

The Role of the Regional Development Planning, Research, and Innovation Agency in Participatory Development Planning in Sidenreng Rappang Regency

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of the role of the Regional Development Planning, Research, and Innovation Agency (BAPPERIDA) on the participatory development planning process in Sidenreng Rappang Regency and to examine its roles as facilitator, coordinator, director, and data manager in accommodating community aspirations. This study used a survey method and a quantitative approach with an explanatory research method. in Sipodeceng Village, Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The population consisted of 4,022 individuals, with 98 responders chosen via simple random selection and Slovin's method. Likert scales were used to gather data questionnaires, observation, literature review, and documentation. Data analysis included validity, reliability, normality, and linearity tests, followed by Using SPSS, calculate the coefficient of determination, t-test, F-test, and simple linear regression. The findings show that participatory development planning is positively and significantly impacted by BAPPERIDA's role. With a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$, the computed t-value was 18.277. The regression formula $Y = -6.405 + 0.847X$ indicates that each one-unit increase in BAPPERIDA's role increases participatory development planning by 0.847 units. The R^2 value of 0.777 shows that BAPPERIDA's role contributes 77.7% to participatory development planning, while 22.3% is influenced by other factors. Thus, strengthening BAPPERIDA's role is important for improving participatory, transparent, and accountable development planning.

Keywords: BAPPERIDA, Institutional Role, Participatory Development Planning.



A. INTRODUCTION

Development planning is a strategic process for accomplishing growth objectives via efficient administration of resources, involving both the government and the community (Nasir, 2023). In the Indonesian context, development planning is conducted pursuant to Long-term, medium-term, and annual development planning are governed by Law Number 25 of 2004 governing the National Development Planning System involving government and community elements (Irwan et al., 2021). Its implementation also complies with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 86 of 2017, which governs the planning, monitoring, and assessment processes for regional development (Laksamana, 2022). BAPPERIDA is essential to regional development planning, particularly in formulating technical policies, coordinating regional government agencies, managing data, and conducting development control and evaluation (Nadhiro & Choiriyah, 2024). In participatory planning, BAPPERIDA acts as a bridge between community aspirations and regional development policies through the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) mechanism. This role

encompasses functions as a facilitator, coordinator, director, and data manager to ensure that community proposals are considered during the drafting of development planning documents (Rukmana et al., 2024). In Sidenreng Rappang Regency, development planning has been implemented through the Musrenbang mechanism at the village, levels of subdistricts and regencies. However, implementation still faces challenges, such as the suboptimal accommodation of community aspirations and a lack of alignment between proposals submitted at the village and sub-district levels and regional development priorities (Saputri & Simbolon, 2022). These conditions are influenced by factors including budget constraints, the need for technical verification, data availability, and coordination among regional government agencies (Akbar et al., 2020).

This phenomenon is evident from interviews with the Head of BAPPERIDA, which revealed that during the Panca Lautang Sub-district Musrenbang for the 2027 Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD) formulation, 108 proposals were submitted from 10 villages and urban villages. Approximately 80% of the proposals were slated for implementation, while about 20% could not be realized within the same planning period due to the necessity of aligning them with priority scales and budgetary capacity. This situation indicates a persistent gap between community aspirations and regional development priorities (Mustanir & Yasin, 2018). Furthermore, previous research in Sipodeceng Village revealed that approximately 71% of the community actively participated in infrastructure development planning. However, the extent to which BAPPERIDA's role influences community participation and the accommodation of aspirations within the development planning process has not yet been empirically determined (Margareta & Salahudin, 2022). This highlights the need to examine BAPPERIDA's institutional role in a more quantifiable manner regarding its support for participatory development planning (Damayanti & Syarifuddin, 2020).

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of BAPPERIDA's role on participatory development planning in Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The study employs a quantitative approach, with BAPPERIDA's role serving as the independent variable and the participatory development planning process as the dependent variable. It is expected that this research will provide empirical insights into BAPPERIDA's contribution to enhancing community participation, the accommodation of aspirations, and the quality of the regional development planning process.

B. METHOD

This study was carried out in Sipodeceng Village and at the Regional Development Planning, Research, and Innovation Agency (BAPPERIDA) of Sidenreng Rappang Regency. The location was selected based on the implementation of the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang), which involves the community in conveying aspirations and development proposals. The study was carried out from October 2025 to August 2026. It employed an explanatory research methodology combined with a quantitative method to describe the relationship and

influence of BAPPERIDA's role as the independent variable (X) on the participatory development planning process as the dependent variable (Y). Data were collected via a survey using a questionnaire designed based on research indicators and subsequently analyzed statistically to test hypotheses and determine the extent of the influence of BAPPERIDA's role on the participatory development planning process in Sidenreng Rappang Regency.

The population for this study consists of the residents of Sipodeceng Village, totaling 4,022 individuals. The residents were selected as the population because they have the right to participate in the development planning process through the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) and other forms of participation. According to (Nainggolan, 2023), a sample is a portion of the overall size and features of the population. The sampling was conducted using a probability sampling technique specifically every member of the population had an equal chance of being a respondent thanks to basic random sampling. Slovin's algorithm was used to calculate the sample size with a 10% margin of error: $n = N/[1+N(e)^2] = 4,022/[1+4,022(0.10)^2] = 97.57$, which was rounded up to 98 respondents. Thus, the sample size used in this study is 98 respondents.

For this study, observation was used to gather data., literature review, questionnaires, and documentation. Observation involved directly monitoring the implementation of participatory development planning and the role of BAPPERIDA Sidenreng Rappang Regency within that process. The literature review entailed examining relevant materials such as books, journals, and prior studies related to the research variables. Questionnaires were used to gather primary data via closed-ended questions employing a five-point Likert scale to measure respondents' perceptions regarding BAPPERIDA's role and the participatory development planning process. Meanwhile, documentation involved collecting and analyzing official documents or records related to the development planning process to support and reinforce the research findings.

The research data were examined using basic linear regression to ascertain how BAPPERIDA's function affected the participatory development planning process. Prior to hypothesis testing, validity and reliability tests for the instrument were conducted, along with prerequisite analysis tests specifically normality and linearity tests using SPSS. Cronbach's Alpha was used to verify instrument reliability, while Pearson Product-Moment correlation was used to evaluate validity. Normality was examined with a significance value utilizing the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (> 0.05), and linearity was assessed using the Test for Linearity (with a Deviation from Linearity value > 0.05). Hypothesis testing was performed via a 5% significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) t-test to ascertain the impact of the BAPPERIDA role variable on the participatory development planning process. Finally, utilizing the coefficient of determination (R^2), the degree of BAPPERIDA's role in explaining the variation in the participatory development planning process.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Respondent Characteristics

Research data were obtained from 98 respondents, who were subsequently described based on gender and age characteristics.

Table 1. Respondents by Gender

No.	Gender	Frequency	(%)
1	Male	71	72,45
2	Female	27	27,55
Total		98	100,000

Regarding gender, there were 71 male respondents (72.45%) and 27 female respondents (27.55%), indicating a male-dominated sample.

Table 2. Respondent by Age

No	Age	Frequency	(%)
1	18–27 years	31	31,63
2	28–37 years	18	18,37
3	38–47 years	26	26,53
4	48–57 years	19	19,39
5	58–67 years	4	4.08
Total		98	100,00

In terms of age, respondents ranged from 18 to 67 years old. The 18–27 age group comprised 31 respondents (31.63%); the 28–37 group, 18 respondents (18.37%); the 38–47 group, 26 respondents (26.53%); the 48–57 group, 19 respondents (19.39%); and the 58–67 group, 4 respondents (4.08%). Thus, the study sample was dominated by the 18–27 age group, while exhibiting a reasonably diverse age distribution.

2. Indicators of the Role of the Regional Research and Innovation Development Planning Agency

To examine how the Regional Research and Innovation Development Planning Agency (BAPPERIDA) performs its role in supporting regional planning and innovation development, this study identifies several indicators reflecting BAPPERIDA's function as a facilitator. Community perceptions are important because they indicate the extent to which BAPPERIDA's role can be experienced through its facilitation of community needs, aspirations, and participation in research, development, and regional innovation processes. The community's perceptions of BAPPERIDA's role as a facilitator are presented in Table 3 below:

Table 3. Community Perceptions of BAPPERIDA as a Facilitator

Answer Categories	X weight	Frequency	Score	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	1	0	0	0%
Don't agree	2	1	2	0%
Simply Agree	3	77	231	26%
Agree	4	154	616	52%
Strongly agree	5	62	310	21%

Amount	294	1.159	100%
Mean	3.94		78.80%

The role of a facilitator involves providing support, making resources available, and facilitating the community and interested parties at the planning stage of development. considering the table, the majority of respondents' answers fell into the "Agree" category, totalling 154 responses (52.38%). Overall, an average score of 3.94 was obtained, corresponding to 78.80%, placing the facilitator in the "Agree" category.

Table 4. Community perceptions of BAPPERIDA as a coordinator

Answer Categories	X weight	Frequency	Score	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	1	0	0	0%
Don't agree	2	5	10	1,02%
Simply Agree	3	112	336	22,86%
Agree	4	278	1.112	56,73%
Strongly agree	5	95	475	%
Amount		490	1.933	100%
Mean		3.95		79%

The coordinator role entails aligning and synchronizing development programs across Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) and levels of government to foster integrated planning. Based on the table, the majority of respondent answers fell into the "Agree" category, with a frequency of 278 responses (56.73%). Overall, an average score of 3.95 (79.00%) was obtained, placing the variable in the "Agree" category.

Table 5. Community perceptions of BAPPERIDA as a director

Answer Categories	X weight	Frequency	Score	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	1	0	0	0%
Don't agree	2	4	8	1,02%
Simply Agree	3	102	306	26,02%
Agree	4	208	832	53,06%
Strongly agree	5	78	390	19,90%
Amount		392	1.536	100%
Mean		3.92		78,40%

The Director role refers to BAPPERIDA's function in providing planning direction and guidelines, as well as establishing development priorities in accordance with the RPJMD and RKPD. Based on the frequency distribution and percentage table for this role, the majority of respondent answers fell into the "Agree" category, accounting for 208 responses (53.06%). Overall, an average score of 3.92 (78.40%) was obtained, placing the "Director" role in the "Agree" category.

Table 6. Community Perceptions of BAPPERIDA as a Data Management

Answer Categories	X weight	Frequency	Score	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	1	0	0	0%
Don't agree	2	3	6	1%

Simply Agree	3	98	294	25%
Agree	4	213	852	54%
Strongly agree	5	78	390	20%
Amount		392	1.542	100%
Mean		3.93		78,67%

The data management role entails collecting, processing, analyzing, and providing development data to serve as a basis for planning and decision-making. Based on the frequency distribution and percentage table for data management, the majority of responses fell into the "Agree" category, accounting for 213 responses (54.34%). With an average score of 3.93 and a percentage of 78.67%, data management falls within the "Agree" category.

3. Indicators of the Role of the Regional Research and Innovation Development Planning Agency

To assess the role of the Regional Research and Innovation Development Planning Agency (BAPPERIDA) in promoting public participation, this study examines several indicators that reflect the extent to which BAPPERIDA provides opportunities and encourages community involvement in regional research, development, and innovation processes. Community perceptions are important for assessing whether BAPPERIDA has created an inclusive environment that enables the public to contribute ideas, express aspirations, and participate in regional development initiatives. The community's perceptions of BAPPERIDA's role in facilitating public participation are presented in Table 7 below:

Table 7. Community perceptions of BAPPERIDA as a Public participation

Answer Categories	X weight	Frequency	Score	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	1	0	0	0%
Don't agree	2	12	24	3,06%
Simply Agree	3	96	288	24,49%
Agree	4	198	792	50,51%
Strongly agree	5	86	430	21, 94%
Amount		392	1.534	100%
Mean		3.91		78.20%

The term "community participation" describes how the community actively participates in the development planning process, submits recommendations, and attends development planning deliberation meetings (*musrenbang*). Considering the frequency distribution and percentage table regarding community participation, the majority of responses fell into the "Agree" category, accounting for 198 responses (50.51%). With an average score of 3.91 and a percentage of 78.20%, community participation falls within the "Agree" category.

Table 8. Community perceptions of BAPPERIDA as a Accommodation of Aspirations

Answer Categories	X weight	Frequency	Score	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	1	0	0	0%
Don't agree	2	20	40	5,10%
Simply Agree	3	102	306	26,02%
Agree	4	175	700	44,64%
Strongly agree	5	95	475	24,23%
Amount		392	1.521	100%
Mean		3.88		77.60%

The accommodation of aspirations refers to the capacity of the planning process to receive, consider, and incorporate public aspirations into the development plan. Based on the frequency distribution and percentage table regarding the accommodation of aspirations, the majority of responses fell into the "Agree" category, accounting for 175 responses (44.64%). With an average score of 3.88 and a percentage of 77.60%, the accommodation of aspirations falls within the "Agree" category.

Table 9. Community perceptions of BAPPERIDA as a Process Quality

Answer Categories	X weight	Frequency	Score	Percentage (%)
Strongly Disagree	1	0	0	0%
Don't agree	2	13	26	3,3%
Simply Agree	3	103	309	26,28%
Agree	4	174	696	44,39%
Strongly agree	5	102	510	26,02%
Amount		392	1.521	100%
Mean		3.93		78.62%

The degree of efficiency, transparency, and orderliness is referred to as process quality. in the execution of development planning stages, ranging from preparation to the finalization of outcomes. Based on the frequency distribution and percentage table regarding process quality, the majority of responses fell into the "Agree" category, accounting for 174 responses (44.39%). With an average score of 3.93 and a percentage of 78.62%, the process quality falls within the "Agree" category.

4. Hypothesis Test

Validity and reliability tests were used to evaluate the research tool involving 98 respondents. The validity test used the r-table value of the Corrected Item-Total Correlation is 0.198 at a 5% significance level. All 16 items of the BAPPERIDA Role variable (X) were declared valid because their r-count values exceeded 0.198. The values ranged from 0.647 to 0.803.

Table 10. Validity Test of Variable BAPPERIDA Role (X)

Item	r -count	r - table	Decision
X1	0,669	0,198	Valid
X2	0,695	0,198	Valid

X3	0,647	0,198	Valid
X4	0,733	0,198	Valid
X5	0,773	0,198	Valid
X6	0,714	0,198	Valid
X7	0,684	0,198	Valid
X8	0,717	0,198	Valid
X9	0,734	0,198	Valid
X10	0,766	0,198	Valid
X11	0,697	0,198	Valid
X12	0,803	0,198	Valid
X13	0,717	0,198	Valid
X14	0,716	0,198	Valid
X15	0,695	0,198	Valid
X16	0,763	0,198	Valid

It is evident that all statement items for variable X (the role of BAPPERIDA) yielded computed r-values that are higher than the r-table value of 0.198. The lowest calculated r-values was observed for item X3 (0.647), while the highest was found for item X12 (0.803). All items ranging from X1 to X16—exhibited calculated r-values greater than 0.198. Consequently, all 16 for variable X, the statement items are considered valid and suitable for use as research instruments. As no items required elimination, all of them could proceed to the subsequent stage of instrument testing.

Table 11. Validity Test of Variable Participatory Development Planning (Y)

Item	r count	r table	Decision
Y1	0,660	0,198	Valid
Y2	0,862	0,198	Valid
Y3	0,742	0,198	Valid
Y4	0,819	0,198	Valid
Y5	0,806	0,198	Valid
Y6	0,842	0,198	Valid
Y7	0,785	0,198	Valid
Y8	0,764	0,198	Valid
Y9	0,839	0,198	Valid
Y10	0,839	0,198	Valid
Y11	0,858	0,198	Valid
Y12	0,823	0,198	Valid

According to the findings of the validity test for Variable Y (Participatory Development Planning), every statement item has a Corrected Item-Total Correlation value (calculated r) higher than the r-table value of 0.198. The lowest calculated r value was observed for item Y1 (0.660), while the highest was observed for item Y2 (0.862). All statement items, ranging from Y1 to Y12, yielded calculated r values exceeding 0.198. Consequently, all 12 statement items for Variable Y (Participatory Development Planning) are deemed valid and suitable for use as research instruments. No items

required elimination; therefore, all items could proceed to the subsequent stage of instrument testing.

Table 12. Reliability Test

Variable	Items	Cronbach's Alpha	Decision
BAPPERIDA Role (X)	16	0,950	Reliable
Participatory Development Planning (Y)	12	0,961	Reliable

The reliability test results indicate that the BAPPERIDA Role variable (X), comprising 16 statement items, achieved a 0.950 Cronbach's Alpha value. Since this value is higher than the 0.60 minimal reliability level, the instrument for variable X is deemed reliable. Meanwhile, the Participatory Development Planning variable (Y), consisting of 12 statement items, a Cronbach's Alpha value was obtained. of 0.961. This value also exceeds 0.60, meaning the instrument for variable Y is considered reliable. This, it can be concluded that all research instruments for variables X and Y are reliable, as each possesses a Cronbach's Alpha is higher than 0.60. This shows that the study's statement items have excellent internal consistency and are appropriate for additional data gathering and analysis.

Table 13. Normality Test

Data	Kolmogorov-Smirnov Statistic	df	Sig.	Decision
Unstandardized Residual	0,053	98	0,200	Normally distributed

A Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic of 0.053 with a significance value of 0.200 was derived from the normality test results in Table 4.7. The significance criterion of 0.05 is exceeded by this value ($0.200 > 0.05$). Therefore, it may be said that the study's unstandardized residual data have a normal distribution. The Shapiro-Wilk test, which produced a significant value, provides additional evidence for these findings of 0.266—greater than 0.05 ($0.266 > 0.05$). Therefore, based on both the Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk tests, the study's residuals satisfy the normality assumption. Consequently, the analysis can move on to the basic linear regression stage since the regression model in this study satisfies the normalcy assumption.

Table 14. Linearity Test

Variable Relationship	Sig. Linearity	Sig. Deviation from Linearity	Decision
X to Y	0,000	0,768	Linear

The significant value for linearity is 0.000, while the value for deviation from linearity is 0.768, according to the linearity test findings in Table 4.8. The variables X and Y have a significant linear relationship, as indicated by the linearity significance value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$). Additionally, the Deviation from Linearity score of 0.768 is higher than 0.05 ($0.768 > 0.05$). This suggests that the relationship between the variables X and Y does not significantly deviate from linearity. Therefore, it is possible to view the link between Participatory Development Planning (Y) and the Role of BAPPERIDA (X) as linear. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the linearity assumption for this study has been met. With the

fulfillment of both the normality and linearity tests, the research data meet the requirements to proceed to the simple linear regression analysis stage.

Table 15. t-test

Variable	t Count	Sig.	Decision
X	18,277	0,000	Significant

The computed t-value is 18.277 with a significance value of 0.000 based on the t-test findings in Table 4.9. The significance level is below 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$). Therefore, it can be said that Participatory Development Planning (Y) is positively and significantly impacted by the BAPPERIDA Role variable (X). Thus, the theory stating that the role of BAPPERIDA influences Participatory Development Planning is accepted.

Table 16. f-test (ANOVA)

Model	F Count	Sig.	Decision
Regression	334,058	0,000	Significant

The computed F-value is 334.058 with a significance value of 0.000 based on the ANOVA test results in Table 4.10. The basic linear regression model used in this study is significant and appropriate because the significance value is less than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$) explaining the influence of the Role of BAPPERIDA (X) on Participatory Development Planning (Y).

Table 17. Coefficient of Determination

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
0,881	0,777	0,774	3,83319

The result was an R-square value of 0.777. This shows that 77.7% of the variation in the Participatory Development Planning variable (Y) can be explained by the BAPPERIDA Role variable (X), with the remaining $100\% - 77.7\% = 22.3\%$ being impacted by elements outside the research model that were not investigated in this study. The link between the BAPPERIDA Role variable (X) and the Participatory Development Planning variable (Y) is classified as "very strong" with an R-value of 0.881. A significant correlation between the two variables is indicated by an R-value that is close to 1.

The findings based on 98 respondents show that participatory development planning in Sidenreng Rappang Regency is positively and significantly impacted by the participation of the Regional Development Planning, Research and Innovation Agency (BAPPERIDA). The regression equation $Y = -6.405 + 0.847X$ and a t-value of 18.277 with a significance threshold of $0.000 < 0.05$ demonstrate this. BAPPERIDA's role accounts for 77.7% of the variation in participatory development planning, with other factors influencing 22.3%, according to the coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.777. These findings support Robert L. Kahn's (1965) Role Theory, which emphasizes that organizational behavior and performance are influenced by role expectations. BAPPERIDA's role as facilitator, coordinator, director, and data manager enables community aspirations to be accommodated and aligned with regional development priorities. The strong correlation ($R = 0.881$) indicates that better implementation of BAPPERIDA's functions is associated with better community participation,

accommodation of public aspirations, and development planning quality. Therefore, BAPPERIDA has a strategic role in connecting community aspirations with formal government planning mechanisms. Strengthening facilitation, coordination, direction, and data management can contribute to more participatory, responsive, targeted, and needs-based development planning in Sidenreng Rappang Regency.

D. CONCLUSIONS

The results demonstrate that participatory development planning in Sidenreng Rappang Regency is positively and significantly impacted by the work of the Regional Development Planning, Research and Innovation Agency (BAPPERIDA). The equation $Y = -4.791 + 0.822X$, with a t-value of 36.859 and significance of $0.000 < 0.05$, was generated using the simple linear regression. BAPPERIDA's role accounts for 79% of the variation in participatory development planning, with other factors influencing the remaining 21%, according to the R Square value of 0.790. By organizing, coordinating, facilitating, and integrating community goals, BAPPERIDA plays a significant part in promoting participatory development. The findings indicate that the more effectively BAPPERIDA performs these functions, the better the participatory development planning process. Thus, strengthening BAPPERIDA's role is important to promote development planning that is more responsive to the needs and aspirations of the community in Sidenreng Rappang Regency.

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