



# Community Participation in Village Deliberations: Examining the Dynamics of Influencing Factors

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## ABSTRAK

Partisipasi masyarakat dalam musyawarah desa menjadi perhatian penting karena menjadi ujung tombak pembangunan desa. Meskipun pentingnya musyawarah desa diakui secara luas, tantangan utama yang dihadapi adalah rendahnya tingkat partisipasi. Banyak desa mengalami kesulitan dalam menarik minat dan keterlibatan warga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi partisipasi masyarakat dalam musyawarah desa dengan menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan alat analisis Smart PLS4. Penelitian ini menyajikan hasil survei empiris terhadap masyarakat Desa Sijuk, Kabupaten Belitung, Indonesia, karena dianggap sebagai representasi khas dan mencerminkan ciri umum desa-desa di wilayah tersebut. Faktor internal dan eksternal yang akan diuji meliputi pendidikan, kesadaran, informasi, keterlibatan dalam organisasi masyarakat, dan struktur sosial dan kelembagaan desa. Hasil penelitian menyatakan bahwa variable pendidikan, kesadaran, dan informasi berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap partisipasi masyarakat. Sedangkan variable keterlibatan dalam organisasi masyarakat, dan struktur sosial dan kelembagaan desa tidak berpengaruh. Pemerintah dan pihak terkait dapat merancang kebijakan dan program untuk meningkatkan tingkat pendidikan, kesadaran masyarakat mengenai permasalahan desa, dan akses informasi masyarakat untuk memotivasi partisipasi aktif dalam musyawarah desa. Simpulan dari penelitian ini yaitu penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi teoritis yang cukup besar, khususnya dalam memahami faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi partisipasi masyarakat dalam musyawarah desa.

## ABSTRACT

Community participation in village meetings is essential because it spearheads village development. While the importance of village meetings is widely recognized, the main challenge faced is the low level of participation. Many villages need help attracting the interest and involvement of residents. This study aims to analyze the factors influencing community participation in village deliberation using quantitative methods with the Smart PLS4 analysis tool. This research presents the results of an empirical survey of the people of Sijuk Village, Belitung Regency, Indonesia, as it is considered a typical representation and reflects the general characteristics of villages in the region. The internal and external factors to be tested include education, awareness, information, involvement in community organizations, and village social and institutional structures. The results state that education, awareness, and information variables significantly positively affect community participation. Meanwhile, the variables of involvement in community organizations and the social and institutional structure of the village have no effect. The government and related parties can design policies and programs to increase education, community awareness of village problems, and access to information to motivate active participation in village meetings. This study concludes that this research provides a considerable theoretical contribution, especially in understanding the factors influencing community participation in village meetings.

## 1. PENDAHULUAN

Village development has a vital role in national development. It is the primary driver of strategic national progress, meaning that the success of national development depends on the effectiveness of village progress (Del Arco et al., 2021; Yudha et al., 2020). The success of rural development will have a significant influence on the success of overall national development. This aligns with the definition of village

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development provided by the Directorate General of Village Government Development, Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. Village development covers all activities in villages/sub-districts and is an integral component of national development covering various aspects of community life and livelihood. This development is implemented through an integrated approach that fosters collaborative involvement from the community (Ansell et al., 2020; Trott et al., 2020).

Village deliberation events are a forum for democracy built into society through implementing the Village Law. Village deliberations function as the leading platform in the village, which plays a vital role in discussing, making decisions, and making decisions regarding various issues related to the village's vision, mission, and policies in overcoming the challenges faced (Kadir et al., 2021; Rafinzar & Khairunnas, 2023). It is essential for various levels of society, including farmers, fishermen, construction workers, teachers, priests, the younger generation, the elderly, poor women, and other vulnerable groups in villages, to have the opportunity to attend village deliberations either in person or through village deliberations. This ensures that all community members can access these deliberations and participate in decision-making (Ro'fah et al., 2022; Taufiq et al., 2021). Their existence, especially among vulnerable communities, can be a catalyst for increasing village initiatives aimed at empowering vulnerable groups who face various life challenges. Village deliberations facilitate communication, discussion, sharing of advice, and deliberation between community members to choose aspects that are beneficial and detrimental to their village. Therefore, the Musdes forum becomes a forum for village communities to carry out active communication, which then becomes an input into policy-making by the village government (Del Arco et al., 2021; Rahman & Akter, 2020).

Community participation in village deliberations is a significant concern because community participation is essential for village development. Community participation in village deliberations can help speed the village development process and ensure that the adopted policies align with community needs and aspirations (Akbar et al., 2021; Mustanir et al., 2022). In this way, it is clear that the community's position is vital in every form of development activity because the encouragement of interacting communities always provides hope for the success of an activity. Therefore, community participation in village deliberations is a significant concern because it is a critical element in creating a government that is inclusive, transparent, and responsive to the needs and aspirations of village communities. It also contributes to sustainable village development and the welfare of local communities (Akbar et al., 2020; Mamala & Mangngasing, 2024). In many rural communities, village deliberations have long been the main foundation of the decision-making process. Village deliberations are forums where residents gather to discuss important issues, plan activities, and make decisions that affect their daily lives (Akbar et al., 2020; Mamala & Mangngasing, 2024). Active participation in village deliberations is crucial to inclusive and sustainable local democracy. However, although the importance of village deliberations is widely recognized, many communities need help encouraging broader and more diverse community participation. One of the main problems is the low level of participation in this forum. Many villages need help attracting citizen interest and involvement, resulting in decisions that may not represent the needs or aspirations of the entire community (Akbar et al., 2021; Nørgaard & Thuesen, 2021).

Sujuk Village, located in Sujuk District, Belitung Regency, Bangka Belitung Islands Province, Indonesia, is one of the villages that always hold village deliberations yearly to prepare the Village Government Work Plan, which must involve many people in determining decisions related to village development. However, community involvement in deciding activity priorities is still limited to a formality and is attended by the same community members every year, and several community representatives who attend only listen more without giving ideas or expressing themselves by telling what needs they want. Active community participation is essential to create timely and targeted planning (Hamideh, 2020; Malipula, 2022). That the factors that influence community participation in village development planning deliberations are internal factors (low community awareness, level of education, and employment and community income) as well as external factors consisting of the role of the Village government such as lack of socialization and the required facilities and infrastructure (Hao et al., 2022; Hrivnák et al., 2021). Also found that generally, community participation is influenced by two factors, namely internal (age, gender, status in the family, level of education, ethnicity, religion, language, occupation, income level) and external (village administrators, community leaders, local government, and community organizations). Only a few quantitative studies analyze community participation in village deliberations. Tried to test several internal and external factors, showing that age, education level, type of work, communication, and leadership had a significant relationship with community participation (Guzal-Dec et al., 2020; Kurnia et al., 2024).

The educational factor is important because, through education, a person will more easily communicate and interact with other people and respond quickly to developments in knowledge and technology (Del Arco et al., 2021; Rahmatullah et al., 2022). The higher the level of education, the more extensive knowledge about development and the forms and procedures for the participation provided.

More educated individuals are more likely to understand the issues discussed in village deliberations better, so they are more interested and feel more confident about participating. States that education influences community participation in village development, where highly educated people can help facilitate the Village Head's efforts in conveying information about development programs. On the other hand, less-educated people are very helpful in implementing development activities in terms of participation in the form of power. Shows that the level of education influences the level of community participation in development planning deliberations (Del Arco et al., 2021; Rahmatullah et al., 2022).

Community awareness of village problems is the first step to effective participation. When people deeply understand the problems in their village, they are more likely to feel involved in efforts to find solutions (Angelia et al., 2020; Aziiza & Susanto, 2020). That awareness of village problems can increase community motivation to participate. When people feel that these problems directly affect their quality of life, they tend to be more motivated to participate in deliberations to find solutions. Stated that awareness of village problems allows communities to monitor the progress and results of actions taken in deliberations by assessing whether these actions are in line with their goals and contribute to resolving the problems that have been identified (Zavratnik et al., 2020; Zhang & Zhang, 2020). Community participation refers to the active involvement of individuals or groups in recognizing issues, making decisions, and offering alternative solutions through their knowledge, skills, time, resources, or materials for government-led development initiatives (Kamruzzaman, 2020; Oktavia, 2024). Involvement in community organizations can influence community participation in several ways. Stated that community organizations can help increase public awareness about issues that affect them. By providing information and education about these issues, community organizations can help communities understand the importance of their participation in the development process. In their study, stated that community organizations can help facilitate community participation in the development process. Community organizations can help the community formulate ideas and solutions to their problems by providing a forum for discussion and debate. That community organizations can help increase community access to the resources needed to participate in the development process. By providing training and technical support, community organizations can help communities develop the skills and knowledge necessary to participate effectively (Emery & Flora, 2020; Gilmore et al., 2020).

Social structure refers to the arrangement and pattern of relationships between individuals and groups in society, which includes how these individuals and groups are organized, interact, and influence each other. Social structures play an essential role in shaping societal norms, values, social roles, and hierarchies. The social structure of village communities consists of various social elements such as social groups, social stratification, social differentiation, social institutions, culture and social interaction (Ritchie, 2020; Singh & Glowacki, 2021). This social structure can influence community participation in the village deliberation process. If the village community consists of social groups that are isolated from each other, community participation in the development process can be hampered. Community participation in development can be influenced by social institutions such as youth organizations and the Empowerment of Family Welfare (PKK). Government institutions such as Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) and cooperatives can also influence community participation in development. Apart from that, community participation in development can also be influenced by existing village policies (Darmawan et al., 2022; Yuni Andri Ekawati & Dian Purnama Sari, 2022).

To grow village community participation, a leader who understands the aspirations and desires of the community is needed. The leadership system in villages, whether based on religion or community organizations, is a system that can mobilize community participation and revive the initiative, creativity, and productivity of village communities (Habib et al., 2024; Permasih et al., 2022). The leader must be someone who has a positive attitude toward the program to be implemented, has the responsibility and desire to improve the welfare of the community, can be trusted, and has the ability and creativity that are very necessary to support the success of the program. These leaders can come from regional leaders such as sub-district heads, village heads, hamlet heads, RT/RW heads, and leaders of activity groups such as farmer groups or fishermen groups. The Village Head as a formal leader in the village who is a government administrator, community administrator, and development administrator, has a vital role in growing, mobilizing, and increasing community participation to participate in village development activities (Harmono, 2023; Siahaan et al., 2022).

Studies in Indonesia regarding community participation in village deliberations focus on efforts to increase community participation, as well as the role of village government in facilitating or inhibiting community participation. Most research on influencing factors has been conducted using qualitative studies (Nurkomala et al., 2023; Rosyadi et al., 2024). Therefore, this quantitative research will fill the gap in the literature on community participation in village deliberations, which focuses on influencing factors. Regarding internal and external factors that can influence community participation in decision-making

regarding development policies and village strategic plans. Based on this theory, this research aims to examine the influence of education (E), the level of community awareness of village problems (A), access to information (I), involvement in community organizations (OI), and social structure and village institutions (SS) towards community participation in village deliberations (CP). Therefore, this study aims to gain a deeper understanding of the extent to which communities are involved in the village deliberation process. This includes identifying factors that influence high or low levels of participation.

## 2. METODE

This research is a quantitative research that uses a data analysis approach with the SmartPLS4 tool. Quantitative methods were chosen to enable data collection and analysis in numbers and statistics, which can provide a deeper understanding of the relationships between the variables studied. SmartPLS4 as an analysis tool was chosen because of its ability to overcome the complexity of structural models and facilitate path analysis and structural equation modeling (SEM) efficiently. By using this analytical tool, this research aims to gain a more detailed understanding of the relationship and impact of the variables studied in the context of the research being conducted. This research takes the case of the Sijuk Village community. Sijuk Village was chosen as a case because it is considered a reflection representing the general characteristics of villages in the area. Factors such as village size, population demographics, social structure, and spatial layout were essential considerations when selecting Sijuk Village as a research location. By selecting villages that representatively reflect these aspects, it is hoped that the research results will have broader relevance and applicability. One of the reasons for choosing target respondents was to focus on people who were active in participating in village deliberations. Thus, through the active participation of respondents in village deliberations, this research can explore a deeper understanding of social dynamics, local policies, and the daily lives of the people of Sijuk Village. The survey design applied in this research aims to collect information about community participation in village deliberations systematically. The primary data collection was carried out using a structured questionnaire. This structured questionnaire is a form designed with questions that have been previously formulated and arranged systematically. The researcher self-administered this instrument to ensure the accuracy and consistency of data collection.

Based on data from the Village Government, as of 1 December 2023, the number of people in Sijuk Village was 3,190. Based on the Slovin formula  $[n = N / (1 + Ne^2)]$ , the required sample size from a population of 3,190 with a significance level of 10% is around 96.95. Because the sample size cannot be a fraction, this result must be rounded to a more significant number. Therefore, the required sample size is around 97 people. Research using random sampling techniques involves randomly selecting samples from the studied population. In this method, each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected to be part of the sample. The advantage of random sampling techniques lies in higher representativeness, where each individual has a fair opportunity to be represented in the sample so that research results can be more generally applied to the population as a whole. The design of this research questionnaire is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1. Questionnaire Design**

Constructs		Indicators
Community Participation in Village Deliberations (CP)	CP1	Representing various groups and levels of society
	CP2	Involving the community in the early stages of planning
	CP3	Provide ideas for village improvement
	CP4	Implementing decisions
	CP5	Attend village activities
Education (E)	E1	Self-confident
	E2	Know the role in village deliberations
	E3	Think critically
	E4	Support change
Awareness of Village Problems (A)	A1	Get to know village programs
	A2	Understand the problems faced by the village
	A3	Be aware of the need for change
	A4	Participating will have a positive impact
Information Access (I)	I1	Availability of public access to information sources
	I2	Information is delivered on time
	I3	Everyone can access information
	I4	Provides complete and detailed information



Constructs	Indicators
Involvement in Community Organizations (OI)	OI1 Registered as a member of the organization
	OI2 OI3 The organization is involved in solving village problems The organization plays a role in monitoring and evaluation
	OI4 Organizations influence decision-making
Village Social and Institutional Structure (SS)	Involving various groups in the village social structure
	Minority groups are taken into account in making decisions
	SS1 SS2 The village government provides adequate facilities
	SS3 SS4 The village government is responsive to feedback from the community
Gender Age	G1 G2 Man Woman
	Age1 15-25 years
	Age2 26-35 years old
	Age3 36-45 years old
	Age4 46-55 years old
	Age5 > 56 years old
Level of Education	EL1 No school
	EL2 Elementary School/Junior High School Senior High School
	EL3 D1-D3 (Diploma)
	EL4 Bachelor degree) Postgraduate (S2)
	EL5
	EL6
Active Experience in Village Deliberations	ECP1 <1 year
	ECP2 1-3 years
	ECP3 3-4 years
	ECP4 5-7 years
	ECP5 > 7 years

In this research, the data collection method uses quantitative survey questions designed based on certain measurement constructs. The questionnaire used is closed and utilizes a Likert scale as a response measurement tool. The Likert scale was chosen to measure respondents' views on the various aspects being studied. Using a Likert scale, respondents are asked to evaluate the statements or questions by responding in the form of a numerical score. This scale consists of five options, namely 1 for "strongly disagree," 2 for "disagree," 3 for "neutral," 4 for "agree," and 5 for "strongly agree." Using this Likert scale provides a clear framework for measuring the level of agreement or disagreement of respondents with the variables studied, thereby enabling researchers to analyze the data in a more structured and objective manner.

### 3. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

#### Hasil

Table 2 presents the characteristics of respondents based on several variables, namely gender, age, education level, and active experience in village deliberations. In terms of gender, there were 50 male respondents (51.50%) and 47 female respondents (48.50%), indicating a relatively balanced distribution between the two genders. Meanwhile, in the age category, most respondents were in the 15-25 year age range, with 28 respondents (29.00%). Furthermore, there is a fairly even distribution in the age range 26-35 years (17.50%), 36-45 years (22.70%), 46-55 years (20.60%), and >55 years (10.30%). The educational level of respondents also varied, with the majority having a senior high school (SMA) background with 45 respondents (46.40%), followed by a bachelor's degree (S1) with 23 respondents (23.70%). Some respondents did not attend school or only had primary-secondary education, but the numbers were lower. There is a significant variation in the active experience variable in village deliberations. A total of 33 respondents (34.00%) had more than 7 years of experience, while 15 respondents (15.50%) had less than 1 year of experience. Other distributions include periods of 1-3 years (26.80%), 3-4 years (13.40%), and 5-7 years (10.30%). Overall, these data provide a complete picture of the characteristics of respondents in the context of gender, age, education level, and active experience in village deliberations. Further analysis or comparison with other data may be required to gain a deeper understanding.

**Table 2.** Demographic Profile of Respondents

Characteristics	Amount	Frequency
<b>Gender</b>		
Man	50	51.50%
Woman	47	48.50%
<b>Age</b>		
15-25 years	28	29.00%
26-35 years old	17	17.50%
36-45 years old	22	22.70%
46-55 years old	20	20.60%
>55 years	10	10.30%
<b>Level of education</b>		
No school	1	1.00%
Elementary School (SD) / Middle School (SMP)	12	12.40%
High School (SMA)	45	46.40%
D1-D3 (Diploma)	14	14.40%
Bachelor (S1)	23	23.70%
Postgraduate (S2)	2	2.10%
<b>Active Experience in Village Deliberations</b>		
<1 year	15	15.50%
1-3 years	26	26.80%
3-4 years	13	13.40%
5-7 years	10	10.30%
>7 years	33	34.00%

In Table 3, the data provided includes the Mean, Standard Deviation, and Cronbach's Alpha values for the six variables mentioned: CP, E, A, I, OI, and SS. In this context, the Mean value indicates the middle value of the scale used for each variable. The SS variable has the highest mean value of 4,451, indicating that respondents tend to assess this variable highly. Standard deviation, which measures how spread out data values are from the mean value, indicates the degree of variation in respondents' responses. Variable A has the highest standard deviation of 0.935, indicating that responses to this variable are more varied than other variables. Cronbach's Alpha is a measure of the internal reliability of a measurement instrument. A high alpha value indicates that the instrument has a good level of consistency in measuring the construct being measured. In this case, all variables have Cronbach's alpha values above 0.75, which can be considered a good level of reliability. Based on the data provided, people give a high assessment of social structure, have varying levels of concern, and show positive assessments of other variables. The measurement instrument also shows an adequate level of reliability.

**Table 3.** Mean, Standard Deviation, and Cronbach's Alpha

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha
CP	4,379	0.718	0.827
E	4,450	0.726	0.855
A	4,305	0.935	0.820
I	4,443	0.689	0.769
OI	4,389	0.745	0.788
SS	4,451	0.709	0.791

Figure 1 depicts the results of hypothesis testing and regression analysis in this study. A hypothesis is supported if the *p-value* is less than 0.05. Regression analysis was performed to evaluate the extent to which the variables were categorized, with three R-square scales reflecting the level of influence: low (19%-33%), moderate (>33% - 67%), and solid or substantial (>67 %). As shown in Figure 1, hypothesis H1 states that E has an effect on CP is accepted. This means that people with a higher level of education are more active and involved in village deliberations. H2, which states that A affects CP, is accepted. This means that people who care more about issues related to the village tend to be more active and involved in village deliberations. H3, which states that I influence CP, is accepted. This means that people with better access to or reception of information are more active and involved in village deliberation activities. H4, which states that OI has an effect on CP, is rejected. This means that, in contrast to initial expectations, the level of

involvement in the organization is not a significant factor in motivating or influencing community participation in village deliberation activities. *H5*, which states that SS affects CP, is rejected. This means that elements of the village's social structure and institutions have little impact on community participation in village deliberation activities.

Figure 1 displays the outcomes of the regression analysis, explicitly indicating that the variables E, A, I, OI, and SS collectively account for 75.8% of the influence on CP. This indicates the independent variable's high degree of influence on the dependent variable. Furthermore, Figure 1 provides information on the validity of the indicators used in the questionnaire. A criterion for determining the validity of an indicator is that its value exceeds 0.5. Figure 1 demonstrates that all of these values surpass 0.5, indicating the validity of all indicators.

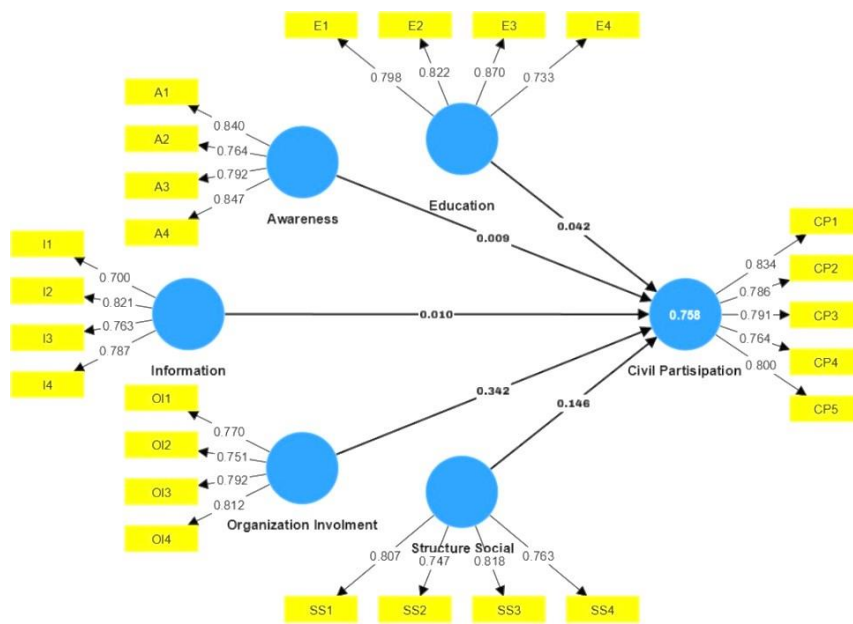


Figure 1. Validated Research Model

### Pembahasan

The results of hypothesis *H1*, which states that the level of education (E) influences community participation in village deliberations (CP), are accepted with a significant *p-value* of 0.013. This shows a reasonably strong relationship between the level of education and community participation in village deliberations. Who stated that education plays a crucial role in increasing community participation in village development. This theory explains that people with a high level of education can better understand information related to village development programs. They can contribute effectively by assisting village heads in conveying information and facilitating development efforts. On the other hand, educated people, although not explicitly mentioned in the research results, can be assumed to experience obstacles in understanding or accessing information but still play an essential role in implementing development activities through active participation (Nurkomala et al., 2023; Sabri et al., 2020).

The results of hypothesis *H2*, which states that the level of concern for village issues (A) influences community participation in village deliberations (CP), is accepted with a significant *p-value* of 0.007. This indicates that the level of community concern for village issues strongly correlates with their level of participation in village deliberations (Fu & Mao, 2022; Hasan, 2023). These results are by the preferred theory. That people who have a deep understanding of the problems in their village tend to be more involved in efforts to find solutions. In this context, the level of concern for village issues is a critical factor that motivates the community to participate actively in village deliberations. People who care about village development will have more encouragement to participate in decision-making related to these problems. Support the results of hypothesis *H2*, stating that awareness of village problems can increase community motivation to participate. Thus, the hypothesis results received are consistent with the theory referred to and supported by related research, which shows that the level of concern for village problems plays a role in increasing motivation for community participation (Angelia et al., 2020; Chan et al., 2021).

The results of hypothesis *H3*, which states that the level of access or acceptance of information (I) influences community participation in village deliberations (CP), is accepted with a significant *p-value* of

0.003. This means a significant relationship exists between the level of information access and community participation in village deliberation activities. Community rights in village governance, including the right to obtain information regarding village development plans and implementation, can influence community participation in village deliberations. With good access to information, the community can be more involved and better understand the various issues being discussed in village deliberations. Supports the results of hypothesis *H3* by stating that reasonable access to relevant information allows the community to better understand the issues discussed in village deliberations. Informed communities have better knowledge of the issues affecting their village, making them more likely to participate in discussions and decision-making. Therefore, the hypothesis results show the positive influence of access to information on community participation in village deliberations, aligning with the theory that information that is easily accessible and accepted by the community can increase their level of participation (Akbar et al., 2021; Hao et al., 2022).

The results of hypothesis *H4*, which states that the level of involvement in the organization (OI) has no significant effect on community participation in village deliberation (CP) activities, were rejected with an insignificant *p-value* of 0.387. This shows a difference with initial expectations, indicating that the level of involvement in the organization is not a significant factor in motivating or influencing community participation in village deliberations. Community organizations can help increase people's awareness of the issues that affect them. In this context, the level of involvement in the organization is expected to motivate the community to participate more actively in village deliberations because the organization can become a forum for exchanging information and increasing understanding of various village issues. Also supports the idea that community organizations can help increase community access to the resources needed to participate in the development process. Therefore, the initial expectation of a positive influence between the level of involvement in organizations and community participation in village deliberations aligns with theory and previous research findings (Nisa et al., 2024; Taufiq et al., 2021).

The results of hypothesis *H5*, which states that elements of village social structure and institutions (SS) do not directly impact community participation in village deliberation (CP) activities, are rejected with an insignificant *p-value* of 0.154. This means that, in contrast to initial expectations, village social and institutional structures directly impact village deliberations. Social structure can influence community participation in the village deliberation process. If the village community consists of social groups that are isolated from each other, community participation in the development process can be hampered. This theory emphasizes the importance of integration and interaction between social groups in supporting community participation in village deliberations. That the village leadership system, whether based on religion or community organizations, can mobilize community participation and revive initiative, creativity, and productivity in village communities (Aulia, 2022; Handoko et al., 2023). This indicates that village institutional elements, including the leadership system, should contribute to community participation in village deliberations. Discussion is the most important part of the entire contents of scientific articles. The objectives of the discussion are: answering research problems, interpreting findings, integrating findings from research into existing sets of knowledge and composing new theories or modifying existing theories (Kuswanto & Irzal, 2023; Santoso et al., 2022).

This research has the advantage of providing a deeper understanding of community participation in village meetings. This includes understanding the factors that influence the level of participation and the mechanisms that influence community involvement in local decision-making. The implication is that this research can provide an in-depth insight into the factors that influence community participation in village deliberation. The implication is developing and improving village deliberation processes to be more inclusive, transparent, and participatory. This could include reforms in how information is delivered, capacity building of local leaders to facilitate community participation, and the use of technology to improve accessibility and engagement. However, this study also has limitations because it may be difficult to generalize to different geographical and cultural contexts. Factors influencing community participation in village meetings can vary greatly depending on local conditions, local government policies, and different cultures of participation.

#### 4. SIMPULAN

The conclusions from this research provide a significant theoretical contribution, especially in understanding the factors that influence community participation in village deliberations. The finding that the level of education, awareness of village issues, and level of access to information significantly influence community participation is in line with initial expectations and supports the theories referred to. This further explains the role of education, awareness, and access to information in increasing community involvement in village-level decision-making processes.



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