

Village Development Policy Program Implementation Buton Regency

Hasni^{1*}, I Wayan Sujana²

^{1,2}Faculty of Economics, Muhammadiyah University of Buton, Indonesia

E-mail Koresponden: hasni76hasni@gmail.com

Article

Keywords:
Implementation,
Policy, Village
Budget

© 2023 The
Author(s): This is
an open-access
article distributed
under the terms of
the Creative
Commons
Attribution
ShareAlike (CC BY-
SA 4.0)



Abstract: *This study aims to determine the implementation of the village fund policy in the Matanauwe village development program, Siotapina sub-district, Buton district. The research method used is qualitative, where the research method is based on the philosophy of post-positivism and is used to study the state of natural objects rather than experiments. The researcher is a key tool, the data collection method is triangulation, the data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research focus more on meaning than generalization. The sample of this study is a component of the total number and characteristics of the overall population of the Matanauwe Village Policy Foundation, Siotapiana District, Buton Regency. The data sources used are primary data sources and secondary data sources. While the data collection methods used are observation, interviews and documentation. The result of the research is that the management of the village fund budget in Matanauwe village is well implemented. Management of the village fund budget includes: Organizing PAUD/TK/TKA/TPQ/Madrasa Non-Formal Owned by the Village (Honor Clothing etc.), Organizing posyandu (supplementary food, Pregnant class, Lamsia), Organizing village health alerts, procuring street lights and emergency handlers.*

1. Introduction

Indonesian government realizes that national development is one of the strategies for building a just and prosperous society. In accordance with these objectives, development efforts are focused on areas that require special attention. Rosnawati (2015) confirms that one of the main indicators of the success of national development is poverty alleviation. The government periodically implements more and more policies in the hope of achieving equal distribution of welfare. One of the latest policies carried out by the government is the village financial management system known as the Village Fund. This is made possible by the fact that the NoDesa Law has an impact on whether or not Rp. 7 trillion from the 2015 Revised Government Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBNP) will be distributed to 74,093 villages throughout Indonesia.

Therefore, rural development needs to be in line with the challenges faced, and the available potential must be in line with the aspirations of the community. This can only be achieved through deliberation and consensus by prioritizing improving the welfare of rural

communities. As a consequence, Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages According to the law Accordingly, local governments have greater authority to manage regional funds. The existence of a development budget that is specifically included in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) for rural development, especially in the form of rural funds, is a form of community concern for rural development (Khanif, 2011).

Spatial planning is influenced by the role of the village as a place for the realization of environmental and social civilization. The physical condition of the area, its potential resources (traffic rules, human resources, or artificial resources), population, state infrastructure and facilities, and socio-cultural conditions of society all become considerations in spatial planning Law Number 2 regulating villages 32 of 2004 concerning regional government reads: Community legal entity with territorial boundaries authorized to regulate and manage local community interests based on community origins and traditions that are recognized and respected in the Unitary State State Administration System Republic of Indonesia or abbreviated NKRI (Yuliansyakh, 2016).

Buton Regent Regulation No regulates the implementation of village fund policies in Buton District 12 of 2015 concerning Allocation and Management of Village Funds of Buton District for the 2015 Fiscal Year which regulates how village funds are managed and used for the benefit of village program development. Information regarding each village's share of the Siotapina regional budget:

Table 1. The 2021 Budget for Each Village in Xiatopina District, Buton Regency

Nama Desa	Jumlah Desa	Anggaran Dana Desa
Walompo	1	Rp. 1.256.260.000
Matanauwe	1	Rp. 980.276.000
Sampuabalo	1	Rp. 1.437.154.000
Kura'a	1	Rp. 770.193.000
Kumbewaha	1	Rp. 1.626.878.000
Sumber Sari	1	Rp. 807.378.000
Labuandiri	1	Rp. 960.809.000
Karya Jaya	1	Rp. 742.572.000
Manuru	1	Rp. 1.235.361.000
Gunung Jaya	1	Rp. 863.603.000
Bahari Makmur	1	Rp. 893.330.000

Source: 2021 Matanauwe Village Fund Budget Report, Xiotapina District

In Saifatul (2016) explains that village autonomy is the ability of the village to regulate community interests in accordance with existing initiatives. The basis is Government Regulation No. provisions of Law Number 43 of 2014 of 2014 concerning Villages. According to Article 34, villages have power in the organizational system. community based rights of origin, village land treasury management, fostering the role of village communities, and institutional development for the community and legal institutions. on the principles of transparency, accountability, and participation. Adherence to budgetary discipline (Saifatul, 2016).

The village head is currently in charge of preparing village apparatus in Matanauwe Village and managing village funds in the Siotapina area, especially in Matanauwe Village. This is because he is the legal right owner and is responsible for every implementation of

development projects in Matanauwe Village. Because the funds that enter the village are not small but very large for the administration of village government, it is necessary to have good management with funds that can be accounted for in the management of village finances (Sunardi and Lesman) are managed properly by the village government in accordance with the needs and priorities of the community.

The researcher will use this as a basis for examining whether the Matanauwe village apparatus has a policy regarding village funds received from the Matanauwe central government, which is of interest to the writer.

2. Literature Review

Policy Implementation

The word "implement" comes from the English word "to implement" in Angara's and Webster's (2014: 232). According to the Big Dictionary, the word "realize" means "to provide the means to achieve" and "to give practical effect" (to influence or act on something). Actions taken by individuals or officials, government, or private groups to achieve the goals outlined in policy decisions are referred to as implementation (Anggara, 2014). In a broader sense, implementation is a form of operationalism or implementation of activities stipulated by law. This is a joint agreement between various interested parties (stakeholders), entities, organizations (public or private), procedures, and methods in a synergistic approach that encourage cooperation. Implementation is also known as the implementation of activities specified by law to realize policies in the right actions (Solichim, 2012).

Dwiyanto emphasized (2017), policy implementation refers to the actual activities of implementing policies, including those carried out by public authorities and parties identified in policy implementation policies usually executors and target groups. People or organizations formally designate implementing policies in charge of carrying out programs in the real world. Parties to be the focus of the policy should be selected by the task force. Dwiyanto emphasized (2017), the stage of policy implementation is very important because it determines whether government policies are truly effective in achieving the desired results and results in the field, which are policy outputs. Usually, results can be observed immediately after the policy is implemented. Anticipated policy impacts occur after the release of the policy results are referred to as results. Usually, results are evaluated long after the policy is implemented or after the results are published.

Village Fund

Nurholis (1999) (Delfian et al, "an area with territorial boundaries, which is defined as a (traditional) legal entity of a community, which has the right to regulate and manage settlement affairs," is the definition of a village in 2021 local residents based on where do they come from. Vijaya's notes on the village (2003), described as "a legitimate community unit with an original structure based on special origin rights". The following is the definition of village law in paragraph (1) of article 1 of Article 6 of 2014: village and village. In this document, also referred to as a village, is a community legal entity with regional boundaries that has the authority to regulate and manage general affairs, local community interests based on general initiatives, origin rights, and/or customary rights, which are recognized and respected in the constitutional system of the Unitary State. The Republic of Indonesia. The lowest level of state power is rural self-government.

The village is a customary law unit in an area that is tasked with regulating and supervising village communities. Based on the customs or approval of the community concerned, the village can develop and direct village government policies to run its own

government. The village has the opportunity to empower the community by developing their skills, experience and economy. Economic welfare of rural communities is the goal of village apparatus policies. Implementation of village work programs can benefit from active community involvement in empowering rural communities will improve skills, abilities, and the economy. The definition of strength of rural communities is adjusted to reflect the characteristics and needs of rural communities because villages are located in the lowest part of the country and closest to the community (Delphian et al, 2021).

Law No. According to Article 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, villages will receive payments of 10% of the 2015 State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN). Village funds are funds that go to villages in accordance with Decree No. 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds from the Revenue Budget and State Expenditures which have undergone several amendments, most recently by Government Regulation Number concerning Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 8 of 2016. In accordance with Paragraph (2) of Article 1 of Law 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds Received from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, Funds Villages are a source of funds from the APBN for income and expenditure aimed at villages transferred through district and city areas. Financing for government administration, project implementation, community development, and empowerment is all provided by the government revenue and expenditure budget (Lutfhi, 2017).

Village funds are a new policy for villages, and many parties are skeptical of their success due to the unpreparedness of the village management apparatus, especially in financial management, where the business processes are almost identical to those at the regional level according to Edward III (in Nugroho, 2014), the availability of resources supporters, especially quality human resources (HR), is a determining factor for effective public policy. Rural development activities include national development and regional development. Villages are the fulcrum of social, economic and political power, and the state must pay close attention to them.

Village development in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 114 of 2014 aims to improve the quality of life of rural communities and maximize their welfare. Villages to achieve village development goals (Tangkumahat, Panellewen, & Miran: 2017). According to Fakhri (2017), village funds are funds transferred through the district/city regional income and expenditure budget from the state revenue and expenditure budget and are intended for villages. They are used to finance public administration, project implementation, community development, and empowerment.

3. Methodology

Researchers use qualitative methods. Qualitative research methods are research methods that are based on the philosophy of post-positivism and are used to study the state of natural objects rather than experiments. The researcher is a key tool, the data collection method is triangulation, the data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research focus more on meaning than generalization. Data sources in this study are primary data sources and secondary data sources. The sample of this study is a component of the total number and characteristics of the overall population of the Matanauwe Village Policy Foundation, Siotapiana District, Buton Regency. Data collection methods used are observation, interviews, and documentation.

4. Results and Discussion

The findings of this study provide an explanation for the observations, interviews, and documentation used to collect data. This study uses Matanauwe Village, Siotapina District, Buton Regency as an example of how village fund policies are implemented. in the village development program.

4.1 Results

Researchers conducted exploratory observations for one month to find out how village fund policies were implemented in village development programs. Researchers collect or receive information about village funds for 2021, village profiles, village history, etc. during observations. The total funds received from the Matanauwe Village Fund in 2021 are Rs.980,276,000. The village work program is then used to break down the budget. Research data shows that the village government's village fund policy has been successfully implemented in the village development program. The following are village development programs:

Table 1. Village fund policies implemented in village development programs

Village Development Program	Implementation	
	Already	Not yet
Implementation of village-owned non-formal PAUD/TPA/TPK/TPQ/Madrasah	√	
Posyandu management	√	
Implementation of a health alert village	√	
Street lighting	√	
Creation and management of local village communication and information networks/agencies	√	

Based on the data above, the implementation of village fund policies in village development programs has aimed at good management in village development programs. Management of the village fund budget includes, namely: Organizing PAUD/TK/TKA/TPQ/Madrasa Non-Formal Owned by the Village (Honor. Clothing etc.), Organizing posyandu (supplementary food, Pregnant class, Lamsia), Organizing village health alerts, procuring street lights and emergency handler. This research is in line with Buton Regent Regulation Number 12 of 2015 concerning Allocation and Guidelines for the Management of Village Funds in Buton Regency for the 2015 Fiscal Year, which regulates all provisions concerning the management of village funds in village development programs.

4.2 Discussion

Implementation of Village Fund Policy in Matanauwe Village

Riant Nugroho Dwijowijoto's policy implementation model for prioritizing the use of village funds as outlined in Permendes PDTT No. Policy 5/2015 is bottom-up. Prioritizing the use of village funds at village meetings, integrating the RPJMDs and RKPDs as outlined in the spending priority villages or APBDes, and issuing village regulations are the next steps in the procedure for implementing indicators for using village funds. The priority for using village funds as outlined in Permendes PDTT No. 1 becomes a guideline for implementing village fund policies in the village of Matanauwe.5/2015. The priority of using village funds for community empowerment and development has been recognized by the village government of Matanauwe.

Construction of Agricultural Roads When village funds were distributed in the second, third, or final stages, they were used for one project: the construction of an agricultural road in Mangga Dua village, Matanauwe village. The village receives Rs. 2 million during the second phase of the third phase of the 2021 fiscal year. Report on how village funds are used to prioritize the construction of agricultural roads. To support the daily activities of rural communities and improve their welfare, access to village roads is necessary. These roads can be connected with religious, educational and economic activities that can help the economy of rural communities run smoothly. Residents of rural communities will not be able to move house if the village entrance is damaged, paralyzing all their activities. Country roads used to be difficult to navigate, but recent improvements have made them much easier.

Detailed construction of a three dimensional agricultural road in the village of Mangga Dua; 850 meters long and 2.5 meters wide, and the village paid 72.7 million rupees for it. As a result, 72.7 million rupees were spent on the village fund, leaving 64,000 rupees remaining. This was also supported by Mangga Dua, a Dusun resident, who confessed to Hendra about the construction, saying that:

"Indeed, I don't know how much budget will be allocated for the road construction, but the construction of the farm road is underway."

Based on the information obtained, the local community is actively participating in the construction of the collective farm road that is already underway. The residents of Matanauwe Village have greatly benefited from the construction of the road, and the villagers have two options to maximize its use: 1) provide access to roads for residents who want gardens; 2) Kelapa Desa has the potential to help the wheels of the economy of rural communities. The development priority of village funds directs all Matanauwe village development projects. The village head who is authorized to manage the budget, absorbs village funds properly within one year and distributes them in stages. Villagers can feel the benefits. The community should benefit directly from the implementation of the policy. This can be seen from the results of community recognition that they benefit from development funded by village funds obtained from the APBN.

Impact of Village Fund Policy Implementation in Matanauwe Village

The unpreparedness of village human resources to carry out the implementation of this village fund policy needs to be considered. Of course this will have an impact on the management of the village itself. The allocation of funds from the APBN which is quite large per village each year is also usually a problem if it is not managed optimally and periodically, Namely: 1) The development that has been carried out in Matanauwe Village has benefited from the implementation of the village fund policy. Absorption of labor, especially the construction of concrete houses has a positive impact on rural communities; 2) The workforce of the community around the development is absorbed by new roads and construction of culverts/drainage/culverts so that rural communities can take wages from the state budget and then turn the wheels of the rural economy. The local economy and individual purchasing power may both benefit from this; 3) Communication implies that everyone has the same idea, meaning or message. From 29 August to 2 September 2022, interviews were conducted with village officials and the Matanauwe village community. The results of the interviews revealed that the village fund policy was carried out in accordance with the provisions. The socialization process started with village meetings twice a year where the community was invited to participate in discussions, demonstrating the strong relationship between the village government and the community. Source: officials and community of Matanauwe village).

Representatives of community members participate in the process of establishing strategic policies during village meetings in Matanauwe Village to discuss and agree on village expenditure priorities, as well as prioritizing village community development and empowerment with village funds, namely 1) Communication with Village Officials in Village Development Planning, study in Soatobaru Village, West Galega District, North Halmahera Regency, by Mulyana (2013), in line with this study. In addition, it can be concluded that the communication aspect in Matanauwe village and Soatobaru village has a positive and significant relationship; 2) Source According to Winanrno (2002: 138), it is also stated that a number of employees with appropriate skills and adequate numbers, strength, information, and funds to provide public services are sources that will support effective policies.

Implementation of the village fund policy in Matanauwe village was carried out quite well, according to interviews with village officials and village communities, from 29 August to 2 September 2022, with up to 11 rural civil servants. These civil servants have the same high school education, and their understanding of managing village funds is quite good. When managing village funds is not closed, everything is transparent and follows the DPMD procedures. Source: officials and residents of Matanauwe village). Because improving public services requires a number of employees with the necessary skills, as well as adequate numbers, personnel, information, and funds, this research is not in accordance with previous studies. Meanwhile, the average level of education in Matanauwe Village is a high school diploma. In Nasrullah (2022), George Q. Edward III said that location means characteristics related to people who implement policies or programs into action. Honesty and democracy are important characters for perpetrators.

The implementation of the village fund policy in Matanauwe village was carried out in accordance with the provisions due to the open or transparent behavior of village officials in managing village funds and increasing the level of trust of the village community. in the administration of village governance itself, which can lead to village community participation, which will continue to grow. Based on the results of interviews with village officials and village communities, the implementation of the village fund policy in Matanauwe village was carried out by sources: officials and residents of Matanauwe village).

Nasrullah (2022), George Q. Edward III said that bureaucratic structure is a procedure or pattern that controls how work is carried out to realize policies. When the policy is implemented, the bureaucratic structure becomes more important. There are two important components in this aspect of bureaucratic structure: Implementation mechanism and organizational structure are the first. Standard operating procedures (SOP) of programs or policies usually determine the mechanism of program implementation. Good standard operating procedures (SOP) have a structure that is straightforward, organized, and understandable that will direct the developer's work.

Interviews conducted between 29 August and 2 September 2022 with members of the Matanauwe village community and village officials revealed that, as a result of collaboration or bureaucracy, the bureaucratic structure used in implementing the village fund policy in Matanauwe Village was quite beneficial which went well between the Matanauwe village government with the community or community members who play an important role in community development and empowerment. In this case, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was carried out in utilizing village funds. Source: The Matanauwe community and the government in the village).

5. Conclusion

In accordance with Buton Regent Regulation No., Matanauwe village implemented a village fund policy¹² of 2015, which regulates the distribution and management of Buton village funds for the 2015 fiscal year, which regulates all village development program provisions related to fund management. This can be seen from the village government's annual discussions with community representatives to determine the strategic policies outlined in the RKPD^{es} and APBD^{es}. To ensure that the policy is implemented correctly and there are no misunderstandings, the village government and the community must establish effective communication to support implementation activities. Adequate working conditions, clear information to village officials and the community on all matters relating to the implementation of village fund policies, and the availability of adequate resources to facilitate the smooth implementation of policies. Disposition of village fund management carried out by village officials in an open and transparent manner in order to increase the level of public trust in the implementation of village governance itself and maintain the level of community participation. Because continuous cooperation between the Matanauwe village government and the community is very important for community development and empowerment, the bureaucratic structure is very beneficial.

References

- Abidin, M. Z. (2015). Tinjauan atas pelaksanaan keuangan desa dalam mendukung kebijakan dana desa. *Jurnal ekonomi & kebijakan publik*, 6(1), 61-76.
- Agustin, M. (2016). Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa Melalui Musrenbang (Studi Kasus Pada Pembangunan Japordes Desa Tunggunjagir Kecamatan Mantup Kabupaten Lamongan). *Publika*, 4(1).
- Anggraini, D., & Umran, L. O. M. (2018). Sea resource management in completing the conflict Wabula indigenous community Buton regency. *Academic Research International*, 9(4), 46-51.
- Arsyad, M. (2020). Participation of Community in Rural Development in Oengkolaki Village Mawasangka District Central Buton Regency. *Indonesian Journal of Social and Environmental Issues (IJSEI)*, 1(1), 33-38.
- Bachrein, S. (2010). Pendekatan desa membangun di Jawa Barat: strategi dan kebijakan pembangunan perdesaan. *Analisis kebijakan pertanian*, 8(2), 133-149.
- Boni, Y. (2022). Agricultural Development's Influence on Rural Poverty Alleviation in the North Buton Regency, Indonesia—The Mediating Role of Farmer Performance. *Economies*, 10(10), 240.
- Chasanah, K., Rosyadi, S., & Kurniasih, D. (2017). Implementasi Kebijakan Dana Desa. *The Indonesian Journal of Public Administration (IJPA)*, 3(2), 12-32.
- Dewi, I. K. (2019). The role of village community empowerment institution in Galanti village development of Buton district. *Jurnal Hukum Volkgeist*, 4(1), 17-24.
- Didi, L., Gani, A. Y. A., Wijaya, A. F., & Mindarti, L. I. (2018). Role stakeholders' society empowerment in coral reefs conservation through coral reef rehabilitation and management program in Bahari village of South Buton regency, Indonesia. *Russian Journal of Agricultural and Socio-Economic Sciences*, 78(6), 394-402.

- Dinar, A. L. (2015). Implementasi Program Gerakan Pembangunan Desa Terpadu (Gerbang Sadu) Mandara di Desa Sibetan Kecamatan Bebandem Kabupaten Karangasem Bali (Studi Pada Kelompok Usaha Ekonomi Produktif). *Publika*, 3(5).
- Elvina, E., & Zebua, M. (2019). Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Melalui Partisipasi dan Implementasi Kebijakan dengan Efektifitas Pembangunan Program Dana Desa sebagai Variabel Intervening. *JSHP: Jurnal Sosial Humaniora dan Pendidikan*, 3(1), 1-9.
- Fahri, L. N. (2017). Pengaruh pelaksanaan kebijakan dana desa terhadap manajemen keuangan desa dalam meningkatkan efektivitas program pembangunan desa. *Jurnal Publik: Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Ilmu Administrasi Negara*, 11(1), 75-88.
- Janice, A. (2014). studi tentang pelaksanaan tugas dan fungsi badan Pemberdayaan masyarakat desa (bpmd) dalam Pembangunan desa di desa tanjung lapang Kecamatan malinau barat kabupaten malinau. *Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 3(3), 2015.
- Lawelai, H., Suherman, A., Sadat, A., Wijaya, A. A. M., & Hanifa, L. (2023). Digital Marketing Training to Increase Business Competitiveness for Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in South Buton Regency. *Society: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 2(1), 31-37.
- Majid, R., & Prasetya, F. (2022). Policy analysis, funding and implementation of clean and healthy living behavior program household order in north Buton regency, southeast Sulawesi province, Indonesia. *World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews*, 15(1), 492-498.
- Muslimin, M., Arsyad, M., & Sarmadan, S. (2020). Participation of community in rural development in Oengkolaki Village Mawasangka District Central Buton Regency. *Indonesian Journal of Social and Environmental Issues*, 1(1), 34-38.
- Mustanir, A. (2016). Implementasi Kebijakan Dana Desa Dan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pembangunan Di Desa Teteaji Kecamatan Tellu Limpoe Kabupaten Sidenreng Rappang. *Jurnal Politik Profetik*, 4(2).
- Nalefo, L. (2020, March). Dynamics of Community Based Coastal Resource Management in Wabula Village, Buton Regency. In *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering* (Vol. 797, No. 1, p. 012031). IOP Publishing.
- Nurdin, I., & Rorimpandey, M. C. (2019). Implementasi Kebijakan Program Pembangunan Infrastruktur Pedesaan (PPIP) Di Desa Lopana Satu Kecamatan Amurang Timur Kabupaten Minahasa Selatan. *TRANSFORMASI: Jurnal Manajemen Pemerintahan*, 1-8.
- Roza, D., & Arliman, L. (2017). Peran badan permusyawaratan desa di dalam pembangunan desa dan pengawasan keuangan desa. *PADJADJARAN Jurnal Ilmu Hukum (Journal of Law)*, 4(3), 606-624.
- Sarwono, S., & Hanafi, I. (2019). Implementation of Fisherman Insurance Assistance Program in South Buton Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. *Wacana Journal of Social and Humanity Studies*, 22(3).
- Sutanto, S. H. (2017). Implementasi Program Pendamping Profesional Desa: Program Pembangunan Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa (P3MD) Di Kabupaten Bojonegoro. *Cakrawala*, 11(1), 49-66.

- Syarif, L. O. Y., & Hanafi, I. (2019). Implementation of Fisherman Insurance Assistance Program in South Buton Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. *Wacana: Jurnal Sosial dan Humaniora*, 22(3).
- Tangkumahat, F. V., Panelewen, V. V., & Mirah, A. D. (2017). Dampak Program Dana Desa Terhadap Peningkatan Pembangunan Dan Ekonomi Di Kecamatan Pineleng Kabupaten Minahas. *Agri-Sosioekonomi*, 13(2A), 335-342.
- Tata, E. (2015). Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pelaksanaan Program Pengembangan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa di Desa Soatobaru Kecamatan Galela Barat Kabupaten Halmahera Utara. *Politico: Jurnal Ilmu Politik*, 1(7), 1127.
- Tiza, A. L., Hakim, A., & Haryono, B. S. (2014). Implementasi program pembangunan desa mandiri anggaran untuk rakyat menuju sejahtera (anggur merah) (studi di badan perencanaan pembangunan daerah kabupaten timor tengah utara). *Wacana Journal of Social and Humanity Studies*, 17(1), 58-67.
- Utomo, S. J. (2015). Implementasi Kebijakan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Desa (APBDes) Untuk Meningkatkan Pembangunan Desa (Studi Kasus di Desa Bandung Kecamatan Gedeg Kabupaten Mojokerto). *Media Trend*, 10(1), 19-31.
- Winarni, F., & Yuanjaya, P. (2016). Implementasi Kebijakan Dana Desa Dalam Meningkatkan Pembangunan Di Desa Wukirsari, Kabupaten Sleman. *Natapraja*, 4(1).
- Watung, J., Rompas, W., & Tampongangoy, D. (2021). Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Program Pembangunan Infrastruktur Perdesaan di Desa Kayuuwi 1 Kecamatan Kawangkoan Barat Kabupaten Minahasa. *Jurnal Administrasi Publik*, 7(107).
- Wulansari, T. A. (2015). Peran Masyarakat Desa Landungsari Kabupaten Malang Dalam Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa (RPJM-Des) TAHUN 2013-2019. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik (JISIP)*, 4(3).