

Village Development Planning in Indonesia: Strengthening Musrenbangdes Participation to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs Desa)

Livia Dinda Syafitri

^{1,2}Program Studi Keuangan Publik, Fakultas Manajemen Pemerintahan, Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri

Jl. Raya Bukittinggi - Payakumbuh No.KM.14, Sumatera Barat, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: 35.0636@praja.ipdn.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Village development planning has become a central instrument for strengthening local governance and promoting sustainable development in Indonesia. Through the Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa (Musrenbangdes), communities are encouraged to articulate their priorities, influence development policies, and engage in collaborative decision-making with village governments. This article examines how village development planning practices—particularly community participation in Musrenbangdes—are aligned with the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs Desa). Drawing on findings from studies conducted in Tumbang Bantian Village and several villages in Bandung Regency, this paper highlights the dynamics of participation, the institutional mechanisms that shape deliberative processes, and the extent to which village planning contributes to SDGs indicators such as poverty reduction, improved governance, inclusive institutions, and sustainable community welfare. The study employs a qualitative descriptive approach to synthesize empirical observations and theoretical perspectives. The discussion demonstrates that while Musrenbangdes has served as a vital democratic instrument at the village level, the quality of participation varies across contexts and often depends on capacity, facilitation, and institutional commitment. The article concludes that strengthening participatory mechanisms and aligning village development planning with SDGs Desa targets are essential to ensuring accountable, inclusive, and sustainable rural development.

Article Info :

Article history :

Received:

Revised:

Accepted:

Keywords :

Village Development,
SDG'S, Planning, Musrenbangdes
Community;

INTRODUCTION

Village development planning in Indonesia represents an essential mechanism for ensuring that local aspirations are translated into formal development policies (F. Setiawan, 2023). As the lowest governmental unit with autonomous authority, the village holds a strategic position in shaping development outcomes that reflect the everyday realities of rural communities. (Arma et al., 2020) Musrenbangdes—an annual participatory forum mandated by national regulation—embodies the principle that community members have the right and responsibility to influence how public resources are allocated. It serves not only as a deliberative arena where ideas are exchanged, but also as an institutional safeguard that ensures transparency, accountability, and distributive fairness in decision-making (A. Setiawan et al., 2020). Over the past decade, Musrenbangdes has evolved from a procedural requirement into an increasingly substantive platform in which citizens, village officials, and local institutions define shared priorities and negotiate potential trade-offs (Bihamding, 2020). The effectiveness of this process is particularly relevant today, as Indonesia has adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the village level, commonly referred to as SDGs Desa. These goals emphasize sustainable livelihoods, inclusive governance, gender equality, environmental protection, and strengthened local institutions, offering a comprehensive framework that links village development to national and global commitments (Hadawiya et al., 2021).

The case of Tumbang Bantian Village illustrates how village governments attempt to integrate community voices in formulating development priorities. In this setting (Bramantyo & Windradi, 2022), village authorities adopt the Musrenbangdes as a deliberative space where residents, traditional figures, women's groups, youth representatives, and local stakeholders negotiate ideas and articulate their developmental needs. The process is shaped by social dynamics: while some groups actively contribute proposals and engage in dialogue, others participate more passively, constrained by limited confidence, unequal access to information, or socio-cultural norms that historically privilege certain actors. Even so, the deliberations in Tumbang Bantian reflect a growing awareness that participatory planning is not merely symbolic, but fundamentally tied to the legitimacy of village governance. A similar pattern is also found in Bandung Regency, where community participation in villages such as Margamukti, Sayati, Ciburial, and Nanjung demonstrates varied levels of engagement. These variations are influenced by the degree of civic organization, the leadership style of village heads, the strength of community institutions, and the administrative capacity of local governments. In villages with well-established participatory traditions, such as Ciburial, the Musrenbangdes becomes a vibrant space for co-production of ideas. In contrast, villages with weaker community mobilization often witness participation shaped more by elite influence than by collective deliberation.

Understanding the relationship between Musrenbangdes and the SDGs holds profound practical significance (Kusuma & Khoiri, 2024). The adoption of SDGs Desa has reoriented village planning from a narrow focus on infrastructure and basic services toward a broader vision of sustainable human development. Village governments are now required to prepare their *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa* (RPJMDes) and *Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Desa* (RKPDDes) by adopting SDGs indicators as a structural

reference, ensuring that planning consolidates poverty reduction, gender equality, environmental stewardship, and institutional strengthening. This shift expands the purpose of Musrenbangdes beyond procedural discussions, transforming it into a strategic effort to achieve long-term sustainability targets. Consequently, the forum must now accommodate more complex forms of analysis—such as mapping vulnerable populations, identifying environmental risks, assessing socio-economic disparities, and designing integrative programs that respond to multiple SDGs simultaneously. While this creates opportunities for more transformative development, it also poses challenges. Community members may lack familiarity with SDGs terminology, requiring facilitators to translate global concepts into local contexts. Village institutions must also strengthen their technical capacity to collect data, prioritize programs, and evaluate development impacts (Sudianing & Ardana, 2022).

Within these shifting expectations, Musrenbangdes functions as a critical bridge between local aspirations and national development frameworks. Its success depends on the quality of dialogue, the inclusiveness of representation, and the capacity of facilitators to guide communities through structured decision-making. This article thus seeks to illustrate how participatory planning mechanisms contribute to, or fall short of, SDGs Desa targets within the varied realities of Indonesian villages. By examining empirical dynamics in Tumbang Bantian and Bandung Regency, the discussion illuminates both the opportunities and constraints inherent in local participatory governance. Ultimately, the integration of SDGs into village planning requires not only administrative compliance but also a cultural shift toward collaborative, evidence-based, and future-oriented development practices—elements that Musrenbangdes must continuously cultivate to remain relevant and impactful (Nainggolan et al., 2022).

METHOD

This article employs a qualitative descriptive approach, synthesizing empirical findings from previously conducted research at the village level (Nababan & Marpaung, 2024). The qualitative descriptive design is particularly suited to studies that seek to explain processes, interactions, and contextual variations without relying on numerical generalizations. Its purpose is to capture the richness of village planning practices, the social dynamics that shape Musrenbangdes deliberations, and the subtleties of community participation within the institutional frameworks of rural governance. Data for this article were drawn from scholarly works focusing on Musrenbangdes implementation in Tumbang Bantian Village, complemented by studies examining community participation in development planning across four villages in Bandung Regency—namely Margamukti, Sayati, Ciburial, and Nanjung. These studies were selected through purposive sampling, as they offer diverse institutional settings and socio-cultural characteristics that allow for meaningful comparison. The contrasting contexts provide a broader analytical lens to understand how participatory planning mechanisms operate under different demographic compositions, leadership styles, and administrative capacities (Mwilongo & Mwita, 2025).

The research procedure involved several systematic steps. First, relevant articles, reports, and academic discussions were identified based on their focus on village

planning, participatory governance, and SDGs Desa implementation. Second, the content of these sources was examined and extracted using a document analysis technique, with attention given to methodological descriptions, empirical findings, and discussions about local governance structures. Third, insights from these materials were synthesized and compared to reveal recurring patterns, divergences, and significant nuances in Musrenbangdes practices. Through this process, the article integrates multiple streams of empirical evidence into a coherent narrative, ensuring that the conclusions do not merely rely on isolated cases but are grounded in a broader understanding of village-level conditions in Indonesia (Tyo & Desroches, 2024).

Data interpretation follows a thematic analysis approach, organizing information into major themes such as participation quality, institutional support, community engagement, SDGs alignment, and the operational roles of village government actors. Thematic analysis enables the researcher to move beyond simple summaries of the literature and instead identify deeper connections between empirical patterns and theoretical concepts. For example, discussions on participation quality are linked with broader debates on deliberative democracy and Arnstein's participation ladder, while findings on SDGs alignment are examined through the lens of sustainable development governance. This analytical strategy makes it possible to critically examine how Musrenbangdes operates in practice, how village governments interpret regulatory mandates, and how community deliberations are translated—or sometimes fail to be translated—into formal planning documents (Rahman & Dewi, 2023).

Although the article does not conduct primary fieldwork, its synthesis of existing empirical evidence offers conceptual clarity while maintaining relevance to contemporary village governance. The reliance on documented research allows for triangulation across different authors and case studies, reducing the risk of bias that might arise from a single-site analysis. In addition, the comparative nature of the reviewed studies enhances the robustness of the conclusions by demonstrating how similar governance mechanisms may yield different outcomes depending on local conditions. The qualitative descriptive approach, combined with systematic thematic analysis, thus provides a strong foundation for assessing the extent to which Musrenbangdes contributes to, or is challenged by, the broader objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals at the village level (Gamayuni, 2020).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Musrenbangdes as a Participatory Mechanism

Findings from Tumbang Bantian Village show that Musrenbangdes is generally implemented as mandated by national regulations, with community members formally invited to propose ideas and deliberate on priority development programs. The village leadership—particularly the *Badan Permusyawaratan Desa* (BPD), village head, and appointed facilitators—assumes a central role in orchestrating the process, ensuring that the meeting follows a structured sequence of discussion, proposal submission, prioritization, and agreement. Their facilitative role includes managing the flow of dialogue, mediating differing viewpoints, and ensuring that all social segments are given opportunities to participate (Puansah et al., 2022). In practice, however, participation patterns reveal important variations across demographic groups. Active contributors

often emerge from youth organizations, women's associations, farming groups, and local entrepreneurs, who typically possess stronger organizational capacities, higher confidence in public speaking, and clearer understanding of village issues. In contrast, more passive community members—such as elderly residents, individuals with limited education, or those unaccustomed to formal deliberation—tend to attend sessions but rarely express opinions (Darin et al., 2022).

This condition reflects a broader challenge frequently observed in participatory forums: formal attendance does not necessarily equate to meaningful engagement. The deliberative space may appear inclusive on paper, but the quality of participation can remain uneven due to social hierarchy, cultural norms, or uneven access to information. Some residents attend out of obligation or curiosity but feel hesitant to challenge prevailing ideas, particularly when village elites or respected figures dominate discussions. In Tumbang Bantian, this tendency manifests in subtle forms—such as silent agreement, limited debate, or reliance on leaders to articulate communal priorities—indicating that participation is occurring but not always in a deliberative or empowering manner (Noviar & Priyanti, 2023).

Studies conducted in Bandung Regency provide further evidence of this variation. Villages such as Ciburial demonstrate high levels of engagement, shaped in part by strong community organization, transparent leadership, and prior experience with participatory programs. The village government in such cases often invests in pre-Musrenbangdes consultations, data sharing, and community mobilization, which encourages residents to enter the forum with well-formulated proposals. Conversely, other villages in the Regency display patterns of participation that are more symbolic than substantive. Interactions remain limited, with decisions dominated by elite actors—such as village leaders, influential families, or local opinion-makers—who shape the agenda and exert strong influence over priority selection. This elite-driven pattern is not necessarily the result of malicious intent but may stem from administrative constraints, limited facilitation skills, or a communal belief that decision-making is most efficient when entrusted to those with perceived expertise or authority (Rohiani, 2021).

These variations suggest that Musrenbangdes, while structurally participatory, is deeply influenced by socio-political dynamics, institutional capacities, and public awareness. Participation is not merely a matter of opening the floor to community members; rather, it depends on whether the institutional environment enables diverse voices to meaningfully shape the development agenda. The presence or absence of preparatory discussions, the capacity of facilitators, and the level of awareness among residents significantly determine the depth and quality of deliberation (Wance et al., 2021). Thus, the practice of Musrenbangdes lies along a continuum—from active, inclusive engagement to passive, elite-dominated attendance—each shaped by local conditions and governance cultures.

3.2 Linking Village Planning to SDGs Desa

The integration of SDGs Desa into village development planning introduces a comprehensive normative framework that guides long-term priorities across social,

economic, and environmental sectors. SDGs Desa translates global Sustainable Development Goals into a set of 18 localized indicators tailored to rural contexts, covering multidimensional poverty reduction (SDG 1), health and nutrition (SDG 3), quality education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), economic resilience (SDG 8), ecological sustainability (SDG 13–15), and effective village institutions (SDG 16–18). In this sense, SDGs Desa serve both as a checklist that village governments must consider when drafting their *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa* (RPJMDes) and *Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Desa* (RKPDDes), as well as a strategic compass that guides villages towards more holistic and sustainable development outcomes (Kayupa et al., 2025).

The experience of Tumbang Bantian reflects early but growing efforts to align the outcomes of Musrenbangdes with SDGs indicators. Community proposals often center on practical, everyday concerns—such as road improvement, clean water access, irrigation facilities, youth empowerment, and social welfare—each of which may correspond to one or more SDGs (Putra & Mursyidah, 2023). Village authorities, rather than the general community, assume responsibility for translating these proposals into SDGs-aligned indicators within formal planning documents. While this ensures administrative compliance, it also highlights a persistent gap between participatory expression and strategic interpretation. Community members articulate local needs without necessarily linking them to broader sustainable development frameworks (Sahara et al., 2024), while village officials work to fit these needs into SDGs categories during the drafting phase. As a result, the integration often becomes procedural: SDGs terms are incorporated into documents, but community members may not fully understand how their ideas contribute to long-term sustainability goals.

The cases from Bandung Regency reinforce this observation. Research applying Arnstein's participation ladder reveals that participation in many villages still operates at intermediate levels such as consultation or placation. Villagers are invited to share ideas, but the final translation into policy frameworks—including SDGs mapping—remains within the purview of village officials. A smaller number of villages demonstrate partnership-level participation, where community groups collaborate more actively in shaping policy. However, these cases remain exceptions rather than the norm. The gap between aspiration and capacity suggests that while SDGs Desa require deeper, more transformative participation, implementation on the ground often remains limited by institutional design, technical understanding, and resource availability (Danar et al., 2021).

Overall, the alignment between Musrenbangdes and SDGs Desa is progressing, but not yet transformative. The challenge lies in moving beyond compliance—where SDGs are simply referenced in documents—towards substantive integration, where village communities actively internalize SDGs principles and contribute to long-term sustainability strategies (Sa'adah & Jumadi, 2025).

3.3 Institutional Challenges in Achieving SDGs Desa

Across both research contexts, a recurring issue is the persistence of a gap between formal planning procedures and the substantive demands of SDGs Desa. While Musrenbangdes provides a structured avenue for deliberation, its ability to support SDGs implementation is constrained by several key institutional challenges. First, many village governments face capacity limitations, particularly in understanding and operationalizing SDGs indicators within planning documents. Village officials may be unfamiliar with technical concepts such as multidimensional poverty measurement, environmental sustainability assessment, or governance strengthening, which makes it difficult to embed SDGs into program design. These capacity limitations are compounded by uneven levels of training and inadequate access to supporting data, resulting in planning documents that comply on the surface but lack depth in analysis (Manuputty et al., 2023).

Second, the dominance of village elites remains a significant concern. When influential actors control discussions or decision-making processes, the diversity of voices represented in Musrenbangdes declines. This can lead to development priorities that reflect the preferences of powerful groups rather than the broader needs of the community. Elite influence may also suppress critical issues—such as gender equality or environmental protection—that are essential components of SDGs Desa but less salient in traditional community discussions (Utami et al., 2023).

Third, the dissemination of SDGs Desa remains insufficient at the community level. Many residents have limited knowledge of the purpose, structure, and implications of SDGs, making it challenging for them to articulate proposals that align with sustainability targets. Without accessible information and targeted outreach, the SDGs function more as an administrative concept understood by village officials rather than a shared development framework embraced by the community (Rinto et al., 2021).

Fourth, administrative inconsistencies pose additional constraints. Weak documentation practices, inadequate meeting facilitation, and irregular follow-up on deliberation results reduce the efficiency and integrity of the planning cycle. These inconsistencies hinder the alignment between proposals discussed in Musrenbangdes and the programs ultimately included in RPJMDes and RKPDes.

Despite these challenges, Musrenbangdes remains a vital mechanism for strengthening democratic practices, enhancing transparency, and fostering local accountability. Its continued refinement—through improved facilitation, broader SDGs literacy, greater inclusivity, and stronger institutional support—holds significant potential to transform village development into a more sustainable and community-driven endeavor. When effectively implemented, Musrenbangdes can bridge local aspirations with long-term sustainability objectives, ensuring that villages not only address immediate concerns but also contribute meaningfully to Indonesia's broader development goals (Rachmadi et al., 2021).

CONCLUSION

Village development planning in Indonesia, particularly through the Musrenbangdes, serves as a vital mechanism for integrating community voices into

formal governance structures. As a participatory instrument mandated by national law, the Musrenbangdes represents the state's commitment to democratizing rural development, ensuring that citizens do not merely become recipients of policy outcomes but active contributors in shaping them. The experiences of Tumbang Bantian Village and several villages in Bandung Regency illustrate this foundational principle, yet they also reveal the inherent complexities of translating participatory ideals into day-to-day planning practices. In Tumbang Bantian, for instance, the formal procedures of deliberation have been consistently carried out, but the substantive depth of public engagement remains contingent on socio-cultural configurations, leadership styles, and collective readiness. Similar tendencies surface in Bandung Regency, where villages with strong social capital and organized community groups demonstrate more dynamic participation than those characterized by passive attendance or elite-dominated decision-making.

Beyond the procedural dimension, the introduction of SDGs Desa into the village planning landscape has reshaped expectations regarding the direction and quality of rural development. The SDGs provide a comprehensive framework that requires villages to align their annual and medium-term plans with broader sustainability principles, ranging from poverty reduction and education improvement to environmental stewardship and institutional strengthening. In principle, this framework enhances the strategic relevance of Musrenbangdes by situating local priorities within nationally recognized development targets. However, evidence drawn from both Tumbang Bantian and villages in Bandung Regency suggests that operationalizing SDGs within Musrenbangdes deliberations is not a straightforward task. Many community proposals remain rooted in practical, immediate needs—such as infrastructure repair, agricultural support, or basic public services—while the process of linking these aspirations to specific SDGs indicators is often carried out solely by village apparatus. This creates a partial disconnect between community participation and the normative goals envisioned by policymakers.

The challenges faced by village governments in embedding SDGs Desa within participatory planning highlight broader institutional dynamics. Limited administrative capacity, particularly in understanding complex datasets or sustainability indicators, constrains the ability of village officials to guide discussions in ways that are both inclusive and strategically oriented. Moreover, the persistence of elite dominance—whether through informal power hierarchies or political patronage—can restrict the space for marginalized groups to articulate their interests, thereby reducing the democratic potential of Musrenbangdes. In villages where deliberation is treated as a compliance-oriented routine, documentation becomes formalistic, facilitation remains superficial, and the translation of community proposals into development programs lacks analytical rigor. These conditions dilute the transformative purpose of Musrenbangdes and impede efforts to align village development with SDGs targets.

Nevertheless, the findings from both research contexts affirm that Musrenbangdes continues to hold significant value as a participatory institution. When supported by strong facilitation, transparent communication, and community awareness, it becomes a platform capable of fostering collective accountability and strengthening local governance. The cases reviewed in Bandung Regency demonstrate that villages

investing in communication networks, youth mobilization, and organizational strengthening tend to generate more meaningful public engagement. Similarly, the experiences of Tumbang Bantian suggest that participation can be deepened when village actors actively encourage dialogue, accommodate diverse perspectives, and recognize traditional roles within community structures.

To strengthen the effectiveness of Musrenbangdes, several strategic measures are necessary. First, village governments must invest in building the capacity of facilitators—both officials and community representatives—so that discussions are not only procedurally correct but also substantively oriented toward long-term sustainability goals. Second, public awareness of SDGs Desa should be enhanced through systematic dissemination, community education, and grassroots campaigns that explain how global frameworks relate to everyday village needs. Third, mechanisms for ensuring the inclusion of marginalized groups—such as women, youth, the elderly, and economically vulnerable households—must be institutionalized to prevent the re-emergence of elite-centric planning. Fourth, documentation processes should be improved so that outputs of Musrenbangdes reflect clear logic, traceability of proposals, and alignment with SDGs indicators. Finally, village governments should encourage collaborative partnerships with local universities, NGOs, and district agencies to strengthen analytical inputs and technical assistance.

When these elements are addressed, village development planning can evolve beyond mere procedural compliance, becoming a transformative tool for achieving equitable and sustainable rural development. The integration of Musrenbangdes and SDGs Desa thus has the potential to recalibrate the governance landscape at the village level—linking citizen aspirations with structured policy pathways, enhancing institutional accountability, and contributing to long-term resilience and wellbeing in Indonesia's rural communities.

REFERENCES

- Arma, N. A., Sopang, J., & Jaffisa, T. (2020). Peningkatan Aparatur Desa Dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa Di Desa Kota Rantang. *RESWARA: Jurnal ...* <https://jurnal.dharmawangsa.ac.id/index.php/reswara/article/view/573>
- Bihamding, H. (2020). *Perencanaan pembangunan partisipatif desa*. books.google.com. https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=9h9YEQAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PR5&dq=perencanaan+pembangunan+desa&ots=SH_-0zK6NC&sig=e5FQbPkQj6obTCkYu2kWBaEmrjQ
- Bramantyo, R. Y., & Windradi, F. (2022). ... Desa, Perangkat Desa Dan Lembaga Musyawarah Masyarakat Desa Dalam Kedudukannya Sebagai Pemerintah Desa Terhadap Perencanaan Pembangunan In *Transparansi Hukum*. ojs.unik-kediri.ac.id. <https://ojs.unik-kediri.ac.id/index.php/transparansihukum/article/download/3632/2435>
- Danar, O. R., Novita, A. A., Prakasa, Y., & ... (2021). Penguatan Kapasitas Kelembagaan dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa. *Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi ...* <https://jiap.ub.ac.id/index.php/jiap/article/view/1180>

- Darin, D., Moonti, U., & Dai, S. I. S. (2022). Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pelaksanaan Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan (Musrembang) Desa. *Oikos Nomos: Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi* <https://ejurnal.ung.ac.id/index.php/ONM/article/view/15599>
- Gamayuni, R. R. (2020). *Implementation of E-Planning, E-Budgeting and the Quality of Government Institutions.*
- Hadawiya, R., Muda, I., & ... (2021). Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa. ... *Jurnal Ilmiah Magister* <https://jurnalmahasiswa.uma.ac.id/index.php/strukturasi/article/view/749>
- Kayupa, O. O., Guampe, F., Hengkeng, J., & ... (2025). Tantangan dan Peluang Implementasi Perencanaan Pembangunan Partisipatif Desa-Desa di Indonesia. *Studi Ilmu Manajemen Dan* <https://www.neliti.com/publications/629618/tantangan-dan-peluang-implementasi-perencanaan-pembangunan-partisipatif-desades>
- Kusuma, Y. A., & Khoiri, H. A. (2024). Pengenalan Desa Cinta Statistik (CanTik) dalam Mendukung Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa. *DHARMA: Jurnal Pengabdian* <https://jurnal.upnyk.ac.id/index.php/dlppm/article/view/11359>
- Manuputty, F., Loppies, L. R., & ... (2023). ... INKLUSIF: PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN BERKELANJUTAN UNTUK DESA ADAT NEGERI HUKURILLA DI KOTA AMBON: PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN *Jurnal Sosial Dan* <https://jurnal.kalimasadagroup.com/index.php/SEMAR/article/view/453>
- Mwilongo, N. H., & Mwita, K. M. (2025). Factors to Consider When Using Focus Group Discussion in Qualitative Research. *Eminent Journal of Social Sciences*, 1(3), 16–27.
- Nababan, K., & Marpaung, M. E. (2024). *Qualitative research methods in education: Concept and Application.*
- Nainggolan, D. A. M., Haloho, A. N., Purba, J., & ... (2022). Implikasi Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa Terhadap Pembangunan (Studi Kasus Di Desa Hutaaruk Kecamatan Sipoholon Kabupaten Tapanuli Utara *Jurnal Regional* <http://jurnal.usi.ac.id/index.php/jrp/article/view/556>
- Noviar, I., & Priyanti, E. (2023). Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa di Desa Warung Bambu Kecamatan Karawang Timur Kabupaten Karawang. *Jurnal Pemerintahan Dan Politik.* <https://ejournal.uigm.ac.id/index.php/PDP/article/view/2929>
- Puansah, I., Sahbana, A., Zulfiqar, E., & ... (2022). Peranan Badan Permusyawaratan Desa dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan di Desa Sipapaga Kecamatan Panyabungan. In ... : *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial* [scholar.archive.org. https://scholar.archive.org/work/ljf7gqwdhngnha3tscy6siezli/access/wayback/http://jurnal.um-tapsel.ac.id/index.php/muqoddimah/article/download/7494/pdf](https://scholar.archive.org/work/ljf7gqwdhngnha3tscy6siezli/access/wayback/http://jurnal.um-tapsel.ac.id/index.php/muqoddimah/article/download/7494/pdf)
- Putra, K. W., & Mursyidah, L. (2023). Perencanaan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Desa Kalidawir Kecamatan Tanggulangin Kabupaten Sidoarjo. *Journal of Governance and Local* <https://journal.unpacti.ac.id/JGLP/article/view/958>
- Rachmadi, T., Rahayu, T. P., & ... (2021). Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa Bidang Kesehatan di Desa Rantewringin, Buluspesantren, Kebumen. *JURPIKAT (Jurnal* <https://jurnal.politeknik-kebumen.ac.id/jurpikat/article/view/760>
- Rahman, T., & Dewi, N. K. (2023). Exploring qualitative methods for user-based data

- collection in e-health applications. *Indonesian Journal of Information Systems Research*, 5(1), 45–56. <https://doi.org/10.31940/ijisr.v5i1.389>
- Rinto, M., Muhiddin, A., & Mone, A. (2021). Koordinasi Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (BPD) dengan Kepala Desa dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan di Desa Laikang Kabupaten Takalar. ... *Pemerintahan Desa*. <https://villages.pubmedia.id/index.php/villages/article/view/11>
- Rohiani, A. (2021). Perencanaan penataan ruang desa berbasis potensi desa sebagai kendali pembangunan desa yang terarah dan berkelanjutan. ... *Perencanaan Pembangunan Wilayah Dan Perdesaan*. <https://journal.ipb.ac.id/index.php/p2wd/article/view/31586>
- Sa'adah, R. A., & Jumadi, J. (2025). Partisipasi Masyarakat, Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa (Musrenbangdes) Di Desa Lampihong Kanan Kecamatan Lampihong Kabupaten Balangan. *Jurnal Kebijakan Publik*. <https://ejournal.stiaamuntai.ac.id/index.php/PPJ/article/view/1158>
- Sahara, N., Sholihah, Q., & Hidayati, F. (2024). Analisis Perencanaan Strategis dalam Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa (Musrenbangdes)(Studi pada Desa Karduluk, Kecamatan Pragaan *Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi Publik*. <https://jiap.ub.ac.id/index.php/jiap/article/view/1588>
- Setiawan, A., Suwaryo, U., & ... (2020). Partisipasi masyarakat dalam perencanaan pembangunan desa di Kabupaten Bandung. *Jurnal Academia Praja* <http://ejournal.fisip.unjani.ac.id/index.php/jurnal-academia-praja/article/view/197>
- Setiawan, F. (2023). Pelaksanaan Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa (Musrenbangdes) di Desa Tumbang Bantian. In *Jurnal Mediasosian: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan ... academia.edu*. <https://www.academia.edu/download/104597267/2911.pdf>
- Sudianing, N. K., & Ardana, D. M. J. (2022). Efektivitas Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa (MUSRENBANGDES) Di Masa Pandemi Covid19 Di Desa Padangbulia Kecamatan Sukasada. *Locus*. <https://ejournal.unipas.ac.id/index.php/LOCUS/article/view/1024>
- Tyo, M. B., & Desroches, M. L. (2024). Content analysis of qualitative interviews for user-centered design of a prototype mobile health app for direct support professionals' resilience. *Disability and Health Journal*. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1936657423001267>
- Utami, A. P., Aulia, A. N., & Priyono, N. (2023). Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa Wisata Wanurejo Dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Masyarakat Desa. In *Jurnal Mutiara Ilmu Akuntansi*.
- Wance, M., Kaliky, P. I., & Syahidah, U. (2021). Pkm Inovasi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa Pasir Putih Kabupaten Halmahera Selatan. In *SELAPARANG: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* <https://www.academia.edu/download/74211356/1532.pdf>