementation of village government and the development process at the village level.

Finding 9 : Community involvement in evaluating village development programs can increase accountability, transparency and responsiveness of public policies to community needs.

Based on findings 8 and 9, minor proposition 4 can be formulated as follows:

Minor proposition 4: Openness, good communication, and built trust between the village government and the community are important factors to support community participation in effective evaluation.

4.2. Factors that Support and Inhibit Community Participation in Village Development

1) Indicators that support External Factors and Internal Factors

Community participation is an important element in sustainable village development. Several factors that support community participation in village development can be divided into two categories, namely external factors and internal factors.

a. Indicators that support External Factors

External factors refer to conditions or situations outside the village community that can influence their participation in village development. Some indicators that support external factors are as follows:

(1) Government policy

Government policies that support community participation in village development, such as regulations or programs that involve communities in planning, implementing and monitoring village development, can

encourage community participation. Government policies that support community participation in village development are a very important external factor. The government can issue laws and regulations that regulate and require community involvement in the process of planning, implementing and monitoring village development, such as laws or government regulations that regulate the preparation of Village Medium Term Development Plans (RPJMDesa), Village Government Work Plans (RKPDesa) and the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDesa) must involve community participation through village deliberations.

Apart from that, the government can also launch special village community empowerment programs that involve community participation, such as the National Community Empowerment Program (PNPM) or other programs that involve the community in planning, implementing and monitoring development projects in villages. The government can provide funding or special fiscal incentives to support community participation, for example village funds or fiscal incentives in the form of tax reductions or subsidies.

Furthermore, the government can provide training and assistance to village communities to increase their capacity to participate, as well as establishing a monitoring and evaluation mechanism that involves village communities in monitoring the implementation of village development. With supportive government policies, the community will feel involved, appreciated and have a sense of ownership of the village development process, so that strong community participation will ensure village development that meets their needs and the sustainability of its results.

(2) Financing Institution Support

The availability of financial support from financial institutions or donor agencies can help village communities in implementing development projects that require funds. Financing support from financial institutions or donor agencies is an important external factor in supporting community participation in village development. The following is a more detailed explanation regarding financial institution support: Availability of funds is one of the main obstacles in implementing development projects in villages. Village communities often have limited financial resources to finance needed development projects. Therefore, financial support from financial institutions or donor agencies can help village communities in implementing development projects that require funds.

Financial institutions such as banks, microfinance institutions, or cooperatives can provide loans or credit with affordable terms and interest for village communities. Apart from that, donor institutions such as international organizations, foundations, or philanthropic institutions can also provide grants or financial assistance to support development projects in villages.

Financial support from these institutions can be used to finance various types of development projects in villages, such as infrastructure development (roads, bridges, waterways), public facilities (health centers, schools, markets), or productive businesses (agriculture, livestock, home industries). With financial support, village communities can more easily implement development projects that suit their needs and priorities.

However, financial support from these institutions must be managed well and used in an appropriate manner. Village communities need to have capacity in financial management, project planning and accountability to ensure that the funds they receive are used effectively and sustainably.

Thus, support from financial institutions can be a driving factor for community participation in village development by providing access to the financial resources needed to implement development projects that benefit village communities.

(3) Adequate infrastructure

The availability of adequate infrastructure, such as road access, communication networks and other infrastructure, can facilitate community participation in village development. Adequate infrastructure is a very important external factor in supporting community participation in village development. The availability of infrastructure such as road access, communication networks and other infrastructure can facilitate and make it easier for communities to get involved in the village development process.

Good road access and connections with other areas will facilitate the mobility of village communities in accessing resources, marketing products, or participating in development activities. An adequate communication network, such as the internet or telephone network, allows village communities to obtain information, coordinate and exchange knowledge with other parties involved in village development.

Apart from that, the availability of other infrastructure such as educational facilities, health facilities, electricity networks and clean water management systems is also very important in supporting the lives of village communities and their participation in development. Adequate infrastructure can improve the quality of life of village communities and provide a conducive environment for participating in development.

With adequate infrastructure, village communities can more easily be involved in various stages of development, such as planning, implementation and supervision. For example, with good road access, people can more easily attend meetings discussing village development planning. A good communication network also allows the community to convey their aspirations and input to related parties in village development.

However, it should be remembered that the availability of adequate infrastructure alone is not enough. Village communities must also have the ability and willingness to utilize this infrastructure to support their participation in village development. Therefore, infrastructure development must be accompanied by efforts to increase the capacity of village communities so that they can utilize the infrastructure optimally.

b. Indicators that support Internal Factors

Internal factors refer to conditions or situations within the village community itself that can influence their participation in village development. Some indicators that support internal factors are as follows:

1) Strong local leadership

The existence of local leaders who are strong, visionary, and able to mobilize and motivate village communities can be the main driver of community participation in village development. Strong local leadership is the main driving factor for community participation in village development. A local leader who is visionary, able to mobilize and motivate village communities plays an important role. First, leaders must have a clear vision of the direction of village development, which can unify and motivate the community to participate in making it happen. Second, leaders must be able to communicate plans and programs well and mobilize the community to get involved in various development activities.

Furthermore, a strong leader must also be able to provide encouragement, appreciation and appreciation to the participating community, thereby increasing the sense of ownership and shared responsibility. The credibility and trust that a leader has in the eyes of the public are also important aspects. Leaders who are trusted and respected will find it easier to invite and encourage community participation. Lastly, in the village development process, it is not uncommon for conflicts of interest or differences of opinion to occur. A strong leader must be able to manage and resolve these conflicts wisely, so that they do not hinder community participation.

2) Community awareness and understanding

The level of awareness and understanding of village communities about the importance of participation in village development and the benefits that can be obtained will influence their willingness to participate. The level of awareness and understanding of village communities regarding the importance of participation in village development and the benefits that can be obtained are important factors that influence their willingness to get involved.

Community awareness of the importance of participation in village development needs to continue to be increased. The community must understand that village development is not only the responsibility of the government, but also requires active involvement from all elements of society. This awareness will encourage people to feel ownership and responsibility for the success of development in their village.

Apart from that, community understanding of the benefits that can be obtained from participation in village development is also very important. These benefits can take the form of improving the quality of life, fulfilling basic needs, economic opportunities, and so on. If people understand these benefits, they will be more motivated to be actively involved in the development process.

Therefore, efforts to increase public awareness and understanding are very important. This can be done through outreach, counseling and education to the community about the importance of participation and the benefits that can be obtained. The involvement of community leaders, religious leaders and educational institutions can also help increase public awareness and understanding in a sustainable manner.

With good awareness and understanding from village communities, their participation in village development will be easier to realize. The community will be more enthusiastic and committed to being involved, so that village development can run more effectively and in accordance with the community's needs

and aspirations.

3) Availability of local resources

The availability of local resources, such as labor, raw materials and community skills, plays an important role in supporting the implementation of village development projects. Local labor is one of the main resources in implementing village development projects. The availability of labor from the local community can minimize production costs and increase the community's sense of ownership of the project being implemented. Apart from that, involving local workers can also create jobs and increase the income of village communities.

Local raw materials are also an important factor in supporting village development. The availability of raw materials originating from natural potential or local community production can be valuable capital in implementing development projects. This can save transportation costs, increase efficiency, and support project sustainability.

Village community skills are a local resource that is no less important. These skills can include agricultural skills, handicrafts, processing natural products, and so on. By utilizing the skills possessed by the community, village development projects will be more in line with local needs and potential, and can increase direct community involvement.

Therefore, identifying and optimally utilizing local resources is the key to success in implementing village development projects. This not only supports project sustainability, but also encourages community participation and increases their sense of ownership of development in their own area.

By utilizing available local resources, village development can be more sustainable, efficient, and in line with the needs and potential of local communities. Community participation will be easier to realize because they feel involved and have a direct contribution to the development process.

4) Social Cohesion and Solidarity

A high level of social cohesion and solidarity within village communities plays an important role in encouraging community participation in village development. Social cohesion refers to the level of integration and closeness between members of society. Meanwhile, social solidarity refers to a strong sense of solidarity, concern and cooperation between members of society. These two things are interrelated and can create a conducive atmosphere for community participation in village development.

Mutual trust between members of society is an important foundation for social cohesion and solidarity. If people trust each other, it will be easier for them to collaborate and be involved in village development activities. This trust can grow from positive social interactions, transparency, and mutual respect between fellow members of society.

The tradition of mutual cooperation which is still strong in village communities is also a manifestation of high social solidarity. The habit of helping each other and working together to complete work or face problems together can strengthen social ties and encourage community participation in village development.

Apart from that, a sense of caring between fellow community members is also a supporting factor for participation in village development. This concern can be realized in the form of moral, material or energy support in implementing village development projects. With awareness, people will be more motivated to get involved and contribute to the progress of their village.

Therefore, efforts to strengthen social cohesion and solidarity in village communities are very important in encouraging participation in village development. This can be done through strengthening the values of togetherness, mutual cooperation, trust and care among community members, both through social, cultural and educational activities. With strong social cohesion and solidarity, it will be easier for village communities to unite and collaborate in realizing village development that is sustainable and in line with their needs and aspirations.

Based on this description, findings and propositions are obtained, including:

Finding 10 : The tradition of mutual cooperation which is still strong in village communities is a manifestation of high social solidarity.

Finding 11 : Concern between fellow community members, which is manifested in the form of moral, material or energy support, can motivate participation in village development.

Based on findings 10 and 11, minor proposition 5 can be formulated as follows:

Minor proposition 5: Caring between fellow community members can increase social solidarity, which in turn can encourage community participation in village development.

2) Indicators that hinder External Factors and Internal Factors

Community participation in village development can be hampered by various factors, both external and internal. The following is an explanation of these factors:

a. External Factors

(1) Lack of socialization, transparency and information from the village government regarding development programs

Lack of socialization, transparency and information from the village government about development programs is a significant external factor in inhibiting community participation. Minimal or even no socialization regarding development programs that will be or are being implemented means that the public does not know about the existence of these programs, so they do not have the opportunity to get involved. Low transparency in program management, such as the absence of open information about planning, implementation and supervision, can raise suspicion and reduce community trust in the village government, which ultimately reduces community interest and participation.

The lack of information provided to the community regarding the aims, benefits and ways of participating in village development programs also causes the community to lack understanding of the importance of their participation and not knowing the right way to get involved. These three things are interrelated and can cause people to become less interested or even apathetic towards village development programs due to a lack of understanding of the goals and benefits of these programs. Therefore, the village government needs to increase outreach efforts, transparency and provide information to the community so that the community is motivated to be actively involved in the village development process.

(2) Minimal involvement and coordination with community leaders and related institutions

The lack of involvement and coordination with community leaders and related institutions is an obstacle to community participation in village development programs. Community leaders and institutions such as traditional institutions, community organizations and non-governmental organizations have an important role as representatives and voices of the community, and have a big influence in mobilizing community participation. If the village government does not involve and coordinate development programs with community leaders and related institutions, this can result in a lack of outreach and information that reaches the wider community.

In addition, people can lose trust in these programs because they feel that there are no representatives to voice their aspirations. Without support from community leaders and related institutions, people also tend to be reluctant to participate because they feel that the programs do not suit their needs and aspirations. Mobilizing the community to participate also becomes more difficult without the involvement of community leaders and related institutions who play an important role in mobilizing the community. Therefore, village governments need to involve and coordinate development programs with these stakeholders to build trust, gain support, and facilitate community mobilization and participation in village development.

(3) Limited village budget

The limited village budget is one of the external factors that can hamper the implementation of village development programs, including efforts to increase community participation. An adequate budget is needed to support various activities and initiatives to encourage community participation, such as outreach, training, provision of facilities, and so on. With a limited budget, village governments will experience difficulties in allocating funds optimally to support community participation.

Apart from that, a limited budget can also limit the scope and quality of village development programs implemented. This can reduce people's interest and enthusiasm in getting involved in these programs. People tend to be more interested in participating if the programs implemented are of good quality and provide real benefits for them. Therefore, budget limitations can be an obstacle in efforts to increase community participation in village development.

(4) Lack of training and incentives for the community

Lack of training and incentives for the community is one of the external factors that can hinder community participation in village development. Adequate training is very necessary to increase the capacity and skills of

the community so that they can be effectively involved in various stages of village development, from planning, implementation, to monitoring and evaluation. Without sufficient training, people will find it difficult to understand the development process and contribute optimally.

On the other hand, incentives also play an important role in encouraging people's motivation and enthusiasm to participate. Incentives can be in the form of financial or non-financial rewards, such as awards or appreciation for community contributions. When people feel that their participation is valued and appreciated, they will be more motivated to get involved in village development programs. Conversely, a lack of incentives can cause people to feel underappreciated and reluctant to participate voluntarily.

Therefore, village governments need to ensure that there is adequate training and incentives for the community to support their participation in village development. In this way, community capacity and motivation will increase, so that their participation can be more optimal and contribute significantly to the success of village development programs.

(5) Minimal access to information and technology

The lack of access to information and technology in villages is an obstacle in efforts to increase community participation in village development. This limited access can complicate the socialization and communication process between the village government and the community. Without adequate information channels, the community will have difficulty getting information regarding village development programs, their objectives, benefits, and how to participate in them. As a result, people do not understand the importance of their involvement and tend to be reluctant to participate.

Apart from that, the lack of access to technology can also hinder the village government's efforts to reach the community widely and effectively. The dissemination of information through digital and online media is limited, so that outreach can only be carried out through conventional methods which are often inefficient and take a long time. This condition can cause information to not be conveyed properly to the public, especially in areas that are difficult to reach.

Therefore, village governments need to make efforts to increase access to information and technology. This can be done by building adequate information technology infrastructure, increasing community digital literacy, and optimizing the use of technology in the socialization and communication process related to village development programs. In this way, community participation can be more optimal because information can be conveyed more effectively and reach all levels of society.

b. Internal factors

(1) Low awareness, interest and sense of ownership of some communities towards village development

Low awareness, interest and sense of ownership of some communities towards village development is one of the internal factors that can hinder community participation. Low awareness regarding the importance of community involvement in the village development process can cause communities to tend to be indifferent and reluctant to participate. They do not realize that their participation is needed to ensure village development programs are in line with the needs and aspirations of the community.

Low interest is also an obstacle in increasing community participation. If the community does not have an interest in village development programs, they will not be motivated to be actively involved. A lack of ownership of village development can also make people feel that development is not their responsibility, but rather the government's responsibility.

Therefore, efforts to increase community awareness, interest and sense of ownership in village development are very important. Village governments can carry out intensive outreach, involve the community in the decision-making process, and provide education about the benefits of community participation. In this way, the community will have a better understanding, feel a sense of responsibility, and be motivated to be involved in village development voluntarily.

(2) There is still a strong paternalistic culture that considers development to be the government's sole responsibility

The paternalistic culture that is still strong in society refers to the view that village development is the full responsibility of the government. This view arises from the assumption that the government has greater authority and resources in managing the development process, so that people tend to be passive and rely on the government to take initiatives and decisions regarding village development.

Although the government does have an important role in planning and facilitating development, a

paternalistic view that is too strong can limit active community participation in the development process. This can lead to a lack of community ownership and responsibility for the development programs being implemented, as well as hampering the growth of community initiative and innovation to advance their village.

Therefore, it is important to change this paternalistic culture to a more participatory culture, where the community is actively involved in identifying needs, planning, implementing and monitoring village development programs. In this way, the community will feel more responsible and have a greater sense of ownership of the development of their village, so that they can encourage the sustainability and success of these development programs.

(3) Low level of education and community skills

The low level of community education and skills is one of the challenges in efforts to increase community participation in village development. Low levels of education can cause a lack of community understanding of the importance of their involvement in village development programs. Apart from that, limited skills can also prevent the community from making meaningful contributions in the planning, implementation and evaluation process of development programs.

Therefore, it is important to increase access to education and training for the community, especially in areas relevant to village development. By increasing levels of education and skills, communities will more easily understand the benefits of their participation in village development, and will have a better ability to contribute effectively.

(4) People are busy with economic, agricultural and educational activities that take up time

The community's busyness with time-consuming economic, agricultural and educational activities can also be a challenge in increasing community participation in village development. People who are busy with daily activities to earn a living and fulfill their daily needs often have limited time to be actively involved in village development activities.

In situations like this, it is important to find solutions that are flexible and accommodating to the community. For example, by scheduling village development activities at times that do not interfere with the community's main activities, or by utilizing technology to facilitate participation remotely. Apart from that, efforts to increase efficiency and productivity in economic and agricultural activities can also help people have more time to be involved in village development.

To overcome these obstacles, comprehensive efforts are needed from the village government, community leaders and the community itself. These efforts can include increasing socialization, transparency and community involvement, providing adequate budgets, training and incentives for the community, increasing access to information and technology, and strengthening community awareness and capacity in village development.

Based on this description, findings and propositions are obtained, including:

Finding 12 : The paternalistic culture that is still strong in society causes people to tend to be passive and rely on the government in village development.

Finding 13 : The community's preoccupation with economic, agricultural and educational activities takes up time and limits the community's ability to participate in village development activities.

Based on findings 12 and 13, minor proposition 6 can be formulated as follows:

Minor proposition 6: Changing a paternalistic culture to a more participatory culture, where the community is actively involved in all stages of village development, can increase the community's sense of ownership and responsibility for development programs.

Based on minor propositions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, the following major propositions are obtained:

Major proposition:

Community participation, starting from decision making, implementation, utilization of results, to evaluation, is a key factor in achieving sustainable, community-based and fair development.

6. CLOSING

6.1. Conclusion

In connection with the discussion, it can be concluded as follows:

- 1) Active community participation is the key to successful village development. In addition to creating effective and sustainable results, this engagement also ensures that development initiatives meet the needs and aspirations of the community.
 - a. Community participation in decision making in Wandanpuro Village is the key to successful development. This is reflected in forums such as the Village Deliberation and Village Development Planning Deliberation, where the community expresses their aspirations and provides input regarding development programs.
 - b. Community participation is needed in all stages of development policy to ensure responsiveness, effectiveness and sustainability of development.
 - c. Community participation in benefit generation in Wandanpuro Village is very important for sustainable development, and an inclusive approach based on a deep understanding of social dynamics and public policy is needed to achieve this goal.
 - d. Community participation in evaluation or reporting in Wandanpuro Village has a positive impact in increasing accountability, transparency and the quality of village development. This shows the importance of collaboration and active involvement between the village government and the community in efforts to advance village welfare and development.
- 2) Factors that support and hinder community participation in village development include:
 - a. External supporting factors in community participation in village development, namely with support from the government, financing institutions and adequate infrastructure, it is hoped that community participation can increase and make a significant contribution in achieving sustainable and inclusive village development. Indicators that support internal factors in community participation in village development are strong local leadership, community awareness and understanding, availability of local resources and social cohesion and solidarity.
 - b. Factors that hinder community participation in village development can come from external or internal factors. External factors include a lack of socialization, transparency and information from the village government regarding development programs, minimal involvement and coordination with community leaders and related institutions, limited village budgets, lack of training and incentives for the community, and minimal access to information and technology. On the other hand, internal factors include low community awareness, interest and sense of ownership in village development, a strong paternalistic culture that considers development to be the government's sole responsibility, low levels of community education and skills, and community preoccupation with economic and agricultural activities that take up time.

6.2. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions presented, the following are recommended:

- 1) Theoretically
The results of this research can be used to enrich social science theory in particular community participation in improving village development.
- 2) Practically
 - a. Strengthening mechanisms for community participation in village development, such as optimizing the implementation of routine and inclusive village deliberation forums, as well as encouraging representation of all elements of society.
 - b. Increase socialization, transparency and access to information to the community regarding village development programs, both through conventional and digital media, so that the community can participate actively and be involved from the planning to evaluation stages.
 - c. Establish close partnerships and coordination between the village government and community leaders, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and other stakeholders in mobilizing broad community participation.
 - d. Allocate an adequate budget to support community involvement in village development, such as providing incentives, training and facilitation for the communities involved.
 - e. Conduct regular evaluations of the level of community participation and its impact on village development, and use the results of these evaluations to refine community participation strategies and programs on an ongoing basis.

6.3. Research Implications

1) Theoretical Implications

The findings in this study are in line with the participation theory proposed by Cohen and Uphoff (1977). Cohen and Uphoff differentiate participation into four types, namely participation in decision making, participation in implementation, participation in utilizing results, and participation in evaluation.

Based on research findings, community involvement in decision making in Wandanpuro Village through forums such as the Village Deliberation and Village Development Planning Conference reflects the participation in decision making conveyed by Cohen and Uphoff. This is the key to successful village development because community aspirations and input can be accommodated from the start of the planning process.

Furthermore, research findings also emphasize the importance of community participation in all stages of development policy, including implementation, utilization of results, and evaluation. This is in line with the concept of participation put forward by Cohen and Uphoff, which states that community participation is needed in the entire cycle of a development project or program to ensure responsiveness, effectiveness and sustainability.

In the context of evaluation or reporting, research findings show that community participation in Wandanpuro Village has had a positive impact in increasing accountability, transparency and the quality of village development. This is in line with the concept of participation in evaluation presented by Cohen and Uphoff, where community involvement in monitoring and evaluating development programs can increase accountability and the quality of program implementation.

Therefore, this research provides empirical evidence that strengthens Cohen and Uphoff's theory of participation, and enriches understanding of the importance of community participation in all stages of village development, from decision making to evaluation, to achieve development that is effective, sustainable, and in line with community needs.

2) Practical Implications

- a. For the Doctoral program at Merdeka University Malang, the results of this research can contribute to the development of social sciences, especially those related to community participation in village development.
- b. Practically in the field, the results of this research can be a reference for village governments, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders in formulating policies and programs that encourage community participation in village development. Findings regarding supporting and inhibiting factors for community participation can be taken into consideration in designing effective strategies to increase community involvement in an inclusive and sustainable manner.
- c. The research results can also be a source of information for village communities to understand the importance of their participation in village development, as well as realizing their rights and responsibilities in the decision-making process and implementing village development programs.
- d. For other researchers, the findings in this research can become a basis or reference for developing further research related to community participation in other contexts, such as regional development, natural resource management, or community development in certain sectors.

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