



Innovative Community Service Programs with Local Participation to Build Independent Villages

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Abstract:

This study investigates the innovations in a community service program that is based on local participation in East Tanjung Jabung, Jambi Province, Indonesia, and its effects on the growth of independent communities. The study included a variety of stakeholders, including village chiefs, locals, university community service teams, and non-governmental organizations. It used a qualitative approach and case study design. The findings demonstrated how community involvement in the design, execution, and assessment of programs improved their efficacy and long-term viability. There were notable social and economic benefits, such as higher income and more work options, from initiatives like non-formal education and entrepreneurship training. To increase the program's future performance, the report suggests creating management groups, bolstering evaluation procedures, and collaborating with the commercial sector. The local participation-based strategy has a lot of promise for developing independent villages that are secure and long-lasting.

Keywords:

Participation from Locals, Self-Sustaining Village, Economic Empowerment, and Program Sustainability.



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INTRODUCTION

The district of Tanjung Jabung Timur, located in Indonesia's Jambi Province, is well-known for its wealth of natural resources as well as its potential for social and cultural development. Tanjung Jabung Timur, like many other rural Indonesian districts, is dependent on the agriculture industry for economic growth, but it also faces a number of development-related obstacles, such as poor infrastructure, restricted access to health and educational resources, and subpar agricultural output. The government has tried a number of development initiatives, but the outcomes are frequently subpar, particularly when it comes to building self-sufficient and sustainable settlements.

The definition of an autonomous village is one that can sustainably provide for the fundamental requirements of its residents, has a robust local economy, and appropriate infrastructure. Nevertheless, many settlements in East Tanjung Jabung are still in the early phases of development and encounter numerous challenges in reaching this position. The absence of strong local community involvement in the village development process is one of the primary culprits. The secret to village development's success is actually community participation, which enables direct community involvement in the formulation, execution, and assessment of development initiatives that are in line

with potential and requirements locally.

The participative approach has gained widespread recognition as an efficient means of attaining program success and sustainability in the context of village development. This method places a strong emphasis on how crucial it is to involve the community in all phases of development (Alhadar et al., 2022). In addition to giving the program a greater sense of ownership during its implementation, community involvement guarantees that the program is in line with the needs and goals of the local community (Supriatno & Rozi, 2024). As a result, the participatory approach is thought to be a suitable tactic to deal with different development issues in East Tanjung Jabung villages.

One way to put the participatory method into practice is through community service that is based on local participation (Sururi & Mulyasih, 2017). Local communities are invited to work with academics, the government, and other stakeholders through this program in order to identify issues, develop solutions, and carry out the appropriate activities (Premana et al., 2022; Sjakoe & Machfudz, 2020). This locally driven community service program innovates by emphasizing community capacity building, economic empowerment, and fortifying village government as means of achieving long-term independence (Herianti et al., 2023; Prayitno et al., 2021; Sunaryono, 2024; Widyastuty, 2019).

While community service based on local participation has a lot of potential, there are still a lot of obstacles in the way of its implementation in East Tanjung Jabung. Low levels of community involvement, a lack of coordination between different parties, and a lack of money and supporting infrastructure are some of these difficulties (Abidin & Safi', 2023; Farhan et al., 2024). Furthermore, social and cultural barriers frequently prevent the community from fully participating in the initiatives that are being carried out (Abidin et al., 2023; Kurniawan et al., 2023; Puspitasari et al., 2024). Thus, a thorough investigation is required to determine the variables that affect the success or failure of community service initiatives in East Tanjung Jabung and to develop creative approaches that can boost the efficiency of these initiatives.

This study aims to investigate and evaluate the innovative community service initiatives that rely on local involvement and are being implemented in East Tanjung Jabung with the goal of establishing independent villages. The specific objectives of this study are to: First, determine the types of community involvement in the community service initiatives run in East Tanjung Jabung. Secondly, examine the variables that affect the degree of community involvement in these initiatives. Thirdly, assess the success of community service initiatives by looking at how many locals contribute to the establishment of independent villages. Fourth: Provide suggestions on creative ways to boost community involvement and the efficiency of East Tanjung Jabung's community service initiatives.

The community service initiatives that are based on local participation and that are being implemented in many villages in East Tanjung Jabung are the subject of this study. The settlements chosen for this study are representative of the region's diverse social, economic, and cultural circumstances (Nurdianingsih et al., 2023; Pradana et al., 2024; Wulandari et al., 2023). The study's

purview encompasses an examination of the modes of community engagement, the program's conception and execution, and the outcomes attained within the framework of autonomous village advancement. This study also takes into account a number of outside variables that may have an impact on the program's performance, including infrastructure support, participation from non-governmental organizations, and government regulations.

This study is anticipated to serve as a valuable resource for other regions with comparable features and to make a significant contribution to the creation of a more functional and long-lasting community service program model in East Tanjung Jabung. Thus, decision-makers in Indonesian village development initiatives, scholars, and practitioners, can utilize the study's findings as a basis for their decisions.

METHOD

With regard to local participation in Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency, this study intends to investigate novel community service program designs and their effects on the development of autonomous villages. Using a case study design and a qualitative technique, this study aims to accomplish this. Since this design enables researchers to fully comprehend the phenomenon under study within an authentic setting, it was selected. The study's participants included a range of stakeholders who were either directly or indirectly associated with Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency's community service program. Their participation in the program and their roles as representatives of different community groups went into the purposive selection process. Principal players in this research include (Mulyono et al., 2024):

- 1) The village head and officials were chosen according to their extensive knowledge of the demands and difficulties the village faces. They are also heavily involved in the formulation and execution of the community service initiative.
- 2) Local Community Members: Those that actively participate in the community service program, such as youth, women's groups, and community leaders, are the members of the community that were chosen. From the viewpoint of actual participants, they offer opinions on the advantages, difficulties, and sustainability of the program.
- 3) The University's Community Service Team: This group of instructors and students runs the village's community service initiative. They were chosen to offer insight into the program's development, execution, and assessment procedures as well as their dealings with the neighborhood.
- 4) Local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): Among the participants were a number of delegates from NGOs that concentrate on village and community development. They offer more viewpoints on the function of cooperation between outside organizations and the neighborhood.

This study used a variety of methods for gathering data, including document analysis, in-depth interviews, and participant observation (Pratiwi & Ramadhani, 2024);

- a) Participatory observation: A number of program activities including community service were observed. Engaged in community service initiatives and everyday community activities, researchers watch and participate actively. The purpose of this observation is to gain an understanding of the field's social interaction dynamics, community involvement, and program execution. Comprehensive field notes were taken to record significant discoveries made throughout the observation.
- b) In-depth Interviews: Semi-structured interview guides were used for in-person interviews with each participant. The purpose of the questions was to learn more about the experiences and opinions of the participants on the community service program, including the difficulties encountered, results attained, and participation procedure. Every 45 to 60 second to interview was taped in order to be transcribed and examined later.
- c) Document Analysis: Related to independent village development, the papers reviewed included reports from community service programs, project proposals, meeting minutes, and village policy documents. Additional details on the program's goals, strategy, and accomplishments were given in these documents.

East Tanjung Jabung Regency is a region with a wealth of potential natural resources, including fisheries and oil palm plantations, and it is situated in Indonesia's Jambi Province. Nonetheless, there are still development issues in a number of these villages, such as restricted access to healthcare, education, and basic infrastructure. Through the active participation of local communities, university-run community service initiatives in this field aim to improve economic wellbeing, build local capability, and save the environment.

Thematic analysis approaches were employed to examine the gathered data. The following phases were involved in the analysis process (Clarke & Braun, 2017):

- a) Transcription and data organization: verbatim transcriptions of recorded interviews were made. Subsequently, the documents, observation notes, and interview transcripts were examined independently to find the main topics. Software for qualitative data analysis was then used to organize the data in order to make coding and additional analysis easier.
- b) First Coding: After dividing the data into the lowest possible meaningful units, first codes were assigned. The concepts or themes that surface from the data are represented by these codes, which are descriptive labels.
- c) Identification of Themes: Initial codes with similarity are subsequently categorized into more extensive themes. Major patterns that arise from the data and are associated with the research aims are represented by these themes, which include "collaboration between universities and communities," "economic empowerment," and "community participation."
- d) Interpretation and Discussion: The researcher carried out in-depth interpretations to comprehend the findings' larger significance after identifying the themes. This procedure include examining the findings' significance within the framework of autonomous village development and connecting

themes to pertinent ideas and literature.

- e) **Validation of the Data:** Information from many sources, such as observations, interviews, and documents, was compared in order to perform data triangulation and guarantee the validity and trustworthiness of the conclusions. Additionally, to make sure the interpretation was proper, the analysis's results were examined with participants and other researchers.

Based on community engagement in East Tanjung Jabung and its contribution to autonomous village development, this study is aimed to provide a thorough knowledge of innovation in community service programs through its holistic and methodical approach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study provides a thorough description of how the development of self-sufficient settlements in East Tanjung Jabung can be aided by innovative community service programs that place an emphasis on local involvement. The study's conclusions imply that the development of autonomous villages is influenced by a number of elements, including the execution of projects with significant social and economic advantages, active community involvement, and the significance of local involvement to program success. We will analyze the implications of these findings for earlier studies and provide particular recommendations for future work. The aim of this research is to evaluate the effectiveness of novel community service initiatives that depend on community participation to establish self-sufficient communities in East Tanjung Jabung. The primary subjects of this study are the implementation of these initiatives, their effects on the environment, and the degree to which community involvement promotes the growth of self-sufficient villages. In light of the study's aims, logic leads to the following conclusions:

a) Local Participation-Based Program Implementation

Community service initiatives in East Tanjung Jabung that rely on local involvement are carried out by a sequence of actions that include the community directly. According to this study, the community was involved in the design of these programs at all levels, including planning, implementation, and assessment. For instance, the community participated in the skills enhancement program for organic farming by helping to identify training needs, design the training schedule, and choose an appropriate location.

The results indicate that this strategy improves the program's relevance and efficacy in addition to fostering a stronger sense of community ownership. Because their perspectives are heard and taken into consideration when making decisions, the community feels more respected. As a result, a favorable atmosphere is created for sustained and active participation.

Studies showing local participation in community service initiatives from design to evaluation suggest that these programs have a bigger impact. This result is consistent with other research that demonstrates that programs that actively involve the community in their design and execution are more successful and long-lasting (Abidin et al., 2023; Nurdianingsih et al., 2023; Rosadi & Mun'amah, 2023). The community's perception of the program's significance and sense of

ownership is strengthened by this strategy, which boosts implementation effectiveness (Khusna et al., 2022; Pitri et al., 2023; Wulandari et al., 2023). All community service programs should include community representatives in all stages of the process, from planning to evaluation, in order to enhance the execution of local participation-based programs. Establishing a local working group that acts as a conduit between the organizers of the program and the community is one way to do this.

b) The Program's Social and Economic Effects on the Community

In East Tanjung Jabung, community service initiatives that prioritize enhancing social welfare and promoting economic empowerment have had a big impact. The results of the research show that a number of initiatives, including small company growth and entrepreneurship training, have been successful in raising community income. For instance, in less than a year, an entrepreneurship training program aimed at women's organizations was able to launch almost 50 new small enterprises.

In addition, young employment options have increased as a result of non-formal education programs like technical and management skills training. These results show that the programs have been successful in raising the community's economic potential, lowering unemployment, and eventually enhancing social welfare in the village.

The social and economic welfare of the residents of East Tanjung Jabung was shown to be significantly impacted by community service programs, particularly those that provided entrepreneurial training and non-formal education. This result is in line with other research that demonstrates how economic empowerment and skill development can lower poverty and raise community standards of living (Pradana et al., 2024; Puspitasari et al., 2024; Wulandari et al., 2023)

It is advised that community service programs incorporate ongoing mentorship for participants in entrepreneurial training and non-formal education in order to increase the social and economic effect of these initiatives. This involves giving newly founded businesses access to extra resources, such venture money and business networks, to help them succeed.

c) The significance of local involvement in the accomplishment of programs

This study discovered that the East Tanjung Jabung community service program's success is mostly dependent on local engagement. It was discovered through in-depth interviews and observations that the program is simpler to embrace and sustain over time when the community is actively participating. For instance, the community is involved in the development of infrastructure as well as the creation of resource management and water usage laws as part of the clean water quality improvement program.

This research demonstrates that local involvement improves program implementation in the short term and increases program sustainability by establishing a community-managed management system. Establishing trust between the community service team and the local community is crucial to their success as it facilitates transparent communication and close teamwork (Ahmed et al., 2023; Lestari et al., 2023).

The results of the study demonstrate that local involvement is essential to the program's success, which is consistent with research by Sjakoe et al., that highlights the significance of involvement in the process of development (Abidin & et all, 2022; Sjakoe & Machfudz, 2020; Widyastuty, 2019). By using management techniques that are overseen by the community, active community participation not only increases program uptake but also benefits sustainability. Programs that involve community service should facilitate open and honest communication amongst all parties involved in order to boost local engagement. To guarantee that communities are capable of overseeing and maintaining started projects, programs should also teach management and leadership skills to them.

d) Obstacles to Overcoming in the Execution of Programs

This analysis found that despite the program's great accomplishments, there were a number of implementation-related problems. The community and the service team's differing perspectives on program priorities, scarce resources, and reluctance to change—particularly among the elderly—were the primary obstacles identified.

The team responsible for providing service devised multiple inventive tactics to surmount these obstacles. Including vulnerable and minority groups in conversations and decision-making was one effective tactic that was adopted by the community. Furthermore, frequent dialogues were arranged to overcome disparities in understanding and find collaborative solutions. The needs of the community and program objectives were more closely aligned thanks to this strategy.

Numerous issues that have been noted in previous research have also been highlighted by this study, including disparities in perception and resource constraints (A'yun, 2023; Kurniawan et al., 2023; Puspitasari et al., 2023; Zuhdi & Munip, 2023). These obstacles have been successfully overcome by the creative techniques that have been used, such as an inclusive approach and frequent communication sessions.

It is advised that in order to resolve perceived gaps, community service programs create more comprehensive and long-lasting communication plans. In order to lessen reliance on outside help, it's also critical to strengthen local capability for resource management and program execution.

e) Long-Term Effects and Program Sustainability

According to the study's findings, the long-term commitment of all stakeholders—including the village government, the community, and higher education institutions—is crucial to the viability of East Tanjung Jabung's community service program. An indication of the program's effectiveness is the presence of community-managed follow-up efforts, like the establishment of joint business groups and village cooperatives to oversee the outcomes of entrepreneurship training.

Additionally, the program's long-term effects can be seen in the community's increased quality of life. An atmosphere that is more stable and self-sufficient has been produced by improved access to economic, health, and educational opportunities (Abidin et al., 2023; Imadoeddin et al., 2021; Premana et al., 2022; Sugiono et al., 2023). Because they now possess the necessary

information and abilities, the community is more equipped to handle social and economic difficulties. Overall, the study's findings support the notion that East Tanjung Jabung's innovative, community-based, participation-based service program has been successful in fostering village independence through active community involvement at every level of the initiative. It has been demonstrated that local participation boosts the program's efficacy and sustainability by leveraging the special potential and knowledge found locally. The inclusive and collaborative approach has been successful in overcoming barriers and guaranteeing the program's long-term sustainability in spite of a number of setbacks.

The study's findings show that everyone's sustained commitment over the long run is crucial to the sustainability of the program. This result validates earlier studies that stressed the significance of sustained institutional and community support (Ato & Muttaqien, 2022; Imadoeddin et al., 2021; Khusna et al., 2022; Yuardani et al., 2021). It is advised that a management group made up of community members and government representatives be formed in order to guarantee program sustainability, along with an ongoing evaluation and feedback mechanism. The program ought to enhance collaborations with the private sector in order to bolster operational and financial sustainability.

The study's findings indicate that sustained support for sustainable development, robust stakeholder engagement, and active community involvement are critical to the success of community service initiatives that rely on local participation (Alhadar et al., 2022; Baharuddin et al., 2023; Mulyono et al., 2024; Pratiwi & Ramadhani, 2024; Sururi & Mulyasih, 2017; Susilawati, 2024; Utami et al., 2019; Yuardani et al., 2021). As a result, by modifying the local context and requirements, a comparable strategy can be repeated in other locations with the ultimate goal of creating independent towns. The study's findings suggest that developing creative community service initiatives with a focus on local involvement can greatly contribute to the development of independent communities. This strategy is successful in reaching village development objectives, as evidenced by its implementation, which involves active engagement, favorable social and economic effects, and the critical role of local participation. Community service activities in East Tanjung Jabung can be made more successful and long-lasting by addressing current issues and putting the suggestions into practice.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the development of independent villages in East Tanjung Jabung has been greatly aided by the creative community service activities that are based on local involvement. The program's success is largely dependent on local participation, which increases uptake and sustainability through community-managed administration. The long-term commitment of all stakeholders, including the community, village government, and higher education institutions, is necessary for the program to be sustained. In order to enhance the program's future performance and impact, it is advised to fortify the assessment system, establish a management team, and broaden collaborations with the private industry. In general, the implementation of a local participation-based approach has demonstrated significant promise in establishing more stable and sustainable independent villages through active community involvement throughout all program phases.

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