



Village Fund Management in Improving Community Welfare in Socio-Economic Sector

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the research was to find out and to describe the management of Village Funds in improving people's welfare in socio-economic field and to find out people's contribution. The research used qualitative method with descriptive study design. It was conducted at Sei Sentosa Village, Panai Hulu Subdistrict, Labuhanbatu Regency. The samples were 10 respondents, taken by using purposive sampling technique. The data were gathered by conducting observation, in-depth interviews, and documentary study. The result of the research showed that the management of DD (village funds) was aimed to improve the villagers' welfare in the socio-economic field which included the priority to use DD for constructing road and ditch infrastructure and the stages applied in the management of DD. The implementation principle was transparent, self-management, and fairness. The stages which had to be done were planning, budgeting, implementing, and supervising. People's contribution to managing DD was by providing ideas, manpower, and property.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The state of Indonesia was born on August 17, 1945 is a unitary state in the form of a Republic. In the implementation of the regional government of Indonesia consists of several Regions / Provinces and each Province / Region consists of several districts / cities. Furthermore, in each district / city there is the lowest government unit called Village and Village. Thus, Villages and Villages are the lowest government units under the district / city government ([Simandjuntak, 2016](#))([Nurcholis, 2011](#)).

The village according to R. Bintarto ([Maulana, 2013](#))([Martmono et al., 2013](#)) is a geographical manifestation of socioeconomic, political and cultural physiological elements found there in reciprocal relationships and influences with other regions. In general, the village is an area inhabited by a number of residents who know each other on the basis of kinship and/or political, social, economic and security

interests that in its growth into the unity of the legal community so as to create an inner birth bond between each of its citizens, generally citizens living from agriculture, having the right to organize their own households and administratively under the district/city government.

The existence of the village is juridically recognized in law no. 32 of 2004 on local government and strengthened by the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 6 of 2014 on villages, according to law number 6 of 2014 on villages chapter 1 article 1 number 1, village is a village and a traditional village or so-called other name, hereinafter referred to as a village is a unitary legal community that has territorial boundaries authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, rights of origin, and or traditional rights recognized and respected in the system of government of the Republic of Indonesia (see lawno. 6 of 2014 on villages)([Hasjimzoem, 2014](#))([Setyowati, 2014](#)).

Historically the village was the forerunner of the formation of political and governmental communities in Indonesia long before the nation state was formed, the social structure of a kind of village, indigenous peoples and so on has become a social institution that has a very important position([Firdaus, 2011](#))([Ridlwan, 2014](#))([Abrianto, 2011](#))([Bawan, 2014](#)). The village is an autonomous institution with its own traditions, customs and laws and relative independence. At this time the village has had the right and obligation to carry out its own household this is because the village has become an autonomous region and is often referred to as village autonomy([Wijoyo et al., 2014](#))([Putra, 2009](#)).

Village autonomy is considered as an existing authority, growing entrenched in village customs does not also mean granting or decentralization. Village autonomy is a condition where village arrangements are carried out by the community through their institutions not by the village government alone([Aziz, 2016](#))([Eko et al., 2014](#)). Village autonomy means also the ability of the community. Village autonomy has become a new hope for the government and villagers to build their villages according to the needs and aspirations of the community. For most village government officials, autonomy is a new opportunity that can open up a space of creativity for village apparatus([Eko et al., 2014](#))([Mandasari, 2015](#)).

The village which is the smallest government and under the Sub-District has a certain authority to take care and organize the citizens or communities([Hasibuan & Sinaga, 2015](#)). In Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages, villages have the authority to regulate and take care of the interests of the community based on the rights of origin, customs, and socio-cultural values of the village community to establish and manage village institutions and obtain sources of income.

The process of government in the village is the lowest government that directly comes into contact with the community, so that community participation and trust in the management of the Village government is needed, at this time the village is improving the standard of living of the village community aimed at improving the welfare of the community in the socioeconomic field of course the aspirations and participation of the village community is needed([Effendi, 2008](#))([Todo, 2014](#))([Suwarno, 2012](#))([Saputra, 2013](#)). In addition to the community also needed trust from a higher level of government, namely local and central government which is also a big part in improving the welfare of rural communities([Effendi, 2008](#))([Sari & Kagungan, 2016](#))([Ingtyas, 2012](#)).

Lately, the village has been in our spotlight together especially for the central government and local government because the village is dominated as the lowest government that is actively developing infrastructure development facilities and infrastructure, improving public services in the village, advancing the village economy and human resource builders in order to achieve the welfare of the village community. This is reinforced by article 78 paragraph 1 on the purpose of village development is to improve the welfare of the village community and the quality of human life as well as poverty alleviation through the fulfillment of basic needs, the development of village facilities and infrastructure, the development of local economic potential, as well as the sustainable utilization of natural and environmental resources([Pribadiono, 2016](#))([Muhtadi, 2012](#)).

In general, welfare means the fulfillment of all forms of life needs, especially those of a fundamental nature such as food, clothing, housing, education, health care. Similarly, the National Family Planning Coordinating Board states that prosperity is a state or living condition that meets the

requirements of a decent life that is sufficient basic needs, namely clothing, food, boards, meals 3 times a day, and has different clothes such as clothes for work, clothes for traveling and daily clothes at home (Suharto, 2005). Based on some of the above understandings, it can be concluded that welfare is basically an effort to fight for the dignity of humanity that places man honorably as God's noblest being. Food sufficiency, clothing, boards, health, security, brotherhood and so on are early indicators of welfare achievement in a broad sense.

The term welfare is closely related to the government in Indonesia. In the government community welfare is the main goal that must be achieved, not least the village government that is actively carrying out village development in order to achieve the welfare of the community (Afandi, 2012) (Asih, 2010). Well-being covers all areas of human life. Starting from the economy, social, culture, environment, education and so on, but in this study has a focus on the socioeconomic field that is related to the ease of the community in conducting socioeconomic activities such as interacting with fellow villagers then releasing produce (Ngafifi, 2014) (Kharisma, 2015) (Suhendi, 2013) (Purnomo, 2016).

In the process of welfare of the village community, of course, the village government needs a small amount of funds considering the many improvements that must be done by the government in order to achieve the welfare of the village community, although the village actually has the source of the village's original opinion, including village business results, village assets, village market results, self-help and participation results, mutual assistance, and other village native income (stipulated in the Law on villages article 72 paragraph 1 point a). If only relying on the village's original income fund, of course, the process of achieving the welfare of the villagers will be hampered by lack of funds. Therefore, the village desperately needs a budget to finance its activities. However, the situation and financial condition owned by the village government is still not possible to be able to finance its own needs in carrying out its activities. This then raised the budget for the village which was then called The Village Fund (DD). Village Fund is a fund sourced from the State Budget that is intended for villages transferred through the District Budget revenue / city and used to fund the implementation of government, implementation of development, community development, and community empowerment (in PP No. 43/2014 on The Implementation Regulation of Law No. 6/2014 on Villages). Village funds sourced from the state budget is a manifestation of the state's attention to the village.

Village Fund is intended as a stimulant in the form of assistance or a stimulant fund to finance and encourage village government programs supported by the participation of self-help gotong royong community in carrying out government activities and community empowerment (Sulumin, 2015) (Hanifah & Praptoyo, 2015). This village fund is a manifestation of the fulfillment of the right of the village to exercise its autonomy in order to grow and develop following the growth of the village in order to support the welfare of its people. With the village budget, the village fund is more prosperous and increases the purchasing power of the villagers. The village is no longer a suburb, but a "center" of well-being (Maranata, N.D.).

The central government policy for village grants (DD) to villages came into force in 2014 and began running in 2015, each village will get a fund of Rp.750.000.000 (according to the minister of finance) but the amount of village funds received by each village will not be the same because it is based on several things. The amount of village funds received is divided into 90 percent divided equally and 10 percent based on four things, namely the number of inhabitants, poverty rate, area, and geographical difficulty level. By allocating village funds, it is expected that the welfare of the community can become a reality, so that rural communities no longer become underdeveloped communities while lowering the level of inequality in the village both between villages and inequality between cities and villages.

With a significant budget that has been channeled to the village makes the available budget must be really considered management, because otherwise the available funds will run out of free or even there will be misappropriation of Village Funds and moreover if the management is not carried out properly then the activities that will be carried out do not run well and the results will not be maximized for the community in the sense that it can harm the community. Management is very

necessary in an activity in order to organize all activities, so that activities can run effectively and efficiently. Without proper management in an activity will certainly make the activity run irregularly. Similarly, village funds that require management, management is a series of activities aimed at achieving a certain goal. In general, Village Fund Management includes the allocation of Village Funds or prioritization of the use of Village Funds and stages or processes in the management of the Village Fund itself.

Village Fund Management which aims to improve the socioeconomic community begins with the use of Village Fund means that the existing Village Fund is managed for what, prioritized for what (Novita, 2016). The priority of using village funds must be strictly based on what is needed by the community can bring changes to the socioeconomic community. Furthermore, the management of village funds is also inseparable from several stages, the stage is a process of activities from start to finish while according to the Great Dictionary of Bahasa Indonesia the stage is part of the development (growth), part of something that exists early and finally, part of the order (vertical or sideways) level, the level as well as the management of village funds that have the process of activities from start to finish (Subroto, 2009).

Village Fund Management is also inseparable from the principles applied to support the success of the Village Fund program, the principle can be understood as a condition that must exist or be executed. And it may or may not also mean a general rule used as a guide (e.g. for basic behavior). The principle serves as the basis (guideline) to act, it can be as a reference for the process and also as the achievement of the target. According to the Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language The principle is the principle (truth that becomes the basic point of thinking, acting, and so on) (Indradjaja, 2012).

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia number 21 of 2015 concerning the determination of priorities for the use of Village Funds in 2016. The priority of village fund management is based on the principles: a. Justice, by putting the rights or interests of all villagers first without discriminating. b. Priority needs, by prioritizing the interests of the Village are more urgent, more needed and directly related to the interests of most of the village community. c. Village typology, taking into account the circumstances and reality of typical geographical, sociological, anthropological, economic, and ecological characteristics of the village, as well as changes or developments in village progress.

Village Fund Management is also based on community participation, from the beginning of village fund management activities to the end requires community participation. Then the management of village funds in which there is infrastructure development must also involve the community means that the community must participate in the development of infrastructure whose budget uses village funds, in infrastructure development by prioritizing community participation is believed to foster a sense of belonging. According to Nur, Bulkis, & Hamka (Ayu Kusumastuti, 2015) it is known that community participation in village infrastructure management can be in the form of ideas/thoughts, energy, and funds. That is, in rural development, people tend to apply the principle of cooperation and mutual cooperation with various forms of participation.

Village Fund Management by involving the community in it is expected to minimize the occurrence of misappropriation and leakage of funds in addition to the village government also needs ideas from the community because the villagers are considered to know more about what they need and the government only facilitates and encourages the village community to provide participation so that the Village Fund is managed in accordance with the wishes of the community so that it will provide good and effective results to the community (Husna & Abdullah, 2016). In addition, in order to masyarakat not be used as a connoisseur of the results of the management of the Village Fund but as a formulation of village fund management means that the community is the perpetrator or actor in the management of village funds (Yunita et al., 2015).

Similarly, Sei Sentosa Village has received village budget from the central government to pay attention to every corner of village fund management, starting from village funds managed for what or priority use of Village Funds then the principles used in the management of village funds and the stage or process of using village funds itself. As it is also known that human resources in the village are still

classified as having low creativity and participation in all activities in the village government, this becomes something interesting for the author of how the village government and the village community should be able to manage the Village Fund according to their needs. The community is required to be an actor in the management of village funds, in addition the community and the village government must also be active and carry out their respective functions. This is behind the author to research on the management of village funds in improving the welfare of the community in the socioeconomic field.

Sei Sentosa Village has received a budget from the central government since 2015-2016, in 2015 the total budget received amounted to Rp 293,513,000 and in 2016 amounted to Rp 600,000,000 (based on interviews with the village head and treasurer of Sei Sentosa Village). With the amount of Village Fund received by Sei Sentosa village is quite significant, of course the village government in this case must manage the Village Fund properly and correctly so that the village funds are not distributed for free and in order to bring changes to the socioeconomic community of Sei Sentosa Village.

With the policy of the central government, which is to provide budget for villages, it is certainly very helpful for villages in Indonesia in the process of achieving a prosperous life. Similarly, Sei Sentosa Village has received a budget sourced from the state budget, this village received the Village Fund budget since 2015 until now. Sei Sentosa Village is a village located in Panai Hulu Subdistrict, Labuhanbatu Regency, North Sumatra Province. This village includes a developing village typology that in the process of development prioritizes community empowerment that aims to improve the quantity and quality of work and fulfill the needs or access to the lives of the villagers all of which are in order to achieve the welfare of the village community. Sei Sentosa village consists of 6 hamlets, namely hamlet 1, hamlet II A, hamlet II B, hamlet III, hamlet IV A, hamlet IV B has a population of 3,462 people with a total of 952 families. Sei Sentosa villagers have a livelihood as Farmers, Building Workers, Self-Employed, Civil Servants, Traders.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is descriptive qualitative that aims to describe, summarize, various conditions, various situations, or various social reality phenomena that exist in society that become the object of research and try to attract reality as a feature, character, nature, model, sign, or description of certain conditions, situations, or phenomena (Mardhatillah, 2010)(Bungin, 2007)(Abdullah, 2015)(Endraswara, 2006). By using this method is expected to provide a clear picture of the management of village funds in improving the welfare of the community in the socioeconomic field(Morrisan, 2012). The location of the research is a place or region where the research will be conducted. In this study, researchers chose a location in Labuhanbatu District, Panai Hulu Village, Sei Sentosa. Researchers chose this location because Sei Sentosa Village has received the Village Fund budget and is in the process of achieving the welfare of its community by optimizing village funds channeled by the central government and then the location is considered researchers in accordance with the title and research problems, so it is expected to be able to answer research problems. The analysis unit is the subject of the overall research element that is the focus of the research (Bungin, 2007). The analysis unit in this study is the sei sentosa village community of Panai Hulu Subdistrict, Labuhanbatu Regency.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Village Fund Management in Improving Community Welfare in the Socio-Economic Sector.

Village Fund Management in improving the welfare of the community in the socioeconomic field, which includes the priority of the use of Village Funds means that the village funds that are channeled must be managed in accordance with the main needs of the community that can improve socioeconomic, including the principles used in the management of village funds and further include the stages carried out in the management of the Village Fund.

a. Priority of Using Village Funds in Improving Community Welfare in the Socio-Economic Sector.

The use of Village Funds has two priority areas and must be carried out, namely the field of Village Development and Village Community Empowerment, both of which are priorities for village activities, budgets and expenditures. In the field of village development to improve the welfare of the village community and the quality of human life as well as poverty alleviation, the priority of the use of village funds is directed to the implementation of village development programs and activities, including: the fulfillment of basic needs, the development of village facilities and infrastructure, the development of local economic potential, the sustainable utilization of natural resources and the environment (in the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, development of disadvantaged areas, and transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia number 5 of 2015 on the use of village funds for village development article 5). Sei Sentosa Village has received two periods of Village Funds since 2015 and 2016, aimed at improving the welfare of the community. Village funds are distributed managed for village development, namely the construction of village infrastructure such as roads and ditches (waterways). Of the total Village Funds that have been received, Sei Sentosa village managed to build 12 projects, 2 projects in 2015 and 10 projects in 2016 which are as follows: The construction of a couple trench in the alley of Rasimun and Karang Taruna road, then the hardening of the Youth road located in diusun III, the couple's trench located in diusun III and IV, the moat of karang taruna road pair IV B , platdekker dusun IV B jalan Beteng, paving karang taruna road 2 hamlet IV B, rabat betton road Old Mosque hamlet III, ditch couple road Karya dusun II, rabat betton road Karya dusun II, ditch couple on the educational alley hamlet I B, ditch couple gang Health hamlet I B. Village Fund (DD) managed for infrastructure development such as paving roads, paving roads and repairing trenches in Sei Sentosa Village is the right step , because most of the road and trench conditions in Sei Sentosa Village are damaged, road conditions when it rains will be very difficult to pass and then the flow of water in the trenches is not smooth, causing flooding easily hit the Sei Sentosa Village area which can then hinder all socioeconomic activities of the community.

Village Funds distributed in Sei Sentosa Village are managed for village development in the field of village infrastructure or infrastructure precisely paving roads, paving roads and trenches, because this village needs better development arrangements to add to the type of asphalt surface, paving Road and trench development in Sei Sentosa Village is a priority of the use of village funds in 2015 and 2016, this development becomes a basic need that must be met for the community in order to facilitate all social activities of the community and economic activities of the community , in other words it becomes a priority because it is an access for the community to be able to improve socioeconomic. According to the informant, Mr. Saman is one of the people who often attends village fund management deliberations and even the informant is also a building worker who worked on the Village Fund project clearly said that with the Village Fund managed for infrastructure development this adds to his opinion even the informant feels helped by this development. Economically, Mr. Saman's statement is also similar to that of Mrs. Nurliyati's informant, however, socially according to the informant can be seen from the village government that employs the local community to be workers of this Village Fund project as well as the increasing mutual assistance activities carried out by the village community along with village equipment since the Village Fund was allocated for road and pari construction.

From the statement of the informants can be concluded that the Village Fund that since 2015 is channeled in Sei Sentosa Village which is prioritized to improve the socioeconomic community managed for infrastructure development such as roads and ditches. Physical facilities and infrastructure in the village environment is the thing that must take precedence, the construction of physical facilities and infrastructure will later facilitate public access to conduct socioeconomic activities, in addition according to ([Immanuel 2010](#))

road construction is carried out to open all accesses related to people's lives in it so as to prevent the isolation of the community both in terms of social and economic.

Road and ditch infrastructure is the main access of the community in running and improving all socioeconomic activities of the community so as to make this infrastructure as a need that must be met. In the past before the construction of this infrastructure many roads were damaged and have not received shipping then the flow of water is clogged so that when it rains it will easily flood both people's homes and roads when the water in the trenches can not flow properly of course this water will overflow into the road then the road will be muddy and difficult to pass. This certainly has an impact on the community, socioeconomic activities of the community do not run effectively and efficiently, but currently with the Village Fund managed for the construction of infrastructure, the condition of roads and trenches in Sei Sentosa Village is now getting better roads-roads that are in alleys or not now have gained shipping and hardening as well as ditches that now flow water has been smooth so as not to be clogged again making the surrounding community easier to do socioeconomic activities.

In terms of social with village funds managed or prioritized its use for the construction of road infrastructure and trenches, the community really enjoys the results of the development, then the activities of mutual assistance conducted by the local community is increasing, the community and village devices every week routinely do gotong royong to maintain and clean the roads and trenches that have been built then the social activities of the community become easier both between villages and other areas for example when going to a party and then taking children to school or related activities can be implemented efficiently.

Similarly, the economic activities of the community that become easy, effective and efficient for example to sell produce such as palm oil can be done effectively before there is a road repair of people who want to sell palm oil is very difficult because passing through a damaged road so it will take a long time, in addition to selling palm oil shopping activities to kiosks or wholesalers become easy because there is no need to detour further to avoid damaged roads. In addition, for some communities with Village Funds allocated for infrastructure development open job openings, for people who are unemployed or who work can work as builders with a daily wage, for builders are given a wage of Rp 100,000 per day while the helper builder (kernet) is given a wage of Rp 80,000 per day. This is very beneficial for the community considering economic activities are very important in supporting people's lives. Every village fund management process implemented by the government must be able to provide positive and beneficial changes to the community without exception, and ultimately the objectives of village fund management to improve the socioeconomic welfare of the community can be achieved. Based on that, all village fund management in Sei Sentosa Village has brought positive changes to the socioeconomic community. If studied using theory, in this study we can use the theory of structural functionalism by Robert K. Merton. According to this theory society is a social system consisting of parts or elements that are interrelated and fused in balance. With the Village Fund can help the village in improving the welfare of the community, especially in the socioeconomic field. In Robert K. Merton's theory this belongs to the manifest function (expected function). It can be said that because the result of the management of the Village Fund is the expectation of the community, so that it is in accordance with the basic needs of the community. Village Funds managed for infrastructure development such as paving roads, paving roads, trench repairs and platdekker development provide a positive impact for the socioeconomic welfare of sei sentosa village community, the community becomes easier in carrying out daily activities both in terms of social and economic. In terms of social society really enjoy the results of the development, then the activities of gotong royong conducted by the local community is increasing, the community and village devices every week routinely do gotong royong to maintain and clean the roads and trenches that have been built then the social activities of the community become easier

both between villages and other areas for example when going to a party and then taking children to school or other social activities can be carried out efficiently.

While in terms of the economy can be seen from the economic activities of the community that becomes easy, effective and efficient for example to sell produce such as palm oil can be done effectively before there is a road repair people who want to sell palm is very difficult because passing through a damaged road so it will take a long time, in addition to selling palm oil shopping activities to kiosks or wholesalers become easy because there is no need to turn the road further to avoid damaged roads. In addition, for some communities with Village Funds allocated for infrastructure development open job openings, for people who are unemployed or who work can work as builders with a daily wage, for builders are given a wage of Rp 100,000 per day while the helper builder (kernet) is given a wage of Rp 80,000 per day.

b. Principles of Using Village Funds in Improving Community Welfare in the Socio-Economic Sector.

Village Funds that are now rolled out annually to all villages in their use must be accountable. Financial accountability is an important dimension in financial management including village funds. So the management of village funds is something that needs to be considered. With good and correct management is expected to bring change to the community, the management of village funds are good and true regardless of the principles applied in it, the Principle can be understood as a condition that must exist and may or may not also mean the general rules used as guidelines (e.g. for basic behavior). Therefore, the management of Village Fund in Sei Sentosa Village is done in a transparent, self-managed and fair manner, these three principles are considered to be able to make the management of village funds to improve the welfare of the community in the socioeconomic field run effectively and efficiently.

Then these three principles can be applied because of the good integrity between the village device and the village head, integrity here means a state that shows complete unity so that it has the potential and capabilities that radiate dignity, honesty. The village head and village equipment will view the village's finances as a mandate that must be managed properly for the welfare of the villagers. Thus, village heads and village devices have no thoughts of abusing village funds to enrich themselves and their families, so the management of village funds in Sei Sentosa Village is done in a transparent, self-managed and fair manner. This was conveyed by my informant named Mr. Miswadi.

With the information of the informants can be concluded that in the Village Fund Management that aims to improve the socioeconomic welfare of the community is inseparable from some principles that are really needed in the process of village fund management. The principle serves as the basis (guideline) to act, it can be as a reference for the process and also as the achievement of the target. The principles applied include the existence of Transparent or openness, Self-managed and fair. With the existence of Transparency or openness, it is expected that the community knows what village funds are managed for and to avoid public suspicion of its leaders, transparent in the management of village funds can be seen from the existence of village fund project boards that explain the Village Fund is managed for road construction, the required funds are also listed on the board and can then be seen also by the participation of the community in the holy , musdes and musrenbang before the use of Village Funds, then there is evidence of material purchase transactions.

Then the next principle is Self-management means by hiring local communities or utilizing the technical capabilities of human resources in accordance with their respective duties. Village funds allocated for infrastructure development is a system of work done in cooperation, local communities are given the opportunity to participate in the development by being given wages. With self-management is able to provide jobs for the community even though it is temporary. If it is not enough to get there with this self-management, the community can supervise the management of the Village Fund. The next principle is Justice means that here is to prioritize the rights or interests of the villagers without discriminating

this can be seen by the precedence of the interests of the village that is more needed and urgent and directly related to the interests of most of the village community for example with the construction of road infrastructure and trenches needed for the community sei Sentosa Village, then the location that will be built the building must also be seen means which hamlets roads and trenches that really must be repaired.

c. Stages of Use of Village Funds in Improving Community Welfare in the Socio-Economic Sector.

Every activity that will be held is inseparable from the stages that will be passed no exception in the management activities of this Village Fund. The stages passed in the management of village funds for village development include planning carried out by holding musdus, musdes and musrenbang, then the budgeting stage is by the preparation of RPJMDES, RKPDES, RABDES carried out by village officials, the next stage of the implementation of activities, namely the work stage of the Village Fund project, the next stage of supervision means the delivery of road and ditch infrastructure to the community to be maintained and maintained so that the infrastructure is not quickly damaged.

From the closure of the informants can be concluded that the stages passed in this management include the planning stage at this stage is the determinant of village funds will be managed for what, where the location and what type of building is needed and desired by the community. In this stage the community is brought together in musdus (village deliberations), musdes (village deliberations), musrenbang (development plan deliberations) to discuss village funds channeled to the village will be managed for what the purpose is so that what will result from the use of this Village Fund can benefit the community, especially able to bring changes to the socioeconomic community. After getting priority use of village funds the next stage is budgeting, the stage where the determination of the funds needed by making RPJMDES (Village Medium Term Development Plan), RKPDES (Village Government Work Plan) and RABDES (Village Budget Plan) after all is completed is compiled and then the submission of the files to the District will then be tesalur funds to the village treasury. Then after the funds are channeled the next stage is the implementation of the stage where the activities that have been prioritized before. In this case the priority is the development of the village, this stage of implementation by including the local community in its activities usually as a construction worker. Then that is the stage of supervision is usually done by the local community who have been appointed by the village government to supervise and maintain the results of the building with the aim of not quickly damaged, this supervision is done by handing over the results of the building to the community.

From several stages applied in the management of village funds to improve the welfare of the community in the socioeconomic field contained the value of togetherness. This can be seen from the early stages of village fund management, namely planning until the final stage of village fund management, namely supervision, not escape from the role of the community and the village government that performs their respective functions and obligations. With togetherness, as a fertile field can be served for the smooth management of village funds. Togetherness can unite the direction of view between the village government and the village community. That way, it can create a capital that is focused on the same vision and mission.

3.2. Form of Community Participation in Village Fund Management.

Participation is the participation of a person, group and community in the development process and programs in the village, this participation is expected to support the success of every program held in the village especially considering our Country's system of government using a democratic system where in this democracy community participation is one of the important things because it is directly related to the nature of democracy as a system of government that focuses on the people as holders of sovereignty therefore this participation is very necessary especially in the management of village funds.

Community participation is one form of active community empowerment oriented towards the subtle achievement of village fund management conducted in rural communities. Community empowerment is an effort to use and manage rural resources more effectively and efficiently (Adisasmita, 2006). By participating in the management of the Village Fund is expected to be more targeted means that everything that is arranged from the beginning to the end of village fund management can be in accordance with the needs of the community so as to realize the continuity and success of the management of the Village Fund in addition to the participation of the community in the management of the Village Fund as if to inform the community that their involvement is needed. The community will have a higher sense of responsibility especially in terms of maintaining and maintaining what has been built together. The spirit of development will better define the development process itself holistically as a consequence of the existence of togetherness in building, both in planning and making decisions. Inefficiencies such as overlapping programs in the development process can be avoided so that savings on development budgeting can also be made. In the management of village funds, the form of community participation can be ideas, energy and property.

a. Idea Participation.

Participation of ideas means that the community participates in giving ideas, ideas or opinions at the planning stage as described earlier in this planning stage, namely making the priorities of the use of village funds means that the community gives its opinion village funds should be managed for what, this form of participation can be seen from the presence of the community in musdus, musdes, and musrenbang activities as explained also before that the activity is a forum for the community to channel aspirations and innovations and the desire of the community, while for the village government to gather ideas from the community on planning the use of village funds as well as informing the village government what the community needs.

According to the exposure of the informants can be concluded that the idea given by the community as the main determinant in the priority of the use of village funds. This form of participation is usually needed at the planning stage of village fund management, this form of participation also informs the community that the management of the Village Fund is not solely taken from the decisions and policies of the village government alone the government only facilitates and encourages the village community to provide its ideas so that the community is not only a connoisseur of a program, but also the makers of a program because it has been involved in the process of formulating a program, that way the community will feel a responsibility for the success of the program. In addition, by participating in the community in the management of village funds at the planning stage is expected to help the village government to know what exactly the community wants and what is the priority needs of the community so that later village funds will be allocated in accordance with the needs of the community and effective to the community and indirectly train the village community to actively govern the village so that it becomes a creative and innovation-packed Human Resources. This is inseparable from the ideas or ideas provided by the community during the planning phase of the use of village funds.

b. Energy Participation.

In addition to providing ideas in the management of village funds the community also helps the management of village funds by donating energy, this energy participation is the participation given by the community in various activities for the improvement and development of the village. The form of energy participation in the management of village funds lies in the implementation stage of the village fund project development, by becoming a building worker on the project. In addition to being a building worker community participation can be seen from the supervision and maintenance of the results of the building. In infrastructure development by prioritizing community participation is believed to foster a sense of belonging.

From the submission of the informants can be concluded that the form of energy participation provided by the community is necessary in the management of village funds, participation in this can be seen by the participation of the community in the development of the Village Fund project. Although the community who participated in the construction of the Village Fund project is given a daily wage but another form is with the community to help when there are materials that have problems to the village community helped lift the material. Then, to supervise the construction work of the project and maintain and maintain the results of the project building by prohibiting and reprimanding if anyone deliberately wants to damage the building and pay attention when there are trucks passing by lifting excess cargo. Supervision, maintenance or maintenance aims to prevent buildings from being damaged quickly so that the socioeconomic activities of the community are not hampered.

c. Property Participation.

Property Participation means property given by a person in various activities for the repair or construction of a relief village that for others can be in the form of money, food and others. In this case, the participation of property provided by sei sentosa villagers in the form of the release of part of the land to be used as a trench and road without asking for payment or compensation of land.

From the submission of the informants, it can be concluded that the community also participates in the management of village funds by providing support for the decisions that have been set for the use of Village Funds, without the support of the community of course the management of village funds can not run smoothly. In addition to providing support can also be by donating property in this case in the form of land, this is realized by giving or releasing part of the land to be used as a road or ditch without asking for compensation. Usually this happens to people whose homes are right next to or in front of the road and the moat to be built.

From some of the things that have been conveyed before, it can be concluded that all village fund management activities in Sei Sentosa village are based on community participation from start to finish. This is made so that the results of village fund management can be effective and efficient for the community, in addition to the management of village funds is not only the policy of the village government but the policy of the community, the village government is only a facilitator. This can be reviewed using the concept of development planning from below (Bottom Up Planning) which is planning based on the needs, desires and problems faced by subordinates together with superiors setting policies or decision making and supervisors also serve as facilitators. The concept of Bottom Up Planning seeks to involve all parties from the beginning so that every decision taken is a joint decision, it is the community that is the subject and actors in determining development in the village, the community is no longer the object or recipient of the results only.

Similarly, the management of village funds that aim to improve the socioeconomic community that since the beginning of its management has involved the community, decisions taken based on joint decisions between the village government and the village community, this can be seen from the planning of the use of village funds that include the community, the community is not only a connoisseur of a program, but also as the maker of a program because it has been involved in the process of making or formulating a program so that the plans that will be made later are not solely the policies of the village government so that the community will feel a responsibility for the success of the program, while in the planning of the use of village funds is facilitated by the village government with the holding of musdus, musdes and musrenbang. Community involvement in the implementation and management phase of the program will also bring a positive impact in the long term, community independence will be more quickly realized because the community becomes

accustomed to managing development programs at the local level, up to the supervision of the results of the programs that have been implemented also involve the community.

The concept of Bottom Up Planning in village development is considered very relevant because it uses a community participation approach. Bottom Up Planning concept explains that community participation in rural development is a support for the success and effectiveness of village development. Similarly, the management of village funds that from the beginning of village fund management to the end involves the community making the results obtained from the management of village funds can be in accordance with the needs of the community the results are very effective and efficient and help the community and facilitate the socioeconomic activities of the community. The concept of Bottom Up Planning aims to make the community more have a higher sense of responsibility, especially in terms of maintaining and maintaining what has been built together, the spirit of development will better define the development process itself holistically as a consequence of mutuality in building, both in planning and making decisions, inefficiencies such as overlap in the development process can be avoided so that savings on development budgeting can be made.

The concept of Bottom Up Planning is very relevant applied to the management of village funds such as the results of this study with the participation of the community from the beginning of village fund management until the end of the implementation of village fund management, the community becomes responsible for the sustainability of each Village Fund program, can foster a sense of solidarity between communities and make active, creative and innovative human resources.

4. CONCLUSION

With the policy and attention from the central government, by providing a budget for the village known as the Village Fund (DD) can help the village to improve welfare for the community. Village Fund Management to improve the welfare of the community in the socioeconomic sector in Sei Sentosa Village is managed for the construction of road and trench infrastructure. Road and ditch infrastructure is the main access of the community in running and improving all socioeconomic activities of the community so as to make this infrastructure as a need that must be met. In the past before the construction of this infrastructure many roads were damaged and have not received shipping then the flow of water is clogged so that when it rains it will easily flood both people's homes and roads when the water in the trenches can not flow properly of course this water will overflow into the road then the road will be muddy and difficult to pass. In terms of social with village funds allocated for the construction of road infrastructure and ditches the community enjoys the results of the development, then mutual assistance activities conducted by the local community is increasing, the community and devices, then the social activities of the community become easier both between villages and regions or related to other social activities can be carried out efficiently. Similarly, the economic activities of the community that become easy, effective and efficient for example to sell produce such as palm oil can be done effectively. Then village fund management that aims to improve the socioeconomic welfare of the community is not separated from some principles that are really needed so that it must be applied in the process of using village funds, including the existence of Transparent or openness, Self-management and justice. Then the management of village funds also can not be carried out properly if not through several stages including the planning stage, budgeting stage, implementation stage and supervision stage.

It can be said that the management of Village Fund in Sei Sentosa village is running well so that the results of village fund management are also in accordance with the needs of the community and effective for the community. This success cannot be denied because of the participation of the community in the management of village funds both in the priority planning of the use of Village Funds, the implementation of village funds or supervision of project work and the results of village funds projects. The forms of participation of sei sentosa village community in the management of village funds are participation in providing ideas, ideas given by the community as the main

determinants in the priority of using village funds. This form of participation is usually needed at the planning stage of village fund management. The participation of energy by supervising the management of village funds as well as being workers in the Village Fund project as well as helping when there are materials that have problems to the village community helped lift the material, then participated by providing support to the management of village funds and participated in providing property in this case to allow part of the land to be used as a trench and road.

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