

AN ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT FROM A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

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Community-based development has shifted the position of communities from development objects to active subjects, emphasizing their involvement in decision-making and the management of local resources. However, previous studies have largely examined community participation at particular stages, especially planning, while the relationship among planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation as an integrated process remains less explored from a sociological perspective. This study aims to analyze community-based development as a social process and examine the role of community participation and social factors throughout the development cycle. The study employed a qualitative approach using a literature review design. The sources consisted of relevant national and international scientific publications, particularly those published between 2016 and 2026. Data were analyzed descriptively and analytically through literature identification, source selection, thematic classification, comparison of findings, and synthesis, followed by sociological interpretation. The analysis focused on community-based development, community participation, participatory planning, collaborative implementation, participatory monitoring and evaluation, social capital and collective action, and sustainable development. The findings indicate that community participation is influenced by communication, leadership, education, social capital, power relations, and socio-cultural conditions. Participation tends to be stronger during planning than during implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, indicating a participation gap across the development cycle. Therefore, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation should be integrated as a continuous participatory cycle in which evaluation provides feedback for subsequent planning. This approach can strengthen collective capacity, community ownership, accountability, and sustainable development.

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INTRODUCTION

Development is a process of transformation that is directed not only toward improving infrastructure and promoting economic growth but also toward enhancing community capacity, well-being, and quality of life. Over time, the development paradigm has shifted from an approach that positions communities as objects of development toward one that recognizes them as active subjects. This shift indicates that the success of development is determined not solely by the government's capacity to formulate and implement policies but also by the ability of communities to participate in identifying their needs, making decisions, utilizing local resources, and monitoring development processes (Damanik et al., 2026). Pembangunan berbasis masyarakat kemudian menjadi pendekatan yang menekankan pentingnya keterlibatan masyarakat dalam proses pembangunan karena masyarakat dipandang sebagai pihak yang paling memahami kondisi, kebutuhan, dan potensi lingkungan sosialnya. Pendekatan *Community Driven Development* menempatkan masyarakat sebagai aktor penting melalui desentralisasi, pengambilan keputusan secara demokratis, dan tinda. Demonstrate that the *Community-Driven Development* approach positions communities as key actors through decentralization, democratic decision-making, and collective action across various stages of development (Zain et al., 2026).

In the context of development in Indonesia, community involvement has been facilitated through various participatory mechanisms, particularly in village- and regional-level development planning. Development planning forums provide spaces for communities to articulate their needs and aspirations; however, the existence of such forums does not necessarily guarantee meaningful community influence throughout the development process (Mahlella, 2025). Community participation in village planning takes place through a structured series of stages; however, a *top-down* approach may still result in misalignment between policies and local needs. Moreover, participation is shaped by various factors, including communication, leadership, education, knowledge, government support, and the socio-cultural conditions of the community (Akbar et al., 2026). Therefore, the challenges of community-based development lie not merely in the presence of participation, but also in the quality, influence, and sustainability of community engagement throughout the development process.

From a sociological perspective, development constitutes a process of social change that encompasses not only economic and physical dimensions but also social relations, values, norms, institutions, and communities' capacity to manage resources. Communities are viewed as social actors with interests and capacities to influence development; therefore, participation needs to encompass decision-making, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Arnstein's theory of participation provides a framework for examining the extent to which community involvement translates into genuine power and influence, while the concept of social capital emphasizes the importance of trust, norms, networks, and cooperation in supporting collective action (Sayuti et al., 2024). ccordingly, community-based development should be understood as a social process that positions communities as active partners while mobilizing social capital to strengthen participation and promote sustainable development.

Community-based development should therefore be understood as an interconnected cycle encompassing needs identification, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and feedback to improve subsequent planning. Restricting analysis to the planning stage may result in an incomplete understanding of development because decisions formulated during planning must subsequently be translated into concrete actions and assessed through evaluation processes (Santoso & Iskandar, 2026).

provide a relevant illustration through the *Community-Driven Development* approach, in which community involvement extends beyond planning to include implementation and development oversight. Accordingly, comprehensive community engagement can be understood as a process that connects local needs with development decisions, collective action, monitoring, and social learning (Eva Wardah, 2026).

Previous studies indicate that research on community participation in development in Indonesia has largely focused on planning, including studies by Nadhiro and Choiriyah (2024), Ahmad, Rosadi, and Susniwati (2024), Firmansyah, Budiman, and Rizkiani (2024), and Mustanir et al. (2024), while Khomsatun (2024) demonstrates that social factors also play an important role in shaping community participation. Nevertheless, a research gap remains because the interconnectedness of planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation has not been extensively examined as an integrated process, particularly by taking into account social structures, social capital, power relations, communication, leadership, and collective action. Koomson (2024) further emphasizes the importance of distinguishing between forms of engagement that provide communities with genuine influence and participation that remains partial or merely symbolic. Therefore, the novelty of this study lies in integrating community-based development with a sociological perspective by examining the entire development cycle and the social factors that shape the quality of participation. Through this approach, development is understood as a dynamic social process rather than merely an administrative mechanism.

This study is important because development that is not grounded in meaningful community engagement may produce programs that are poorly aligned with local needs, a limited sense of ownership of development outcomes, weak social oversight, and gaps between planning and implementation. Conversely, sustained community involvement can strengthen community capacity, foster trust, enhance a sense of ownership, and encourage collective action to maintain the sustainability of development outcomes (Ginting et al., 2024). Kayupa (2025) emphasizes the importance of community participation in planning to produce development that is more responsive to community needs and supportive of sustainable development. Meanwhile, studies on participation and social capital indicate that social networks and trust can serve as resources that strengthen community capacity to undertake development initiatives (Alfiansyah, 2023). Therefore, a sociological analysis is necessary to ensure that development is assessed not only in terms of its material outcomes but also in terms of the social processes that shape its success and sustainability.

Based on the foregoing discussion, community-based development should be understood as a development process that positions communities as subjects and agents of social change through meaningful engagement, beginning with needs identification and planning, continuing through program implementation, and extending to monitoring and evaluation. A sociological perspective is essential because it demonstrates that the success of development is determined not only by policy design, budgetary resources, and physical achievements but also by social relations, social capital, leadership, communication, power distribution, norms, and communities' capacity for collective action. Therefore, the study entitled "An Analysis of Community-Based Development from a Sociological Perspective" aims to examine how community-based development operates as a social process, how communities participate throughout each stage of development, and how these social factors support or constrain the realization of participatory, inclusive, and sustainable development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Community-Based Development

Community-based development positions communities as active actors who participate in identifying needs, making decisions, implementing development initiatives, and evaluating development outcomes. This approach emphasizes that development is likely to be more relevant when it draws upon communities' local knowledge, experiences, resources, and potential. In the Indonesian context (Purnomo et al., 2024), Khomsatun (2024) through a *systematic literature review* of 14 studies, demonstrates that community participation in village development is influenced by motivation, knowledge, government support, geographical conditions, and sociocultural characteristics. These findings indicate that community-based development cannot be separated from the social conditions that shape communities' capacity to participate (Khomsatun, 2025).

International scholarship further reinforces the importance of this approach. Demonstrates that social capital, including trust, reciprocity, social networks, and norms, can influence the success of community development interventions. Meanwhile, (Januraga & Ked, 2024), found that the influence of social capital on *community-driven development* varies according to community characteristics, indicating that community-based development needs to be adapted to the specific social contexts in which it is implemented (Fonataba, 2025).

Community Participation in Development

Community participation constitutes a central concept in community-based development because it reflects the extent to which communities are provided with opportunities to engage in and influence development processes. Through the *Ladder of Citizen Participation*, explains that participation occurs at different levels according to the degree of power exercised by citizens in decision-making, ranging from forms of participation that are largely symbolic to *citizen control*. Although this framework is a classical theory, it remains relevant for distinguishing between participation that is merely formal and participation that provides communities with substantive influence over development decisions (Fonataba, 2025).

Samosir (2025) further develops the perspective on participation through the concept of *involvement*, which emphasizes a two-way relationship: development authorities need to create meaningful spaces for community engagement, while communities need to possess the capacity to influence decisions as equal partners. Accordingly, participation should not be assessed solely on the basis of community attendance or involvement, but also according to the degree of influence communities exercise throughout the development process (Samosir, 2025).

Participatory Planning

Participatory planning represents an initial stage that determines the direction of development because it provides a space for identifying needs, establishing priorities, and jointly formulating programs with communities. community participation in village development planning takes place through several stages, beginning with the establishment of a team responsible for preparing the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM Desa), followed by hamlet-level deliberations, community involvement in planning, and the formal adoption of the RPJM Desa (Darin et al., 2022).

These findings are consistent with Albar dan Hambali (2024), which demonstrates that the *Musrenbang* process serves as a forum for community participation in development planning, although the process remains influenced by both enabling and constraining factors affecting participation (Albar & Hambali, 2024).

Participatory Implementation and Evaluation

Participation should not end at the planning stage but should continue throughout the implementation and evaluation of development initiatives. Syamsiyah et al. (2025) demonstrate that community participation in sustainable village development can be examined through four dimensions: decision-making, implementation, benefit reception, and evaluation. Their study of 10 villages found that participation was relatively strong in decision-making, implementation, and evaluation but comparatively weaker in benefit reception. These findings demonstrate that the quality and intensity of participation may vary across different stages of the development process.

Accordingly, participatory evaluation serves a broader function than merely measuring program success. It provides communities with an opportunity to communicate their experiences, identify implementation barriers, assess the benefits generated by development interventions, and provide feedback for improving subsequent programs. This relationship suggests that planning, implementation, and evaluation should be understood as interconnected components of a development cycle rather than as isolated administrative stages (Lestari & Santoso, 2025).

Social Capital in Community-Based Development

From a sociological perspective, social capital is regarded as a critical resource in community-based development. Social capital encompasses trust, norms, networks, reciprocity, and the capacity of community members to collaborate in pursuit of shared goals (Sayuti et al., 2024). Sakamoto (2024) demonstrates that the characteristics of social capital can determine the success of community-based program management, while Ziorklui et al. (2024) indicate that bonding social capital and bridging social capital may exert different effects on community-driven development depending on the characteristics of the community.

Therefore, from a sociological perspective, community-based development is concerned not merely with the extent to which community members are involved, but also with their social capacity to cultivate trust, establish networks, foster cooperation, and engage in collective action. Social capital can provide a foundation for communities to mobilize local resources and strengthen the long-term sustainability of development initiatives (Wisadirana et al., 2024).

Community-Based Development and Sustainable Development

Community-based development is closely associated with sustainable development because sustainability requires the meaningful involvement of local actors in determining, implementing, and managing development initiatives. Dulkiah et al. (2025) found that the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the community level continues to face challenges related to relatively limited citizen participation, highlighting the need to strengthen community engagement in sustainable development.

The findings of Rahman (2023) likewise demonstrate that community involvement in planning, implementation, and evaluation plays an important role in supporting the

effectiveness and sustainability of environmental development. Therefore, sustainable development is determined not only by government policies and institutional interventions but also by communities' capacity to participate actively and continuously throughout the development process (Rahman et al., 2023).

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

This study employs a qualitative approach using a literature review design. The study was conducted by examining and analyzing relevant scholarly literature on community-based development from a sociological perspective. The review focuses on understanding the interrelationships among community participation, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, social capital, power relations, and sustainable development.

Research Subjects and Objects

The research subjects comprise scholarly literature addressing community-based development, community participation, participatory development, social capital, and sustainable development. The object of the review encompasses the concepts, patterns of community engagement, social factors, and relationships among planning, implementation, and evaluation within community-based development.

Data Sources and Data Collection Techniques

The study utilizes secondary data obtained through a systematic search of relevant national and international journal articles published between 2016 and 2026, with priority given to recent publications. The literature was retrieved from scholarly databases and academic platforms, including Google Scholar, Crossref, ScienceDirect, and national journal portals. The literature selection was based on its relevance to the research topic, publisher credibility, alignment with the sociological perspective, and contribution to the broader discussion of community-based development.

Review Focus and Analytical Dimensions

This study does not employ variables in the conventional quantitative research sense. Instead, it focuses on several analytical dimensions: (1) community-based development, (2) community participation, (3) participatory planning, (4) collaborative implementation, (5) participatory monitoring and evaluation, (6) social capital and collective action, and (7) sustainable development. These analytical dimensions are used to identify the relationships between social factors and development processes.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data were analyzed using a descriptive-analytical approach through several stages, including literature identification, source selection based on relevance, thematic categorization of findings, comparison of previous research findings, and synthesis of the evidence. The synthesized findings were subsequently interpreted from a sociological perspective to explain how social structures, social capital, power relations, communication, and collective action influence community participation throughout the development process. The analysis was then used to identify research gaps and formulate conceptual linkages between community participation and sustainable development.

Data Trustworthiness

Data trustworthiness was established through source triangulation by comparing information obtained from multiple journal articles, previous studies, and credible scholarly sources. This comparison was conducted to assess the consistency of findings, identify differences and variations across studies, and develop a more comprehensive understanding of community-based development.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community-Based Development as a Social Process

The literature review findings indicate that community-based development is not merely concerned with community involvement in development activities but constitutes a social process that positions communities as actors in determining the direction of development. Through a *systematic literature review*, Khomsatun (2024) demonstrates that community participation in development in Indonesia is influenced by motivation, knowledge, government support, as well as geographical and sociocultural characteristics. These findings indicate that participation does not occur automatically but is shaped by the prevailing social conditions within communities.

From a sociological perspective, these findings demonstrate that development is a process involving interactions among communities, governments, and other actors. Communities possess local knowledge, social networks, norms, and the capacity for collective action, all of which can serve as resources for development (Rahman et al., 2023). Zain (2026) demonstrate that social capital is associated with *community-driven development*, although its effects vary according to community characteristics. This suggests that community-based development needs to take social context into account because the forms and intensity of participation may differ across geographical and social settings (Zain et al., 2026).

Community Participation in Development Planning

Planning represents an initial stage that determines whether development genuinely responds to community needs (Djafar & AP, 2024). Planning represents an initial stage that determines whether development genuinely responds to community needs. Nadhiro and Choiriyah (2024) found that community participation in village development planning occurs through several stages, beginning with the establishment of a team responsible for preparing the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM Desa), followed by hamlet-level deliberations and the formulation of the RPJM Desa (Nadhiro & Choiriyah, 2024). Meanwhile, Alyas, (2025) demonstrate that development planning deliberations can serve as a deliberative space in which communities articulate their needs and participate in decision-making processes (Alyas et al., 2025).

These findings demonstrate that participatory forums such as *Musrenbang* perform an important social function by bringing together diverse interests within communities. However, the existence of such forums does not automatically indicate that participation is substantive (Widnyani, 2025). Firmansyah, Budiman, and Rizkiani (2024) found active community participation and synergy between government and communities in the Bima Regency *Musrenbang*, while Taurista and Choiriyah (2024) demonstrate that leadership, communication, and education are factors associated with community participation. Thus, the quality of participatory planning is influenced by the capacity of development actors to establish effective communication and create meaningful opportunities for communities to influence decisions (Firmansyah et al., 2024).

Development Implementation and Collective Action

Participation established during the planning stage needs to be sustained throughout implementation. At this stage, communities should not be regarded merely as beneficiaries but can contribute labor, knowledge, resources, and active involvement in

managing development activities (Hasanah et al., 2025). Fauzan (2026) in their study of environmentally oriented village development in the Cirasea Sub-Watershed area, found that community involvement was relatively high in decision-making and implementation, although participation in receiving development benefits remained comparatively lower (Fauzan et al., 2026).

From a sociological perspective, development implementation highlights the importance of collective action. The success of development programs depends not only on the availability of material resources but also on communities' capacity to establish cooperation and sustain social relationships (Suriadi et al., 2025). found that *bonding social capital* has a positive effect on *community-driven development* among Indigenous communities, whereas *bridging social capital* has a stronger influence among migrant communities. These findings demonstrate that social networks perform different functions depending on community characteristics. Consequently, development implementation needs to consider the structures of social relationships that evolve within communities (Mardiyah et al., 2025).

Monitoring and Evaluation as Integral Components of the Development Cycle

The literature review indicates that monitoring and evaluation constitute important components of community-based development because they provide opportunities for communities to assess development outcomes and communicate their experiences and emerging needs. Demonstrate that communities are also involved in the evaluation stage of development, indicating that participation does not end with planning and implementation.

From a community-based development perspective, evaluation should not be understood merely as an administrative exercise for measuring program success. It also functions as a mechanism for social learning and accountability (Permana et al., 2026). Wijaya (2025) found that limited community participation and weak interinstitutional coordination can hinder the success of development programs, while inconsistencies between planning and budgeting can also affect performance outcomes. Therefore, evaluation findings should be utilized as feedback to improve subsequent development policies and planning (Wijaya, 2025).

Interconnections among Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation

The synthesis of findings from various studies indicates that planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation should not be viewed as independent or isolated stages. Planning establishes the direction of development based on community needs; implementation translates plans into collective action; while monitoring and evaluation provide information concerning achievements, constraints, and areas requiring improvement. Evaluation findings can subsequently inform future planning, thereby creating a continuous and sustainable development cycle.

The findings of Widiyahseno, Saputro, and Rachmawati (2025) reveal the existence of a *participation gap* in regional development in Indonesia, whereby participation tends to be stronger during the planning stage but weakens during implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. This condition indicates that the fundamental issue concerns not merely whether participation exists but also the continuity and quality of community engagement throughout the development cycle. Accordingly, community-based development requires mechanisms that enable communities to retain

meaningful opportunities for participation after planning decisions have been established (Widiyahseno et al., 2025).

Community-Based Development for Advancing Sustainable Development

Comprehensive community engagement is closely associated with sustainable development. Dulkiah et al. (2025) found that although the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda has been implemented at the community level in Java, citizen participation remains relatively limited. This finding indicates a gap between the existence of sustainable development programs and the extent of community involvement in their implementation.

The findings of Kusumawati (2026) likewise demonstrate that community participation in planning, implementation, and evaluation constitutes an important component of environmentally oriented village development. Therefore, sustainable development requires more than simply achieving program targets. Development initiatives need to strengthen community capacity, enhance social capital, promote accountability, and ensure meaningful opportunities for participation from needs identification through evaluation (Kusumawati et al., 2026).

Sociological Analysis of Community-Based Development

Based on the overall findings of the literature review, community-based development can be understood as a process of social change shaped by interactions among actors, social structures, social capital, communication, leadership, and the distribution of influence in decision-making. Meaningful participation is demonstrated not merely by community attendance at development forums but by communities' capacity to articulate their needs, influence decisions, participate in implementation, monitor development processes, and utilize evaluation findings to improve subsequent development initiatives (Sumarto, 2025).

Thus, the literature findings support the understanding that community-based development can be strengthened when planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation are integrated into a single participatory cycle. This approach enables communities to move beyond the role of beneficiaries and become active actors in generating, monitoring, and improving development outcomes. From a sociological perspective, the success of development is ultimately determined not only by material outcomes but also by the formation of social relationships, collective capacity, a sense of ownership, and communities' ability to sustain and further develop the outcomes of development over time.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the literature analysis, community-based development from a sociological perspective constitutes a process of social change that positions communities as active actors in development planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The success of development is determined not only by physical achievements but also by the quality of participation, communication, leadership, social capital, power structures, and communities' capacity to engage in collective action. The review further demonstrates that participation tends to be stronger during the planning stage than during implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, highlighting the need for sustained community engagement throughout the entire development cycle. Accordingly,

evaluation should be positioned as a feedback mechanism for informing subsequent planning and improvement, thereby enabling development to become more participatory, adaptive, and sustainable.

From a practical perspective, governments and development stakeholders need to strengthen opportunities for community participation throughout all stages of development rather than limiting engagement to planning forums. Strengthening community capacity, establishing two-way communication, involving communities in monitoring and evaluation, and utilizing evaluation findings as a basis for program improvement are essential to ensuring that development initiatives are more responsive to community needs and sociocultural conditions.

This study is subject to several limitations. First, it relies exclusively on a literature review approach; therefore, its findings are contingent upon the availability, quality, and characteristics of previous studies. Second, the study does not utilize primary data and consequently cannot directly capture the experiences and dynamics of community participation within specific local contexts. Furthermore, variations in social, cultural, economic, and institutional conditions across regions limit the generalizability of the findings.

Future research should undertake empirical field studies to examine and validate the findings of this review within specific community contexts. Qualitative approaches may be employed to explore the experiences and dynamics of community participation in greater depth, whereas quantitative approaches may be used to examine the relationships among social factors, the quality of participation, and development outcomes. Future studies should also conduct comparative analyses of the interrelationships among planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation across communities with different social and cultural characteristics.

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