



IMPROVING COMMUNITY INSIGHT IN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN LEUMUKUTAN VILLAGE SEI RAYA BENGKAYANG REGENCY

MENINGKATKAN WAWASAN MASYARAKAT DALAM PERENCANAAN PENGEMBANGAN DESA DI DESA LEUMUKUTAN SEI RAYA KEPULAUAN KABUPATEN BENGKAYANG

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Abstract

The fundamental problem in a village, including villages in Sungai Raya Kepulauan, especially on Lemukutan Island, is the issue of village development planning. This community service aims to engage in direct dialogue and strengthen a sense of togetherness by giving gifts to the community. The implementation method of this community service is direct dialogue to provide insight into village planning. The results of the community service show that there has been an increase in solidarity between the implementation team and the village community. This solidarity is reflected in the participatory interaction between the TeamTeam and the residents. This activity not only provides indirect insights to the village community but also fosters awareness and a spirit of cooperation among the community to take an active role in the development of their region.

Keywords : Improving community insight; Development Planning; the Leumukutan Village; Bengkayang Regency

Abstrak

Permasalahan mendasar di suatu desa, termasuk desa-desa yang ada di Sungai Raya Kepulauan khususnya di pulau Lemukutan adalah masalah perencanaan pembangunan desa. Tujuan pelaksanaan pengabdian kepada masyarakat ini untuk berdialog secara langsung serta memperkuat rasa kebersamaan dengan memberikan bingkisan kepada masyarakat. Metode pelaksanaan pengabdian berupa dialog langsung dalam memberikan wawasan terkait



perencanaan desa. Hasil pengabdian yang dilakukan menunjukkan bahwa terjadi peningkatan kebersamaan diantara tim pelaksana dan masyarakat desa. Kebersamaan yang terjalin tersebut tercermin dengan Interaksi partisipatif antara tim dan warga. Kegiatan ini tidak hanya memberikan manfaat wawasan kepada masyarakat desa secara tidak langsung, tetapi juga menumbuhkan kesadaran dan semangat gotong royong masyarakat untuk turut berperan aktif dalam pengembangan wilayahnya.

Kata Kunci : Meningkatkan Wawasan Masyarakat, Perencanaan Pembangunan, Desa Leumukutan, Kabupaten Bengkayang

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the fundamental problems in a village, including villages in Sungai Raya Kepulauan, especially on the island of Lemukutan, is the issue of village administration (Arifin et al., 2022; Yuliarmi et al., 2020). Although village administration has been in place for quite some time, it is still lacking in order and there are many shortcomings in its performance. This can be seen in the processing of Identity Cards (KTP), Family Cards (KK) (Cahyono et al., 2021; Muliawanti et al., 2023), referral letters, and so on, which should involve the optimal role of the village government. In addition, the community considers that administration is only related to administration and finance, but in fact, administration does not only cover these matters but also everything related to the process and activities of village development. Village administration is considered important because it is imperative for the village government to be aware of the administrative services available in the village, as there are still many problems in the village related to village administration that are carried out to provide the best service to the community.

The implementation of regional government functions will be optimal if the administration of government affairs is accompanied by the provision of sufficient sources of revenue to the regions, with reference to the Law governing Financial Balance between the Central Government and Regional Governments, where the amount is adjusted and harmonized with the division of authority between the Government and the Regions (Aritenang, 2021; Zulkarnaen et al., 2023). All financial resources attached to each government affair delegated to the region become regional financial resources. Regions are given the right to obtain financial resources, including the certainty of funding from the Government in accordance with the government affairs delegated. The authority to collect and utilize regional taxes and levies and the right to obtain a share of the proceeds from national resources located in the region and other balance funds. The right to manage regional assets and obtain other legitimate sources of income and sources of financing.

Regarding village financial resources, the most important thing to understand at this time is that the issuance of Law No. 24 of 2014 concerning Villages has provided village funding assistance (*UU No. 25 Tahun 2004 Tentang Sistem Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional*, 2004). Not only that, there are various other interpretations that need to be addressed by village government officials and the community itself in implementing the program so that it runs in accordance with established standards and procedures. Of course, there are still many problems in each element of the village.

Based on the above analysis of the situation, several issues can be identified as supporting factors in increasing awareness in responding to the implementation of Law No. 24 of 2014



concerning Villages as well as other matters that can be developed by the community and the government itself. The issues in question include:

- Community infrastructure and facilities, namely supporting facilities and infrastructure as well as other supporting aspects, are still largely inadequate. The community feels uncomfortable with the current conditions, so that the carrying capacity in terms of facilities and infrastructure in a broad sense is still far from what is expected.
- The intensity of meetings between communities to discuss various issues related to regulatory problems is still considered insufficient. This condition can be caused by several things, such as the unavailability of adequate facilities and poor facilitation.
- The process of socializing and implementing laws and regulations in the community is still traditional. This is due to the condition of the community itself, as the community still relies on the government as the main channel in playing a role related to the implementation of a policy.
- There is a lack of community activities directly related to increasing knowledge about the implementation of regulations that will be issued. Existing community institutions (community groups or other institutions) are still not actively conducting scientific activities by utilizing government or private institutions to support the improvement of knowledge/science.

The implementation of Community Service aims to increase community participation and involvement in understanding and implementing regulations issued by the government, especially in the island village of Lemukutan, so that they are better prepared for implementation, thereby further spurring the development of the community in general towards a better future. In addition, this Community Service activity also distributed prayer equipment to mothers, prayer mats, and other items as souvenirs. Based on the partners' problems and the objectives to be achieved in the implementation of this PPM, the solution offered is to engage in direct dialogue to understand the various aspects of Indonesian Law No. 24 concerning villages related to village activities and planning.

2. METHOD RESEARCH

To facilitate the community in these awareness-raising activities, several work procedures must be followed. The Community Empowerment Program (PPM) implementation team will secure permits for the use of the venue and various facilities required for the activity. Once the venue and supporting facilities are in place, the team will then develop an activity schedule and prepare participants from the community, representing each village. Efforts are being made to ensure that community partners participate in each village/representative, ensuring an even distribution of participants. These community members/representatives are expected to spread the enthusiasm and motivation gained from the activities to the rest of the community.

The planned activities include providing material in the form of lectures, followed by discussions and questions and answers. The team will then attempt to engage and motivate the community (Tohardi, 2020). Following these activities, the team will form several groups within the community to conduct several community-led activities, including small group discussions, followed by a discussion of the results of the previous small groups with the larger group.

The primary target of this activity is community leaders, so the active participation of partners or community leaders is required. The Community Empowerment Team (PPM) only



serves as the initial resource for the material to be used in the activity and provides guidance during the activity.

The expected outcome of this activity is that the community members participating in the training will enhance their knowledge and prepare for the implementation of Law No. 24 of 2014 concerning Villages and become a driving force for other communities to implement the regulation, involving various other stakeholders according to their respective capacities.



Figure 1. Flow Chart of the PPM Implementation

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The distance between the partner location and PT is approximately 190 km. 150 km is by road from Pontianak (PT) to Teluk Suak. Meanwhile, the distance from Teluk Suak to Lemukutan Village is approximately one and a half hours to reach the location. Based on this distance, the implementation team used two stages of transportation. Transportation to Teluk Suak is by car. Meanwhile, transportation to Lemukutan Island is by passenger boat.

This Community Service Program is planned to run for three months, from June 2025 to August 2025. The implementation will begin with team preparation, team meetings, surveys, and continue until the program is completed.

A. Preparation (June 2025)

The initial preparations made by the implementation team were to hold several team meetings to ensure that everything ran smoothly. These team meetings involved either the entire team or part of the team. The team meetings were informal and aimed only at ensuring that the implementation could be carried out step by step.

The team held preparatory meetings to determine the time, place, and personnel to ensure the implementation of the initial survey of activities. Internal team meetings also involved other parties to ensure opinions and activity planning. The implementation team involved several people in the implementation of the activity program. The team prepared some of the equipment that would be distributed to the community as an approach to implementing the program.

The activity implementation team coordinated with the Leumukutan Village. During this coordination, the team directly contacted the village to find out the details of the activity planning. After the preparation stage had been thoroughly prepared with a plan for the implementation of the community service from the beginning to the end, the team provided several supplies and materials as well as personnel who could help with the handover and informal counseling in Leumukutan Village.

B. Program Implementation



The initial goal of this Community Service program was to hold formal educational sessions, but due to several obstacles, the program was changed to informal (face-to-face) assistance and education. The handover of equipment and materials between the two parties also indirectly led to several dialogues with the intention of gathering various information from the community, community leaders, and government officials. Therefore, the activity served as a means for the team to indirectly gather important information from informants by carrying out the activity.

Before carrying out the activity, the Team consulted with community leaders to ensure proper implementation. As shown in Figure 5.1, the Team conducted final coordination with one of the community leaders in the area.



Figure 2. Final Team Coordination

During the implementation of the activities, the team and all parties at the location actively participated in the activities, both in the handover and in discussions related to village development insights. Village officials, community leaders, RT/RW heads, security personnel, and other important parties were given the opportunity to participate in the activities. Several pictures below show some of the activities that have been carried out.



Figure 3. Active Participation of Participant

Discussion

Preparations for community service activities from Pontianak to Lemukutan Island show careful planning despite distance and accessibility being major challenges. The implementation team has coordinated well since the early stages, from determining logistical needs and sea transportation to scheduling activities that take into account weather and sea conditions. These



preparations also include arranging work equipment, activity materials, and participant accommodation so that the entire series of community service activities can run smoothly and efficiently. Support from the campus and intensive communication with the local community have also strengthened the readiness for the implementation of activities in this remote location.

In addition, time management and task distribution among team members were key to overcoming the considerable distance (Nova Elsyra, Syah Amin Albadri, 2020; Sari et al., 2020). Each stage, from departure and logistics delivery to field activities, was arranged in a structured and realistic schedule. The careful planning reflected the enthusiasm and high commitment of the implementers to provide tangible benefits to the people of Lemukutan Island. Thus, even though the location of the community service was far from the center of Pontianak, the activities could still be carried out effectively thanks to careful planning and solid coordination among all parties involved.

The community service activities carried out on Lemukutan Island ran smoothly and enthusiastically, as evidenced by the direct dialogue between the implementation team and the villagers regarding sustainable village development planning. In a warm and open atmosphere, the community actively conveyed their ideas and priority needs for the village, while the team provided input and assistance regarding participatory development strategies. This activity was made even more meaningful by the distribution of gifts to residents as a form of appreciation and social concern, which helped strengthen the relationship between the community service team and the community (Zulkarnaen et al., 2023). Overall, the activity ran smoothly, was communicative, and had a positive impact on the spirit of togetherness and shared commitment to developing the village.

After interviewing several residents, it was determined that the most effective time to carry out these activities was in the afternoon when the community had fewer outdoor activities (Arifin, 2020; Fatmawati et al., 2023). In the afternoon, the community was willing to take the time to participate fully in the activity. It was hoped that the afternoon would not conflict with the community's routine activities, such as going to the sea, doing daily tasks, and activities carried out outside the area.

Likewise, it did not interfere with the activities of lecturers, who are quite busy with activities inside and outside the campus. However, even though it was held on a Saturday afternoon, the community was well represented and attendance was high. The activity can be categorized as successful. There are several indicators of success, namely that fundamental partner issues can be addressed indirectly through informal counseling activities. During the activity, the community discussed issues in a comfortable and relaxed atmosphere.

4. CONCLUSION

From the entire series of activities, it can be concluded that the implementation of community service on Lemukutan Island reflects the Team's readiness to face geographical and logistical challenges. Careful preparation from the early stages, starting from coordination, sea travel planning, to equipment and schedule management, was the main factor in the success of this activity. Although the distance between Pontianak and Lemukutan Island is quite far, the spirit of cooperation, good time management, and support from various parties made the entire process run effectively and efficiently.

The core of the community service, which was in the form of direct dialogue with the community about village development planning and the distribution of gifts, went well and was meaningful. The participatory interaction between the TeamTeam and the villagers



strengthened the sense of togetherness and opened up opportunities for continued collaboration in village development. This activity not only provided direct social benefits but also fostered awareness and a spirit of mutual cooperation among the community to take an active role in the development of their region. Thus, this community service became a concrete example of the synergy between universities and the community in supporting the sustainable development of remote areas.

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