

Cultural Factors that Support Community Participation in Village Development

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Abstract

Society culture is an inherent tradition and guides the good and bad of every resident's action and behaviour. Society culture is synonymous with ancestral heritage. In this study, the culture defined consisting of involvement, consistency, adaptability, and mission that carried out and performed by village government, so as to stimulate residents' intentions to participate in village development. The research used a quantitative approach, with the population of residents of the village of Krebet, Malang Regency. Data obtained by distributing questionnaires to residents. 130 questionnaires returned and declared appropriate so that this number was used as the research sample. Data were analyzed statistically by Minitab. The independent variables in this study are culture factors, namely involvement, consistence, adaptability and mission and the dependent variable is society participation in village development. The results of the study found that there was a partially positive and strong relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable. Culture contributed 70% to society participation. Additionally, consistency was the strongest influencer followed by involvement, adaptability and lastly mission. Moreover, the results of this study provide evidence that when there is a good way from the village government in managing the culture in the form of tradition in the society, the greater the society's intention to participate in the village development.

Keywords

cultural factors; community participation; village development



I. Introduction

The village is a pattern of the central point of national development. All types of development such as sectoral programs, regional programs and specific programs (Inpres), are all focused on the village development. Based on Law No. 6, 2014 concerning Villages, states that village development consisting of improving basic services, building and maintaining infrastructure and the environment, developing a productive-scale agricultural economy, developing and utilizing appropriate and cutting-edge technology, and increasing the quality of orderliness and peace in the village communities. Village development is part of society development that is directed at institutional development and participation as well as society empowerment in increasing independence and prosperity in a village area (Endah, 2015).

Society participation is the key to successful village development. The concept of society participation in the village development is very crucial because the society that knows well the needs and problems that are being faced and encountered (Dapla, Gosal, & Pangemanan, 2018). Society is a driver in the process of implementing development, especially if it is associated with a paradigm shift in development that places people and

society as central and the core of development, not only views society as an object but as the subject of development.

Society participation is implemented by the involvement of all society members in the development and implementation of a program or policy that has the potential to provide benefits and welfare for the society itself (Arismayanti & Suwena, 2022). Often people are not interested in participating due to factors such as paternalism, racism, clientelism, and lack of skill. Therefore, more efforts need to be made to ensure that more people participate in the village development process, the faster the process done the sooner the benefits will be felt. By participating, society will increase the ability, knowledge, skills and insights of the society itself.

Meanwhile, the culture of the local society influences people's awareness to participate in village development. Culture is a way of life that develops and is shared by a group of people and passed down from generation to generation (Yoga, 2018). A human being with culture essentially develops as an active human response to the environment in which he lives, lives and settles (Sumangkut, 2021). Every place, region, tribe, society has a way that becomes a living value system for these communities to establish mutual relationships between humans and their neighbors and with the natural environment. This is inherited from generation to generation which becomes traditional knowledge or local wisdom that is carried out and developed by the society and is unique to certain locations and communities (Tambas, 2016).

Gotong Royong, gathering in religious activity, social, artistic activities are cultures that must be maintained because these habits are good capital for awareness from the society to participate in village development. All are fundamental, important, and noble references, for people's lives. Culture is a complex and essential aspect of the organization that defines internal and external identities (Ravasi, 2016). Culture is still an enigma for organizational management, which is shaped by several factors, many of which are uncontrollable or even unknown (Bersin et al., 2017). Culture is indeed mentioned as something meaningful or has historical value, socially constructed, difficult to change and holistic (McCarthy, 2013). Similarly, in village communities, culture which has been taught by its ancestors will continue to be a habit that is carried out until now.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Culture Factors

Organizational culture is seen as knowledge, habits, behavior, values, attitudes created by the organization to be obeyed and carried out by all members of the organization in achieving organizational goals (Campagna, Caperna, & Valentina, 2020). Organizational culture is knowledge that results from experience and then develops into social behavior. Cultural learning is used to help humans in their efforts to interact with other people in a society. Organizational culture is a form of social values in an organization as a guideline for behaving in an organization and a guideline for solving problems that can occur inside and outside the organization (Pudianti, Syahbana, & Suprpti, 2016).

Many researchers have argued about the factors that shape culture, one of which is Nikpour (2016) who stated that culture includes (1) involvement, that is the implementation of the values of involvement both in carrying out work, in planning, and in achieving goals with the availability of information, and ease of getting the best information; (2) consistency, meaning that the implementation of the values of common

views, ease of coordination, and alignment of goals at organizational levels; (3) adaptability means the implementation of values regarding policies that are flexible, responsive to change, and team solidity in carrying out changes, and (4) mission, means that the implementation of values regarding the existence of strong cultural values, clear values and consistent, practiced by leaders as a model, the existence of a code of ethics that can be a guide for right behavior and wrong behavior.

2.2 Society Participation

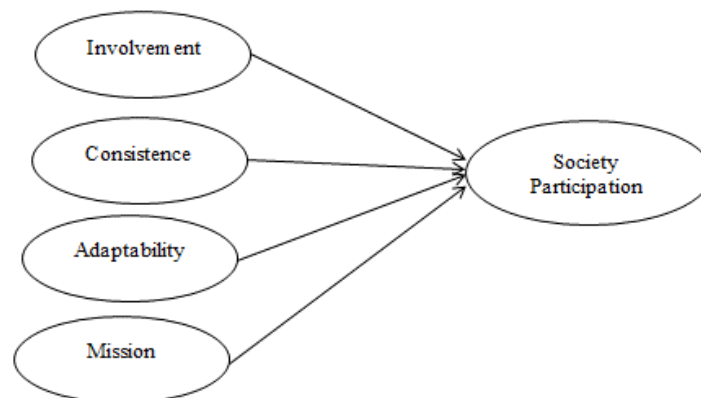
Society participation describes the scope of participation based on the sequence of the development planning process, in detail the types of society participation in development are: (1) Participation in decision making; (2) Participation in the implementation of activities; (3) Participation in development monitoring and evaluation; (4) Participation in the utilization of development results.

Law No. 25, 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System defines society participation as the participation of the society to accommodate their interests in the development planning process. From this understanding, that society participation is the involvement or participation of a member of the society in the process of social interaction, identifying problems and potential that exist in the society in certain situations, both in making decisions (solutions) dealing with problems, implementing efforts to overcome problems, and the process of society involvement. In evaluating the changes that occur (Mustanir, Partisan, & Nasri, 2017). Participation of society members is more about the involvement of society members in development, including activities in planning and implementation (implementation) of development programs/projects carried out in the society (Mustanir & Razak, 2017).

Society participation according to Teasell (2019) is the process of identifying problems and potentials that exist in the society, selecting and making decisions about alternative solutions to solve them, solving problems, making improvement efforts, and involving the society in the process of assessing the changes that occur. Society participation is also a right that the society must participate in decision-making at all stages of the development process, starting from planning, implementing, monitoring and preserving the original environment (Arismayanti & Suwena, 2022). Society participation means the involvement of all society members in the development and implementation of a program or policy that has the potential to provide benefits and welfare to the society.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is a conceptual model that describes the relationship between factors that influence each other. The theoretical framework of this study is:



2.4 Hypotheses Development

a. Involvement and Society Participation

Involvement here means empowerment, which is a participatory concept that comes from society empowerment due to the equality factor. Society empowerment as human capital and social capital that exists in certain organizations, through coordinated actions, which can solve collective problems to maintain society welfare (Alexiu, Lazar, & Baci, 2011). Several researchers (Marienetto, 2003); (Rowe & Frewer, 2000) states that policy makers can play a role in involving the society, such as through policies on citizenship, regarding the importance of the participation of society members in village development, which is expected to stimulate society intentions to actively participate in village development. So the hypothesis will be:

Hypotheses 1: There is a positive influence of involvement on society participation

b. Consistence and Society Participation

People at non-productive ages, namely between 50-60 years, are relatively easier to be invited to actively participate in village development (Reis et al., 2020). They are easily invited to participate in matters of health, religion and local culture because this is also their need and they have the same understanding and views as policy makers (Mei, 2020); (Levasseur, 2017); (Ihara, 2022); (Aw, 2017). It is another matter for political, economic and sports matters, it is the productive age group who want to actively participate in this activity (Ang, 2019). So it remains to be seen how policy makers play their role in inviting residents to become active participants in village development efforts, so the hypothesis the study is:

Hypotheses 2: There is a positive influence of consistence on society participation

c. Adaptability and Society Participation

Organizations that have flexibility, high adaptability, are mandatory nowadays. The society wants such organisation that it will be easy for the society to fulfill their needs (Aw, 2017). As previously mentioned, older people will focus on matters related to health, religion and culture, so if an institution or organization is able to meet the society's needs for this matter, they will voluntarily be involved in this activity. Likewise, if an institution or organization has programs to improve the society's economy, a healthy political life, as well as arts and sports, then the society will voluntarily participate in these activities. so, the hypothesis will be:

Hypotheses 3: There is a positive influence of adaptability on society participation

d. Mission and Society Participation

The need for the ability of organizational leaders to place all elements of society members according to their respective ages, status and needs. For example, people in old age. They still want to be respected for their existence, namely to be teachers, advisers, pass on knowledge and experience so that they feel they are getting honorable assignments and give strength to social status (Aw, 2017). It also maximizes the potential of all members of society so that the term marginal group no longer appears. There is the role of mothers in village development activities, the role of persons with disabilities in several village activities with the same role as other residents, and other equality (Dinata et al., 2022). So, the hypothesis is:

Hypotheses 4: There is a positive influence of mission on society participation

III. Research Method

This study uses statistical analysis, namely multiple regression analysis, which is a type of analysis used to model and analyze the relationship between several independent variables and one dependent variable. Multiple regression models can more realistically describe relationships than unifactorial regression models (Zsuzsanna & Marian, 2012). Data analysis using the Minitab application. The population is the people of Krebet Village, Malang Regency. Data were obtained by distributing questionnaires, and as many as 130 questionnaires were deemed appropriate to be used as research data.

In this study, the independent variables are culture factors including involvement, consistence, adaptability and mission, while the dependent variable is society participation. The first step is to present the data needed for analysis, then the regression equation is obtained, followed by the t test and F test with $n-(k+1)$ for degrees of freedom, then the determinant coefficient (R^2) is calculated, which is used to show the degree of the total variance percentage that is explained by the independent variables.

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1 Respondents Identity

This study has several types of identified characteristics of respondents categorized by gender, age and education that is shown in the following table:

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

	Total (Person)	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Man	90	70
Woman	40	30
Age		
<20Years	20	15
20-29 Years	13	10
30-39 Years	40	31
40-49 Years	35	27
>50 Years	22	17
Education		
Junior High School	45	35
Senior High School	51	39
Diploma	20	15
S1	14	11

Source: Data Processing Results (2023)

Based on the information in table 1 above, the majority of respondents were male, with dominance in the age range 30-39 years and 40-49, and then at the age above 50 years. This proves that indeed at that age the average person is willing to participate actively, according to research conducted by Reis et al., (2020); May (2020); Levasseur (2017); Ihara (2022); Aw, (2017) and Ang (2019). The average education is Senior High School. As many villagers work in the informal sector such as farmers, ranchers and traders so they do not think it is necessary to have a high educational background.

4.2 Statistic Test

a. Convergent Validity Test

Validity testing can be known through the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value. An instrument is said to meet convergent validity testing if it has an Average Variance Extracted (AVE) above 0.5. The results of convergent validity testing are presented in table 2 below:

Table 2. Convergent Validity Test

Variabel	AVE
Involvement	0.794
Consistence	0.894
Adaptability	0.838
Mission	0.668
Society Participation	0.853

Source: Data Processing Results (2023)

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that all indicators produce an Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value that is greater than 0.5. It can be said that indicators that measure variable X are declared valid.

b. Reliability Test

The calculation that can be used to test construct reliability is Composite Reliability. The test criteria state that if the Composite Reliability value is greater than 0.7 then the construct is declared reliable. The results of Composite Reliability calculations can be seen through the summary presented in table 3 below:

Table 3. Reliability Test

Variabel	Composite Reliability	Cronbachs Alpha
Involvement	0.920	0.868
Consistence	0.944	0.881
Adaptability	0.939	0.902
Mission	0.941	0.929
Society Participation	0.967	0.957

Source: Data Processing Results (2023)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the Composite Reliability value for all variables is greater than 0.7. Thus, based on the Composite Reliability calculation, it is declared reliable.

c. Hypotheses Test

In order to prove each of the hypotheses that have been formulated previously, then the calculation with the t test is shown in table 4 below:

Table 4. t-Test

Predictor	Coef	SE Coef.	T	P
Constant	7.160	1.642	4.36	0.000

Involvement	2.7316	0.2428	9.89	0.000
Consistence	-3.0996	0.3428	-5.79	0.000
Adaptability	1.3115	0.6218	2.11	0.038
Mission	1.0000	0.1000	1.00	0.000

Source: Data Processing Results (2023)

Based on the results of the t-test by minitab, the p-values for all variables were <0.05, so it can be stated that each independent variable has a positive and significant influence on the dependent variable. Then the regression equation is set as follows:

Society Participation = 7,16 + 2,73 Involvement - 3,10 Consistence + 1,31 Adaptability + 1,00 Mission.

This means that 70% of society participation is influenced by culture factors consist off 20% Involvement, 30% Consistency, and 10% Adaptability and Mission. While 30% comes from other factors not examined in this study. Strengthened by the test results of the coefficient of determination as shown in table 5 below.

Table 5. Determinant Coefficient Test

S	R-Sq	R-Sq (adj)
3.04578	76.2%	70.4%

Source: Data Processing Results (2023)

The coefficient of determination is found in the adjusted R square value of 70.4%. This means that the significancy of the independent variable to affect the dependent variable is 70.4%.

The research results support several previous studies such as Campagna, Caperna, & Valentina (2020); Arismayanti & Suwena (2022); Reis et al., (2020) which explains that cultural factors have a strong influence on people's interest to participate actively in the village development. The role of policy makers is very important in terms of enhancing resident involvement. The main point of the involvement is the internalization of the value to all residents that involvement is very essential to the success of the village development. Additionally, village officers need to provide the detail, complete, and valid information of the planning and the implementation of the village development program and ensure that the information can be obtained easily by the residents. Involvement can be carried out in several fields such as religion, art and culture, politics and other social life activity. The vision, mission and goals of the development must be clearly informed and communicated to all residents to show the consistency of policy makers in running the village government programs. By utilizing many kinds of media, one of such village meeting and gathering so that residents understand and will be willing to support the program implementation. Village organizations that can response and adapt quickly to environmental changes are also the hope of the residents. That residents need policies that are up to date, able to answer and fulfill their needs and can provide solutions to various social problems.

The role of the village government in treating and serving its residents well is also needed by the residents. Having the status of village elders, society leaders, religious leaders, agents of change, is important to give appreciation to some residents who have contributed a lot to village development. As well as fostering mutual respect, that the young are obliged to respect the elders, which illustrates the practice of good manners in

everyday life. Residents feel they have an important role by being involved in the process of development planning, implementation, evaluating and monitoring, as well as utilising the result, output, and the impact of the village development program. It is important to be noticed that the results of village development are joint results, not only the efforts and performance of the village officials, but the joint efforts and performance of village officials and society members.

Media meetings and organizations such as village meetings, recitation, congregational prayers, religious traditional events such as tahlil, yasinan, commemoration of religious holidays, Posyandu for toddlers and the elderly, youth organizations (Karang Taruna), PKK are good media to instill residents' interest in actively participate in village development. Starting from a small environment, with good support from policy makers, it will become a means of good communication and close relationship between policy makers and residents will be established. This will create a good relationship that synergizes each other in cooperative efforts in village development.

V. Conclusion

Culture factors including involvement, consistence, adaptability and mission have have a strong influence on society involvement in the village development. The role of policy makers is important, to uphold cultures that have taken root in the lives of residents, so that it will be easy to make residents who voluntarily and actively participate in village development. Empowerment and involvement, clarity of purpose, adaptive organization, ability to wisely place the position and status of its residents and serve properly are the aspirations and need of all residents so that they are willing and active to participate in every program launched by the village government in the many aspects of daily life in term of economic, social, religious, political and culture activity.

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