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THE INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND TRAINING EFFECTIVENESS IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM TOWARDS IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE

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Abstract:

Improving the quality of life of the community is one of the main goals in various development programs. In Nuha District, East Luwu Regency, there are efforts to improve the quality of life through community participation in various activities and the implementation of effective training. However, the impact of these two factors on quality of life has not been fully understood and measured empirically. Many training programs and community activities have been implemented in Nuha District. However, varying levels of community participation and training effectiveness raise questions about the extent to which these two factors influence improving the quality of life of local communities. This phenomenon shows the need for research that can identify and measure the influence of community participation and training effectiveness on the quality of life in this region. This research uses quantitative methods with a survey approach. The research population is the entire community in Nuha District. Samples were taken by purposive sampling, with the criteria being that people actively participate in community activities and have attended training. Data was collected through questionnaires designed to measure the level of community participation, training effectiveness, and quality of life. Data analysis was carried out using descriptive analysis and multiple regression analysis to test the influence of the two independent variables on quality of life as the dependent variable. The research results show that community participation has a positive and significant influence on quality of life. Training has a positive and significant

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influence on the quality of life. Community participation and training simultaneously have a positive and significant influence on the quality of life of the community in Nuha District, East Luwu Regency.

Keywords:

Community Participation, Training Effectiveness, Improved Quality of Life

Introduction

Community empowerment has long been a main focus in sustainable development. One important aspect of empowerment is the active participation of the community in various programs aimed at improving their quality of life. In Nuha District, East Luwu Regency, an environmental empowerment program has been implemented with the aim of overcoming various environmental problems while improving the quality of life of the local community. It is hoped that community participation in this program will have a positive impact both directly and indirectly on their welfare.

Environmental empowerment involves various activities aimed at increasing people's awareness and skills in managing their environment. Through active participation, the community can be directly involved in the decision-making process and program implementation, so that it is hoped that there will be an improvement in their quality of life. However, the effectiveness of community participation is often influenced by various factors, including the effectiveness of the training provided in the program. Therefore, it is important to research how community participation and the effectiveness of training in environmental empowerment programs can influence the quality of life in Nuha District.

Even though various environmental empowerment programs have been implemented, there are still various obstacles that hinder optimal community participation. This phenomenon can be seen from the low level of community participation in several activities held. This can be caused by a lack of understanding about the importance of participation, low motivation, and a lack of effective training. This research seeks to identify and overcome these problems so that environmental empowerment programs can run more effectively and provide real benefits for improving the quality of life of the community.

Low community participation and ineffective training are major challenges in environmental empowerment programs. Factors such as lack of awareness, economic constraints, social norms, and inappropriate training methods play an important role in these obstacles. To overcome this problem, a more comprehensive approach and support from various parties is needed so that environmental empowerment programs can run successfully.

Community participation refers to the active involvement of individuals or groups in the decision-making process, planning, and implementation of activities that impact their communities. According to Mundkur & Shepherd, (2018), community participation in environmental empowerment is very important because through active participation, the community is expected to be directly involved so as to make a real contribution in achieving program goals. Training effectiveness refers to the extent to which the training provided succeeds in achieving the stated goals, such as increasing participants' knowledge, skills and competencies (Yimam, 2022). Effective training not only provides new knowledge but is also able to change behavior and improve the performance of the individual or group being trained.

In the context of community empowerment, the effectiveness of training is measured based on its impact on increasing the community's capacity to participate in activities that benefit their community

Previous research has discussed the importance of community participation in various empowerment programs. However, there is still little research that specifically examines the relationship between community participation, training effectiveness, and improving quality of life in the context of environmental empowerment in certain areas. This research aims to fill this gap by focusing on Nuha District, East Luwu Regency. It is hoped that the results of this research can contribute to the development of theory and practice in the field of community and environmental empowerment.

In this research, community participation is measured based on their level of attendance, contribution and involvement in program activities. The effectiveness of training is measured based on increases in knowledge, skills and changes in attitudes after participating in the training. Quality of life is measured based on various indicators such as economic well-being, health, education and environmental conditions. It is hoped that the results of this research can provide practical recommendations for managers of environmental empowerment programs in Nuha District and other areas that face similar problems

Literature Review

Community Participation

According to Mullins & Moore, (2018), community participation is the active involvement of individuals or groups in the decision-making process, planning, and implementation of activities that impact their communities. Through active participation, the community is expected to be directly involved and make a real contribution to achieving program goals. Senit, (2020) defines community participation as a process where the community participates in making decisions related to public policy, especially in the context of democratization. This participation includes community involvement in all stages from planning to program evaluation.

Whereas, Guimarães Ferreira, (2022) defines community participation as an effort to involve the community in various aspects of social life and development, where they have a voice and control over decisions that affect their lives. This participation is considered key to achieving sustainable and effective results in development programs.

Overall, community participation can be summed up as the active involvement and real contribution of individuals or groups in the process of decision making, planning and implementing activities that have an impact on their community. This participation is important in a variety of contexts, including environmental empowerment, public policy making, and social development, to achieve sustainable and effective results.

Previous research shows that community participation is influenced by various factors, both internal and external. For example, research conducted Meisy, (2022) shows that the level of community participation in participatory activities is influenced by factors such as education, awareness and community motivation. This research also highlights the importance of training and outreach in increasing community participation

To measure the level of community participation in this research, the indicators proposed by Guimarães Ferreira, (2022) which consists of: Attendance Rate: measures the number of people attending the activities or meetings held. Involvement in Decision Making: measures the extent to which the community is involved in the decision-making process regarding programs or activities. Contribution and Active Role: measures the real contribution made by the community in carrying out activities, both in the form of energy, time and other resources. Understanding and Awareness: measures the level of understanding and awareness of the community regarding the importance of participation in the activities carried out. Measurement of these indicators can be done through distributing questionnaires, interviews and direct observation in the field. The data obtained can provide an overview of the extent to which the community is involved and contributes to the various empowerment programs being implemented.

Training Effectiveness

Training is a process by which people gain capabilities to help achieve organizational goals. According to Sharma & Taneja, (2018) Training is an educational process to change and improve skills and behavior in a direction that uses systematic and organized procedures to achieve company goals. According to Sendawula et al., (2018), training is defined as activities to improve current and future performance. Training is the process of systematically changing behavior in carrying out current work. Training creates an environment where employees can acquire or learn specific attitudes, abilities, skills, knowledge and behavior related to work.

Kraai & Mashau, (2020) states that training effectiveness is the extent to which training can produce changes in participants' knowledge, skills, attitudes or behavior. For training to be effective, it must involve relevant learning experiences and be measured based on real changes that occur in participants after training. Rodriguez & Walters, (2017) suggests that training effectiveness is the level of success of a training organization in achieving goals, both goals related to the participants and the organization. The effectiveness of training refers to the benefits obtained by the organization and the training participants, including employees being able to complete their duties and responsibilities appropriately, being able to complete work independently after attending training, and being able to achieve work targets set by the organization.

Based on the explanation above, training effectiveness can be concluded as the extent to which the training achieves the stated objectives through increasing participants' knowledge, skills and behavior. Flegl et al., (2022) emphasizes that the effectiveness of training must be seen from the organization's perspective. Evaluation of training effectiveness involves several indicators, including participant reactions, learning, changes in behavior, results achieved, and impact on organizational goals. Effective training must be designed based on a proper needs analysis and thoroughly evaluated to ensure that the desired results are achieved.

Training is considered effective if it can result in increased individual and team performance that contributes to the organization's strategic goals. Evaluation should include feedback from participants, observation of changes in behavior, and analysis of performance before and after training. Previous research has shown that well-designed training based on a thorough needs analysis can significantly improve participants' knowledge and skills. For example, research Santana-Domínguez et al., (2022) shows that effective training contributes to improving employee performance and achieving organizational goals.

According to Dagneu, (2023), training effectiveness can be measured by five main indicators: reaction, learning, behavior, results, and impact. Reactions measure participant satisfaction, learning measures increased knowledge and skills, behavior measures changes in participant actions, results measure achievement of training objectives, and impact measures the contribution of training to the organization's strategic goals. The indicators stated above are used as indicators in this research to measure the level of training effectiveness.

Improved Quality of Life

Murgaš et al., (2022) defines improving quality of life as improving an individual's perception of their position in life within the context of the culture and value system in which they live. This includes their physical health, psychological state, level of independence, social relationships, personal beliefs, and their relationships with important environments in their lives. Quality of life is often defined as 'the good life', which is evaluated subjectively and determined by various factors such as physical, mental and social well-being (Theofilou, 2013).

The conclusion that can be drawn is that improving the quality of life can be interpreted as a holistic process of improvement in various aspects of individual and community life, including physical health, psychological well-being, economic well-being, social relations and the environment. Improving the quality of life does not just depend on one single factor, but rather on comprehensive improvements in various interrelated dimensions. Improving the quality of life can be achieved through improvements in various domains, including health, education, environment, and the economy. This approach focuses on efforts to improve every aspect of life that contributes to the well-being of individuals and communities.

According to Burhanuddin, (2024), improving the quality of life involves various dimensions measured by government organizations and international institutions. These dimensions include economic prosperity, health, education, and a clean and safe environment. Quality of life is considered to improve when there is significant improvement in these dimensions. Previous research suggests that quality of life can be influenced by various factors and intervention programs. Lima et al., (2020) shows that quality of life indicators can be identified and measured for a variety of social and economic contexts. Ramkissoon, (2023) shows that quality of life indicators include economic well-being, health, safety, and the environment, all of which contribute to an overall assessment of the quality of life in rural areas.

To measure the improvement in the quality of life of the community in Nuha District, the indicators proposed by McNamara et al., (2023) including: Education Level measures the average level of education achieved by the population. Access to Quality Education measures the availability and quality of educational institutions in the region. Participation in Community Activities measures the level of community involvement in social and community activities. Social Support Network measures the strength of the social network and support available to an individual. Quality of Relationships Between Individuals measures the quality of interactions and relationships between residents. By using these indicators, a comprehensive assessment of improving the quality of life of the community in Nuha District can be carried out. Data from these indicators can help formulate policies and programs that are more effective in improving the welfare of society as a whole.

Framework Development

The development of a research framework was carried out to see the relationship between research variables based on previous research to develop research hypotheses. The development of a framework and hypothesis is also the basis for formulating a research conceptual framework. The following is the relationship between research variables:

The Relationship between Community Participation and Improving the Quality of Life

Study Ibsen et al., (2023) emphasizes the importance of social capital, which is largely built through community participation, in improving the quality of life. Research by Cegarra et al., (2023) discussing political and civil participation, it was found that community participation is closely related to improving the quality of life, especially in terms of access to public services and involvement in decision making that affects daily life. Research conducted Lee & Choi, (2020) shows that community participation in village empowerment and development programs significantly improves the quality of life of local communities. Overall, community participation plays an important role in improving the quality of life. From the results of previous research and the relationship between research variables, the first hypothesis in this research can be formulated as follows:

H1: It is suspected that community participation has a positive and significant effect on improving the quality of life

The Relationship between Training Effectiveness and Improving Quality of Life

Previous research results show that training effectiveness has a significant relationship with improving quality of life in various aspects, including psychological well-being, physical health, social relationships, quality of work environment, community participation, and economic well-being (Kumbhar & Jagtap, 2021; Pallavi P. Kulkarni, 2023). Shenoy, (2023) found that effective community-based training increases social participation and solidarity in society. Training programs that involve community skills development and active participation are proven to improve quality of life through increased social engagement and community support. From the results of previous research and the relationship between research variables, the second hypothesis in this research can be formulated as follows:

H2: The effectiveness of training in improving quality of life is suspected

The Relationship between Community Participation and the Simultaneous Effectiveness of Training on Improving the Quality of Life

The relationship between community participation and training effectiveness simultaneously has a significant effect on improving the quality of life. Irhamni & Rahardja, (2021) found that programs that combine community participation with effective training produce significant improvements in quality of life, especially in the context of economic empowerment and improved health. Tamsah et al., (2020) shows that community participation in planning and implementing training increases the relevance and impact of training programs, making them more effective in improving the quality of life. From the results of previous research and the relationship between research variables, the third hypothesis in this research can be formulated as follows:

H3: It is suspected that community participation and training effectiveness simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on improving the quality of life.

Conceptual Framework

The results of previous research and the relationship between research variables mean that the conceptual framework of this research can be described as follows:

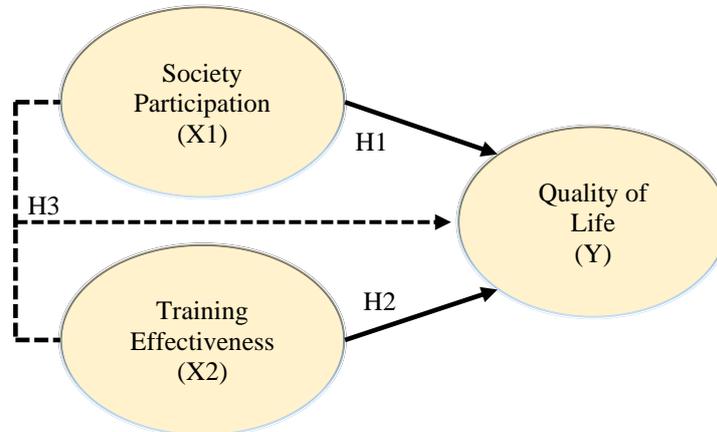


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Methodology

The type of research carried out is empirical using a quantitative approach, which uses data in the form of numbers as a tool to analyze information about what you want to know. Empirical research is also research by building one or more hypotheses based on a structure or theoretical framework and then testing these hypotheses.

The population of this research is the community in Nuha District, totaling 24,356 people. Samples were taken using a purposive sampling technique, where samples were selected based on certain criteria, namely people who actively participate in community activities and have attended training. Considering the size of the research sample, the sample size was determined using the MoE formula to obtain a sample size of 96 research samples.

The data used are primary data and secondary data, primary data was collected through observations, interviews and distributing questionnaires to respondents. Meanwhile, secondary data was collected through literature study and documentation related to the research conducted. Some of the data processing techniques used include:

- Validity Test and Reliability Test. To test whether the question item is valid or not, a validity test is carried out on a sample of respondents. Meanwhile, the reliability test is used to determine the consistency of the measuring instrument, whether the measuring instrument used is reliable and remains consistent if the measurement is repeated.
- Descriptive Analysis, Descriptive statistical analysis is analysis that shows the development and growth of a situation and only provides an overview of a particular situation by describing the characteristics of the research object.
- Correlation Analysis, Correlation analysis is a study discussing the degree of closeness of the relationship between variables which is expressed by the correlation coefficient value. The relationship between these variables can be positive and negative. Data analysis in this research uses correlation analysis through the SmartPLS program. Hypothesis testing is carried out using correlation analysis because it is to test the closeness of the relationship between 2 (two) or more variables.

Data Analysis

Validity and Reliability Test

Validity testing uses two methods, namely outer loading and AVE value, we can see the results of data analysis in full in the image and table below:

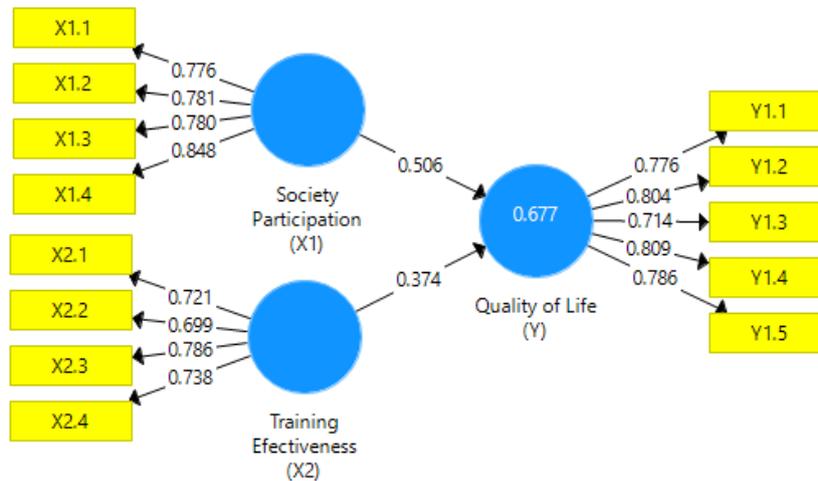


Figure 2: Outer Loading

Table 1: Validity Test

	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)	Decision
Quality of Life_(Y)	0.606	Valid
Society Participation_(X1)	0.635	Valid
Training Effectiveness_(X2)	0.542	Valid

Source: Primary Data, SmarPLS 2024

This test was carried out to measure the level of suitability of each indicator to describe the variables used in the instrument by looking at the data resulting from the loading factor analysis. The value 0.7 is the expected value, while the minimum limit is ≥ 0.6 . After calculating the loading factor, it can be seen in Figure 1 above that the value of all indicators is as expected > 0.7 , so it can be said that all indicators are able to describe the variables and meet the requirements for further analysis.

A variable can be said to be valid if it is able to explain the type of indicator with an Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value of 0.5 or more. Based on the analysis results displayed in table 1 above, it can be seen that the AVE values for all constructs are > 0.5 so they are declared to meet the requirements for further analysis.

To find out how consistent each indicator is in explaining the variable construct, you can see the analysis results in the composite reliability or Cronbach's alpha column which is set at a value of ≥ 0.7 . Based on the analysis results displayed in table 2 below, it can be seen that the Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability values are ≥ 0.7 so that all variables are suitable for use in further analysis.

Table 2: Reliability Test

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	Decision
Quality of Life_(Y)	0.837	0.885	Reliable
Society Participation_(X1)	0.811	0.874	Reliable
Training Effectiveness_(X2)	0.718	0.826	Reliable

Source: Source: Primary Data, SmarPLS 2024

Bootstrapping

After testing the PLS Algorithm until it meets all the specified requirements, Bootstrapping testing is then carried out to determine the Path Coefficients or the significance of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y) in order to test the research hypothesis. An independent variable can be said to have a significant effect on the dependent variable if the statistical significance value of $T > t$ table (in this study t table = 1.661) and P value < 0.05 , the influence value is shown in table 3 and the SEM model in figure 3 below:

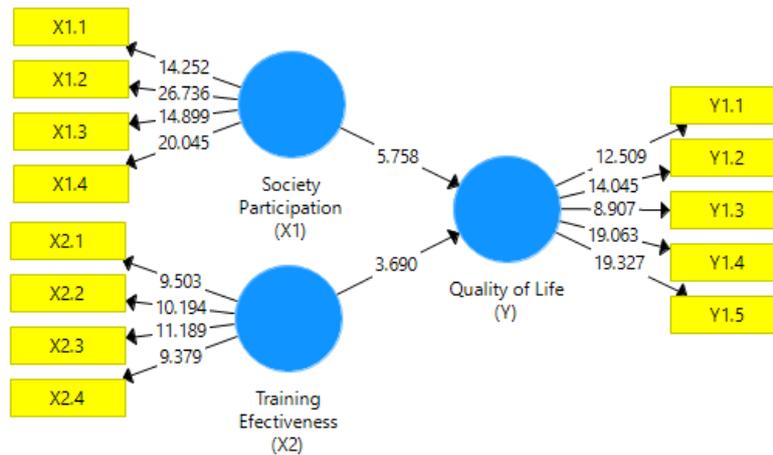


Figure 3: SEM model

Table 3: Direct Effects

	T-Stat	P-Value	Decision
Society Participation_(X1) -> Quality of Life_(Y)	5,758	0,000	Significant
Training Effectiveness_(X2) -> Quality of Life_(Y)	3,690	0,000	Significant

Source: Source: Primary Data, SmarPLS 2024

Hypothesis Testing

First hypothesis: The results of the T statistical analysis show that the calculated t value = 5.758 $>$ t table = 1.661 with a P value of 0.000 $<$ the cut off value of 0.05. This means that community participation has a positive and significant influence on improving the quality of life. So the first hypothesis is declared **accepted**.

Second hypothesis: The results of the T statistical analysis show that the calculated t value = 3.690 $>$ t table = 1.661 with a P value of 0.000 $<$ than the cut off value of 0.05. This means that

the effectiveness of training has a positive and significant influence on improving the quality of life. So the second hypothesis is stated **accepted**.

To test the third hypothesis, we can look at the results of the R-Square or Coefficient of Determination test. The following are the results of the analysis of the coefficient of determination as in the table below:

Table 4: Coefficient of Determination

	R Square	R Adjusted
Quality of Life_(Y)	0.677	0.670

Source: Source: Primary Data, SmarPLS 2024

The coefficient of determination (R Square) is a way to assess how much an endogenous construct can be explained by an exogenous construct. The coefficient of determination (R Square) value is expected to be between 0 and 1. Sarstedst (2017) provides criteria for R Square values of 0.67, 0.33 and 0.19 as strong, moderate and weak. Based on the results of the analysis of the coefficient of determination above the R Square value, the joint or simultaneous influence of X1 and 67%. Because the Adjusted R Square value is 0.67, the influence of all exogenous constructs X1 and X2 can be said to be positive and strong/significant.

Third hypothesis: The results of the analysis obtained an R Square value of $0.677 > 0.67$, so it can be stated that community participation and training effectiveness simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on improving the quality of life. So the third hypothesis is declared **accepted**

Discussion

The Effect of Community Participation on Improving the Quality of Life

The research results show that community participation has a positive and significant influence on the quality of life of the community in Nuha District, East Luwu Regency. Active participation increases a sense of ownership, responsibility and empowerment, and strengthens social well-being and access to resources and services that are important for everyday life.

In Nuha District, East Luwu Regency, community participation in local development programs is very important to ensure that development is truly in line with the needs and expectations of the local community. Active participation allows the community to play a role in determining development priorities, overseeing their implementation, and ensuring that the benefits of these programs are felt directly by the community. The local government in Nuha District can support community participation through an inclusive and participatory approach in planning and implementing development programs. By involving the community directly, the government can increase the effectiveness of these programs and ensure that the results truly improve people's quality of life.

When communities are involved in planning and implementing development programs, they develop a sense of ownership of the program results. This sense of ownership increases their responsibility to ensure the success and sustainability of the program, which directly improves their quality of life. Community participation in development projects gives them the opportunity to strengthen local capacity and empower themselves. By being directly involved,

people learn new skills, gain knowledge, and improve their ability to manage available resources. This capacity building allows communities to take an active role in improving their living conditions.

Active participation also strengthens social networks and solidarity among community members. By working together on development programs, communities can improve relationships between individuals and build trust, which in turn strengthens social cohesion. Strong social cohesion supports collective efforts to improve the welfare and quality of life of the entire community. Communities that actively participate in development programs often have better access to the resources and services they need. Through their involvement, the community can ensure that the programs designed truly suit their needs and priorities, so that the results are more relevant and beneficial for improving the quality of life.

Community participation can also function as a mechanism to reduce inequality and social injustice. When all community groups, including the marginalized, are given the opportunity to participate, they can voice their needs and aspirations. This helps ensure that development benefits are distributed more fairly and equitably, contributing to improved quality of life for all communities.

This finding is still in line with previous research put forward by Guimarães Ferreira, (2022) states that higher levels of community participation enable communities to be more empowered in influencing decisions that have a direct impact on their lives. This, ultimately, contributes to improved well-being and quality of life. Study Senit, (2020) also supports this view, emphasizing that community participation is not only about physical contributions or labor, but also about involvement in decision making, planning and implementation of development programs. Inclusive and meaningful participation gives communities a sense of ownership and control over projects that affect them, which in turn increases commitment and sustainability of the programs, and improves the overall quality of life.

The Effect of Training Effectiveness on Improving Quality of Life

The research results show that training has a positive and significant influence on the quality of life of people in Nuha District, East Luwu Regency. Appropriate training can improve skills, knowledge, economic opportunities, self-efficacy, and social solidarity, all of which contribute to improved quality of life. Training carried out in groups can strengthen social bonds and solidarity among community members. This helps create a more organized and collaborative community, where individuals support each other to achieve shared goals, including improving the quality of life.

In Nuha District, East Luwu Regency, training for the community is very important to improve the quality of life. Communities in this region can benefit from various training programs focused on developing work skills, entrepreneurship, health and education. These training programs can help communities overcome the economic, social and health challenges they face. The local government and related institutions in Nuha District need to continue to develop and implement training programs that are relevant and in line with the needs of the local community. In this way, people will be better prepared to face change and take advantage of existing opportunities to improve their quality of life.

Training provides opportunities for people to develop skills and knowledge that are relevant to their daily life or work. These improved skills allow individuals to work more efficiently, increase productivity, and access better economic opportunities, all of which contribute to an improved quality of life. Through training, people can gain new skills that enable them to find better jobs or start their own businesses. For example, entrepreneurial or technical skills training can open up opportunities for people to increase their income, which in turn improves economic well-being and quality of life.

Training related to health, education, or other social issues can increase public awareness of the importance of these services. Well-trained citizens are more likely to take advantage of available health, education, and social services, which improves their overall quality of life. Successful training not only improves technical skills but also builds individuals' confidence in their ability to succeed. This increase in self-efficacy encourages individuals to be more proactive in facing life's challenges and seeking effective solutions, which has a positive impact on their quality of life.

According to the Human Capital theory put forward by Hajjar & Alkhanaizi, (2018), training is an investment in human capital that improves an individual's skills, knowledge and capacity, so that they can contribute better to their work and everyday life. Research by McInerney & Niewiarowski, (2022) supports this view by showing that well-designed training can improve job skills, increase economic opportunities, and provide individuals with the ability to overcome life's challenges. Additionally, research Pallavi P. Kulkarni, (2023) shows that training can increase a person's self-efficacy or confidence in their ability to succeed, which has an impact on increasing motivation and well-being.

Simultaneous Influence of Community Participation and Training Effectiveness on Improving the Quality of Life

The research results show that community participation and training simultaneously have a positive and significant influence on the quality of life of the community in Nuha District, East Luwu Regency. Community participation strengthens a sense of ownership and responsibility, while training increases the skills and knowledge necessary to improve well-being. The combination of these two factors empowers people to take real action to improve their quality of life in a sustainable manner

In Nuha District, East Luwu Regency, development programs involving community participation and training have shown positive results in improving the quality of life. By actively involving communities and providing them with appropriate training, local governments can create communities that are more independent, productive, and able to face social and economic challenges. This approach is in line with sustainable development goals which emphasize the importance of community empowerment and increasing local capacity. Thus, training programs that are integrated with community participation must continue to be improved to ensure that all people in Nuha District can enjoy a better quality of life.

Community participation and training, when implemented simultaneously, have a greater impact on quality of life. Training provides communities with the necessary knowledge and skills, while participation ensures that this knowledge and skills are applied effectively in the local context. Active participation ensures that training is not just a transfer of knowledge, but also real empowerment, where people use their new skills to improve their living conditions.

Community participation in training programs is also able to strengthen the integration of social and economic empowerment. By engaging in decision-making and implementation processes, communities not only improve individual skills but also strengthen collective capacity to create sustainable social and economic change. When training is accompanied by active community participation, the result is increased local capacity to manage and maintain sustainable development programs. Trained and engaged communities tend to have a long-term commitment to continually improving their quality of life through sustainable local initiatives.

The results of this research are still in line with previous research regarding the influence of community participation and training on quality of life, which shows that these two factors have a positive and significant impact. Community participation in various structured development and training programs is the main key in improving the quality of life of the community. Study Ibsen et al., (2023) found that community participation not only increases the sense of ownership of development programs but also empowers communities to make decisions that affect their own lives. Additionally, research Rodrigues et al., (2020) asserts that effective training can increase self-efficacy or self-confidence in an individual's ability to succeed in certain tasks. This then has a direct effect on improving the quality of life, because trained people are better able to access economic opportunities, education and better health services.

Implications

Local governments need to encourage and facilitate community participation in the development process, which is an important strategy to improve the quality of life in the region. The government and related institutions need to continue to strengthen efforts to involve the community in all stages of development so that the benefits can be felt maximally by the entire community.

Training programs must continue to be improved and adapted to community needs to ensure that the benefits can be felt maximally and sustainably. The government and related institutions need to collaborate to ensure that this training is available to all communities in Nuha District, so that the quality of life of the community can continue to improve.

Local governments need to pay attention to programs that integrate community participation and training needs to continue to be supported and developed to achieve better development goals in the region.

Conclusion

Community participation has a positive and significant influence on the quality of life of the community in Nuha District, East Luwu Regency. Active participation increases a sense of ownership, responsibility and empowerment, and strengthens social well-being and access to resources and services that are important for everyday life.

Training has a positive and significant influence on the quality of life of the community in Nuha District, East Luwu Regency. Appropriate training can improve skills, knowledge, economic opportunities, self-efficacy, and social solidarity, all of which contribute to improved quality of life.

PCommunity participation and training simultaneously have a positive and significant influence on the quality of life of the community in Nuha District, East Luwu Regency.

Community participation strengthens a sense of ownership and responsibility, while training increases the skills and knowledge necessary to improve well-being.

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