

The Effect Of Community Participation, The Role Of The BPD And Village Government Accountability On The Quality Of Village Development Planning In Sambelia District, East Lombok Regency In 2025

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ABSTRACT

Effective village development requires quality planning, but in practice, various obstacles are still encountered, such as low community participation, the suboptimal role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and weak village government accountability. This study aims to analyze the influence of community participation, the role of the BPD, and village government accountability on the quality of village development planning in Sambelia District, East Lombok Regency. The study used a quantitative approach with a causal associative research type. Data were collected through questionnaires, documentation, and observations of 55 respondents consisting of village officials, BPD members, and community members selected using proportionate stratified random sampling techniques. Data analysis was performed using multiple linear regression using SPSS. The results showed that community participation, the role of the BPD, and village government accountability partially and simultaneously had a positive and significant effect on the quality of village development planning. Village government accountability was the variable with the most dominant influence. In addition, the three variables together were able to explain 70.9% of the variation in the quality of village development planning. This study concludes that improving the quality of village development planning can be achieved through strengthening community participation, optimizing the function of the BPD, and increasing the accountability of the village government in order to realize more effective, transparent, and responsive village governance to community needs.

INTRODUCTION

Village development planning is a strategic process that determines the direction of development policies and programs according to community needs. The quality of village

development planning is one indicator of the success of village governance because it influences the effectiveness of development implementation and the utilization of village resources. From a good governance perspective, quality planning must be prepared in a participatory, transparent, and accountable manner to be able to produce development programs that are on target and sustainable (Mahi et al., 2017). However, in practice, there is still low community involvement, the suboptimal role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and weak accountability of the village government, which has the potential to reduce the quality of village development planning.

Sambelia District, East Lombok Regency, is an area with diverse village characteristics, both geographically and socially, and in terms of development level. This situation demands a development planning process that can effectively accommodate the diverse needs of the community. However, on-the-ground observations indicate that community participation in village deliberations is not yet fully optimal, the role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in its oversight and aspiration channeling functions still needs to be improved, and transparency and accountability in village government are not yet implemented evenly. These conditions can impact the quality of the resulting development planning documents (Wijaya & Septiana, 2022).

Based on these problems, this study poses a research question: do community participation, the role of the BPD, and village government accountability influence the quality of village development planning in Sambelia District, East Lombok Regency? This question is important to answer because these three factors are the main elements in the implementation of democratic village governance and are oriented towards community interests (Sugiyono, 2020). This study aims to analyze the influence of community participation, the role of the BPD, and village government accountability on the quality of village development planning, both partially and simultaneously. In addition, this study also aims to identify variables that have a dominant influence on the quality of village development planning so that they can become a basis for village governments in formulating strategies to improve the quality of development governance that is more effective and responsive to community needs (Creswell, 2018).

This research makes a scientific contribution because it integrates three important variables—community participation, the role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and village government accountability—in a single research model to explain the quality of village development planning. Previous research has generally examined these variables separately, resulting in limitations in explaining their simultaneous influence on the quality of village development planning (Larisu & Jopang, 2022) ; (Ardiansyah & Rodiyah, 2024). Therefore, this research is expected to enrich the literature in the field of public administration and village governance and provide practical recommendations for improving the quality of village development planning.

Various previous studies have demonstrated that community participation plays a crucial role in improving the quality of village development planning (Larisu & Jopang, 2022) . Other research indicates that the role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) as a community representative institution influences the effectiveness of village development planning and oversight (Ardiansyah & Rodiyah, 2024) . Meanwhile, village government accountability has also been shown to be a factor supporting the creation of transparent and high-quality governance (Wijaya & Septiana, 2022) . However, most previous studies have examined these variables partially or focused on different research areas, thus failing to provide a comprehensive picture of the relationship between these three variables and the quality of village development planning.

The limitations of previous research indicate a research gap, namely the lack of studies that integrate community participation, the role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and village government accountability in a single analytical model to explain the quality of village development planning. Furthermore, research specifically conducted in villages in Sambelia District, East Lombok Regency, is also limited, even though this region has diverse social, geographic, and governance characteristics that have the potential to produce empirical findings that differ from other regions.

Based on these conditions, this study offers novelty by simultaneously examining the influence of community participation, the role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and village government accountability on the quality of village development planning in 11 villages in Sambelia District, East Lombok Regency. Thus, this study not only expands the empirical evidence regarding the factors influencing the quality of village development planning but also provides a practical contribution to village governments in formulating more participatory, transparent, accountable, and community-oriented development policies.

Based on the background description, previous research, research gaps, and research novelty that have been explained, this study aims to analyze the influence of community participation, the role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and village government accountability on the quality of village development planning in Sambelia District, East Lombok Regency. Specifically, this study examines the influence of each variable partially and simultaneously and identifies the variables that have the most dominant influence on the quality of village development planning. The results of the study are expected to provide theoretical contributions in the development of public administration studies, particularly in the field of village governance, as well as provide input for village governments in improving the quality of participatory, transparent, and accountable development planning.

Based on the research objectives, the hypothesis proposed is:

H1, community participation has a positive and significant influence on the quality of village development planning;

H2, the role of the BPD has a positive and significant influence on the quality of village development planning;

H3, village government accountability has a positive and significant influence on the quality of village development planning; and

H4, community participation, the role of the BPD, and village government accountability simultaneously have a positive and significant influence on the quality of village development planning.

METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach with a causal associative research method. The study aims to analyze the influence of community participation, the role of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and village government accountability on the quality of village development planning in Sambelia District, East Lombok Regency. The research objects include community participation, the role of the BPD, village government accountability, and the quality of village development planning as the variables studied.

The research subjects consisted of village officials, BPD members, and community members involved in the village development planning process in 11 villages in Sambelia District. The research sample consisted of 55 respondents selected using proportionate stratified random sampling. Respondents were selected based on their involvement in the village development planning process, ensuring they could provide relevant information in line with the research objectives.

Data collection was conducted through questionnaires distributed to respondents as the primary data source. In addition, researchers also collected secondary data through documentation of various village documents, such as the RPJMDes, RKPDes, APBDes, village deliberation reports, and other documents related to village development planning. The data obtained was then examined, classified, and processed for analysis.

Data analysis was performed using SPSS. The analysis stages included descriptive statistics to describe the data characteristics, instrument quality testing through validity and reliability tests, and classical assumption testing. Next, the data was analyzed using multiple linear regression to determine the effect of each independent variable on the quality of village development planning.

Hypothesis testing was conducted using a t-test to determine partial effects, an F-test to determine simultaneous effects, and a coefficient of determination (R^2) to measure the ability of the independent variables to explain variations in the quality of village development planning. The results of this analysis were used as a basis for drawing conclusions and answering the research objectives.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent characteristics based on gender were used to determine the composition of male and female respondents in this study. The respondent characteristics based on gender can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.1 Respondent Characteristics Based on Gender

No.	Gender	Amount	Percentage
1	Man	35	63.6%
2	Woman	20	36.4%
	Total	55	100%

Source: 2026

X1 Validity Test Table

Indicator	r Count	r Table	Status
X1.1	812	266	Valid
X1.2	771	266	Valid
X1.3	723	266	Valid
X1.4	819	266	Valid
X1.5	886	266	Valid
X1.6	802	266	Valid
X1.7	853	266	Valid
X1.8	819	266	Valid
X1.9	829	266	Valid
X1.10	817	266	Valid
X1.11	856	266	Valid
X1.12	838	266	Valid

Source: processed 2026

Based on Table 4.2.1, the validity test results show that all indicators of the Community Participation variable (X1) have a calculated r value greater than the r table (0.266). The calculated r value ranges from 0.723 to 0.886. Thus, all 12 indicators in the Community Participation variable are declared valid and suitable for use as research instruments. These results indicate that each statement item is able to measure the Community Participation variable appropriately in accordance with the research objectives.

Table 4.2.1 Validity test X2

Indicator	r Count	r Table	Status
X2.1	855	266	Valid
X2.2	783	266	Valid
X2.3	809	266	Valid
X2.4	781	266	Valid
X2.5	874	266	Valid
X2.6	825	266	Valid
X2.7	770	266	Valid
X2.8	835	266	Valid
X2.9	753	266	Valid
X2.10	815	266	Valid
X2.11	788	266	Valid
X2.12	727	266	Valid

Source: processed 2026

Based on Table 4.2.2, the validity test results show that all indicators of the BPD Role variable (X2) have a calculated r value greater than the table r of 0.266. The calculated r value ranges from 0.727 to 0.874. Thus, all 12 indicators in the BPD Role variable are declared valid and can be used as research instruments. These results indicate that each statement item is able to measure the BPD Role variable accurately and in accordance with the concept being studied.

X3 Validity Test Table

Indicator	r Count	r Table	Status
X3.1	824	266	Valid
X3.2	774	266	Valid
X3.3	762	266	Valid
X3.4	721	266	Valid
X3.5	840	266	Valid
X3.6	717	266	Valid
X3.7	734	266	Valid
X3.8	745	266	Valid
X3.9	673	266	Valid
X3.10	740	266	Valid
X3.11	779	266	Valid
X3.12	707	266	Valid

Source: processed 2026

Based on Table 4.2.3, the validity test results show that all indicators of the Village Government Accountability variable (X3) have a calculated r value greater than the table r of 0.266. The calculated r value is in the range of 0.673 to 0.840. Thus, all 12 indicators in the Village Government Accountability variable are declared valid and suitable for use as research instruments. These results indicate that each statement item is able to measure the

Village Government Accountability variable appropriately in accordance with the research objectives.

Table 4.2.2

Variables	Cronbach's Alpha	Information
X1	955	Valid
X2	948	Valid
X3	930	Valid
Y	89	Valid

Source: processed 2026

Based on Table 4.2.4, the results of the reliability test show that all research variables have a Cronbach's Alpha value greater than 0.60, so that all research instruments are declared reliable . The Community Participation variable (X1) obtained a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.955, the Role of the BPD (X2) of 0.948, Village Government Accountability (X3) of 0.930, and Village Development (Y) of 0.890. These results indicate that all statement items in each variable have a very good level of consistency, so they are suitable for use as data collection tools in research.

Descriptive Statistics Table

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviaton
X1	55	31	29	60	2515	45.73	10,045
X2	55	29	30	59	2556	46.47	9,773
X3	55	26	33	59	2669	48.53	8,112
Y	55	28.00	32.00	60.00	2583,000	46.9636	7.09450
Valid N	55						

Source: processed 2026

Based on Table 4.2.3, the average values of the variables Community Participation (X1), Role of the BPD (X2), Village Government Accountability (X3), and Village Development (Y) are 45.73; 46.47; 48.53; and 46.96, respectively. Variable X3 has the highest average value, while X1 has the lowest average value. The standard deviation values of all variables are smaller than their average values, indicating that the data are relatively homogeneous and the distribution of respondents' answers is not very varied. Thus, the research data can represent the conditions of the variables studied well.

Table 4.2 Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		55
Normal Parameters ^a	Mean	.0000000
	Standard Deviation	3.71608791
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.060
	Positive	.060
	Negative	-.041
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.442
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.990

a. Test distribution is Normal.

Processed: Resources 2026

Based on Table 4.2, the results of the normality test using the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov method show an Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.990 . This value is greater than the 0.05 significance level ($0.990 > 0.05$), so the residual data in this study is normally distributed. Thus, the normality assumption in the regression model has been met and the data is suitable for further analysis.

Table 4.2 Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients ^a			
	Model	Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	Community participation	.975	1,026
	The role of BPD	.988	1,012
	Village Government Accountability	.980	1,021

a. Dependent Variable: Village development

Source: Data processed 2026

Based on Table 4.2, the results of the multicollinearity test show that the variables Community Participation (X1), Role of the BPD (X2), and Village Government Accountability (X3) have Tolerance values of 0.975; 0.988; and 0.980, respectively, all of which are greater than 0.10. In addition, the VIF value respectively 1.026; 1.012; and 1.021, all of which are smaller than 10. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables in the regression model, so that the research model meets the multicollinearity assumption.

Table 4.2.4.3

		Coefficients^a				
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	7,614	2,806		2,713	.009
	Community Participation	-.055	.030	-.246	-1,816	.075
	The role of BPD	.008	.031	.036	.269	.789
	Village Government Accountability	-.053	.037	-.191	-1,411	.164

a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES

Processed: Resources 2026

Based on Table 4.2.4.3, the results of the heteroscedasticity test show that the variables Community Participation (X1), Role of the BPD (X2), and Village Government Accountability (X3) have significance values of 0.075; 0.789; and 0.164, respectively. All significance values are greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the regression model. Thus, the research model meets the assumptions of heteroscedasticity and is suitable for use in further regression analysis.

Table Multiple Linear Regression Test

		Coefficients^a					Collinearity Statistics		
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF	
		B	Std. Error	Beta					
1	(Constant)	-8,221	4,879		-1.685	.098			
	Community Participation	.416	.052	.589	7,924	.000	.975	1,026	
	The role of BPD	.288	.054	.397	5,383	.000	.988	1,012	
	Village Government Accountability	.469	.065	.537	7,243	.000	.980	1,021	

a. Dependent Variable: Village Development

Processed: Resources 2026

Based on Table 4.2.5, the multiple linear regression equation is obtained as follows:

$$Y = -8.221 + 0.416X_1 + 0.288X_2 + 0.469X_3$$

The equation shows that Community Participation (X₁), the Role of the BPD (X₂), and Village Government Accountability (X₃) have positive regression coefficients on Village Development (Y). This means that an increase in each independent variable tends to increase Village Development. The largest coefficient value is found in the Village Government Accountability variable (0.469), which indicates that this variable has the most dominant influence on Village Development compared to other variables in the research model.

t-Test Results Table

		Coefficients ^a				
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-8,221	4,879		-1.685	.098
	Community Participation	.416	.052	.589	7,924	.000
	The role of BPD	.288	.054	.397	5,383	.000
	Village Government Accountability	.469	.065	.537	7,243	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Village Development

Processed Resources 2026

Based on the t-test results in Table 4.2.6, the Community Participation variable (X_1) has a positive and significant effect on Village Development (Y) with a coefficient value of 0.416, a t-count of 7.924, and a significance of 0.000 (<0.05). The BPD Role variable (X_2) also has a positive and significant effect on Village Development with a coefficient value of 0.288, a t-count of 5.383, and a significance of 0.000 (<0.05). Similarly, the Village Government Accountability variable (X_3) has a positive and significant effect on Village Development with a coefficient value of 0.469, a t-count of 7.243, and a significance of 0.000 (<0.05). These findings indicate that increasing community participation, optimizing the role of the BPD, and strengthening village government accountability contribute significantly to improving village development.

F Test Results Table

		ANOVA ^b				
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1972.225	3	657,408	44,961	.000 ^a
	Residual	745,703	51	14,622		
	Total	2717.927	54			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Village Government Accountability, Role of BPD, Community Participation

b. Dependent Variable: Village Development

Processed: Resources 2026

Based on the results of the F test in Table 4.2.7, the F-count value obtained was 44.961. with a significance level of 0.000 (<0.05) . These results indicate that the variables of Community Participation, the Role of the BPD, and Village Government Accountability simultaneously have a significant effect on Village Development. Thus, the regression model used in this study is feasible and able to explain the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. These findings indicate that increasing community participation, optimizing the role of the BPD, and strengthening village government accountability can jointly support increased village development.

Determination Coefficient Test Table

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
1	.852 ^a	.726	.709	3,824

a. Predictors: (Constant), Village Government Accountability, Role of BPD, Community Participation
b. Dependent Variable: Village Development

Processed: Resources 2026

Based on the results of the coefficient of determination test in Table 4.2.8, the R Square (R^2) value was obtained. of 0.726 . These results indicate that 72.6% of the variation in Village Development can be explained by the variables Community Participation, the Role of the BPD, and Village Government Accountability. Meanwhile, the remaining 27.4% is influenced by other factors outside the research model. This value indicates that the research model has a strong ability to explain variations in Village Development.

Discussion

The results of the study showed that community participation had a positive and significant effect on village development ($\beta = 0.416$; $p = 0.000$). This finding indicates that the higher the community involvement in development planning, implementation, and supervision, the better the level of village development achieved.

Furthermore, the role of the BPD has a positive and significant impact on village development ($\beta = 0.288$; $p = 0.000$). These results indicate that optimizing the BPD's function in channeling community aspirations and overseeing village governance can support the success of village development.

Furthermore, Village Government Accountability has a positive and significant impact on Village Development. ($\beta = 0.469$; $p = 0.000$). This variable has the greatest influence compared to other variables, indicating that transparency and accountability of village government are important factors in improving the quality of village development.

Simultaneously, Community Participation, the Role of the BPD, and Village Government Accountability significantly influenced Village Development ($F = 44.961$; $p = 0.000$). The coefficient of determination (R^2) value of 0.726 indicates that 72.6% of the variation in Village Development can be explained by these three variables, while 27.4% is influenced by other factors outside the research model. These results confirm that optimal village development requires synergy between community participation, the role of the BPD, and village government accountability.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that Community Participation, the Role of the BPD, and Village Government Accountability have a positive and significant

influence on Village Development . Partially, these three variables have been shown to improve village development, with Village Government Accountability being the most influential variable. Simultaneously, these three variables contribute significantly to village development, with a coefficient of determination (R^2) of 72.6%, indicating that the research model can explain most of the variation in village development.

Suggestion

Village governments need to increase community involvement in every stage of development, from planning to program evaluation. Furthermore, the Village Consultative Body (BPD) needs to optimize its oversight function and channel community aspirations to ensure more effective development implementation. Village governments also need to strengthen the principle of accountability through transparency and accountability in budget management and development programs. Further research is recommended to include other variables that could potentially influence village development to provide more comprehensive results.

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