

IMPROVING PARTICIPATION AND QUALITY OF VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: STUDY IN SIGALUH VILLAGE, BANJARNEGARA REGENCY

Margi Astuti¹, Sukron Mazid^{2*}, Atsani Wulansari³, Farikah⁴, Imroatun Hasanah⁵

¹Universitas Sains Ilmu Al Qur'an, Wonosobo

^{2*,3,4} Universitas Tidar, Magelang

⁵ Charles Darwin University, Darwin, Australia

*sukronmazid@untidar.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate the quality of village development planning in Sigaluh Village, Sigaluh District, Banjarnegara Regency, based on Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Permendes) Number 21 of 2020. This study used qualitative descriptive methods with primary and secondary data obtained through purposive sampling. Data collection techniques are done through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Data analysis involves data reduction, data presentation, verification, and conclusion. Data validity was checked using source triangulation. The results showed that, first, village development planning efforts in Sigaluh Village had tried to involve community aspirations and participation. Second, several factors cause planning not to be fully in accordance with Permendes Number 21 of 2020, such as potential problems and suboptimal support and cooperation. The impact of this study shows that development planning in Sigaluh Village needs to be improved to be more in accordance with Permendes Number 21 of 2020 by improving community involvement and optimizing existing potential, support, and cooperation.

Corresponding Author:

Sukron Mazid

sukronmazid@untidar.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

Law No. 6 of 2014 stipulates that villages must be protected and empowered to be strong, advanced, independent, and democratic to create a strong foundation in implementing government and development towards a just, prosperous, and prosperous society (Arindhawati & Utami, 2020). The Village Government has an important role in

national development, not only because most of the Indonesian people live in the Village, but the Village also contributes significantly to creating national stability (Agnes et al., 2016). Village Development is part of a national development series, where national development is a series of sustainable development efforts covering all aspects of community life (Mahadiansar et al., 2020). However, development conditions in Indonesia are certainly not always good. The life of rural communities still far from prosperity is an impetus for development efforts to focus on improving their quality of life (Rahman, 2023). Therefore, all development must be based on careful planning to create an ideal development system.

Development activities need to be directed to change people's lives for the better. Participatory planning integrated with technocratic and political planning manifests development cooperation between the community and the government (Syam & Wass, 2019). Development planning and implementation should contain efforts to empower the community, so that the community has access to economic and political resources (Ginda, 2020). It does not seem too excessive if it is stated that the main battlefield against poverty and inequality is actually in the Village (Sunyoto, 2010). The preparation of village development planning must be based on data and information that can be accounted for. In the planning and budgeting process, participation, transparency, and accountability are required so that the planned development can be in accordance with the needs of the community and local conditions and can maintain and develop the results of village development (Hendrawati & Pramudianti, 2020). It means that the Village development plan must be prepared based on the reality in the Village, both in the form of problems and the Village's potential.

Thus, the compiled Village development plan can be by development needs. The purpose of the Village Development Plan is to fulfill the needs of public services at the village level, both in administrative services, development services, and empowerment of the village community (Arindhawati & Utami, 2020). Preparing the Village Development Plan requires good cooperation between the Village Government and institutions at the Village level and the community's support and participation in preparing the desired Village Development Plan. Village development planning is carried out by involving the village community (Djahmiq & Salahudin, 2022). A good village can plan the steps that need to be taken. However, in reality, there are still many remote villages that have not been able to formulate activities that can be carried out to improve the quality of their villages (Lisnawati & Lestari, 2019). One of the villages in Banjarnegara that has extraordinary potential is Sigaluh. This area is very strategic because it is between the road that connects the border between Banjarnegara and Wonosobo Regencies. Potential sources of economic strength for the village include agriculture, plantations and tourism. There needs to be a development strategy and planning for the arrangement or governance that can have a positive impact on the development of the village's progress.

Improving the quality of village development planning needs to be carefully prepared, because it is part of the village's future in the welfare of its citizens (Hamidi,

2011). Sigaluh Village in Sigaluh District, Banjarnegara Regency, one of the government units under the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, must prepare a Development Planning Document. Given that this is a responsibility that must be carried out by the Sigaluh Village Government, Sigaluh District, Banjarnegara Regency, it is expected that the process of preparing the village development plan will be completed on time. Therefore, planning to improve quality and capacity is necessary, especially in village management. At present, sigaluh village is a village that has abundant natural resource potential. It needs support from the government and all community members to progress village development. However, the village development planning prepared by Sigaluh village experienced delays or the village development planning document was not completed on time.

Based on pre-research observations, the problems that occur in Sigaluh Village, Sigaluh Sub-district, Banjarnegara Regency, in relation to the process of preparing the Village Government Work Plan in general, are problems related to human resources, namely the capacity or understanding of the Village Apparatus, Village Consultative Body and Village Community Empowerment Institution and other institutions that are not of sufficient quality. The following statement is that the Government of Sigaluh Village in Sigaluh District, Banjarnegara Regency, still requires a more mature readiness to carry out the mandate contained in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. The readiness is careful planning and in line with the law. Learning, understanding, and planning per the village's vision and mission are necessary to become a prosperous village.

With Law Number 6 of 2014, Sigaluh Village Government in Sigaluh District, Banjarnegara Regency, has been unable to run it optimally. Human resource limitations are a significant problem in preparing the Village Development Work Plan, so preparing for implementing the law's mandate has not been optimal. The Village Government and Village Consultative Board, as the creators of development planning in the Village, should immediately make improvements to make a positive contribution to village development planning in the future (Pemerintah Pusat, 2014). Good planning will result in good development but requires adequate human resources and budget support. Achieving a developed, independent, and prosperous village will be difficult to realize if it is not immediately a priority.

Research related to village participation and planning has been researched by (Agnes et al. 2016; Akbar et al., 2018; Ratnadila, 2018). However, research studies on participation and planning, especially in the Sigaluh Banjarnegara Village area, have distinctive characteristics and differences in providing ideas, formulations, presentation, and novelty. Therefore, this study offered an effective strategy for increasing village participation and planning. Thus, this research can be used by practitioners, academics, policymakers and local government authorities as a reference and new guidelines in planning village development programs.

The novelty of this study lies in the holistic approach that combines community participation with improving the quality of village development planning, which has

rarely been studied comprehensively in previous studies. This study also puts forward a specific analysis of Sigaluh Village as a representative of semi-urban villages facing planning challenges. In addition, this study offers a model for strengthening the role of the community in development decision-making that can be replicated in other areas with similar contexts.

Sigaluh Village faces challenges in engaging the community effectively. It is due to limited human resources, lack of transparency, and low citizen participation, despite regulations such as Law No. 6 of 2014. Many villages still dominate the decision-making process without involving residents to the fullest. Previous studies have emphasized the importance of community participation and information technology in development planning, but its implementation is still not optimal in remote areas. This research presents a novelty by proposing strategies to improve human resource capacity, using simple technology to gather aspirations, and implementing more comprehensive planning quality measurement methods. The emphasis on adapting planning models in accordance with local characteristics aims to make development more inclusive and sustainable. Hence, the research question in this study is *How to Improve Participation and Quality of Village Development Planning in Sigaluh Village, Banjarnegara Regency?*

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method to describe the phenomena in the context of village development planning in Sigaluh Village, Sigaluh District, Banjarnegara Regency, following the approach described by (Sugiyono, 2008). The research subjects include village heads, village officials, village figures and communities determined purposively, and those directly involved in village development planning. The research subjects are then expected to be able to reveal symptoms related to efforts to increase participation and the quality of village development planning. Data were collected through direct observation in the field, in-depth interviews with development actors and the village community, and documentation in the form of photos, videos, and supporting documents from the Sigaluh Village Government. Data collection was carried out from January to April 2023. Triangulation techniques ensured data validity through observation, interview, and documentation methods. The data collected were then analyzed using the model (Miles & Huberman, 1992), which includes the process of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion to gain a comprehensive understanding of community participation and the quality of development planning in the village.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Villages existed before the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia was formed. Therefore, the village's existence must be recognized and guaranteed its continuity within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Pemerintah Pusat, 2014). Development planning is a process related to village development carried out by village officials, which is carried out systematically and purposefully, including the

determination of development goals, development programs and activities, resource allocation, and identification and evaluation of performance indicators (Permendes, 2020). The relevance to development planning is how Sigaluh Village strives to improve the quality of development planning for the sustainability and progress of the Village.

One of the efforts is Village Development Planning through community aspirations and involvement participation (Akbar et al., 2018). The main focus is how the Village strives always to present the community as a form of aspiration. Aspiration here refers to embracing and sharing development with the community based on the community's needs. Meanwhile, participation is a form of community activity bridge to continuously support, encourage, and support all village development planning activities in Sigaluh Village. As stated by to Sigaluh Village head:

Community participation is the main foundation to improve the quality of Sigaluh Village development planning, This participation is a form of real support for the sustainability of village development. With this involvement, community trust in the village government grew.

Participation is a means to strengthen each other in the framework of village development for mutual welfare. Development planning must prioritize the principle of deliberation and consensus between government and citizens. It impacts the welfare of citizens and the interests of the community. The principle of participation is a very important need, especially in determining the direction of village policies in the village development process. The following is a picture of the process of community aspiration netting in a Sigaluh Village meeting.



Figure 1. Networking process of Sigaluh community aspirations
Source: documentation from researchers

Based on the image above, the aspiration network aims to increase community participation in village development planning. This process involves community leaders, village heads, village officials, and representatives of youth and women's groups, who submit proposals related to development through formal and informal meetings. Village

deliberations are held periodically and openly, ensuring transparency and considering various ideas before setting development priorities. The results of the deliberations are then formulated into a development plan that follows local needs and potential, creating synergy between the village government and the community.

In implementing development that focuses on welfare, society is still considered an object of development, not a subject. It leads to a high dependence on the government to protect, maintain, and improve their well-being (Ratnadila, 2018). Meanwhile, the factor of village development planning is with the potential and problems. The potential in Sigaluh Village is extraordinary, especially regarding natural resources, namely land suitable for growing salak fruit. It is perfect and unique because it is difficult to plant Salak. It takes good soil for good fruit-bearing growth. In addition, there is durian and rice farming

and some other plants since this area is in a mountainous range and fertile. However, the main threat is when salak production is abundant and prices are low, affects the family's income and economic security. Therefore, the intelligent solution is that the community members are given training and empowerment to be more independent. Most Sigaluh residents work as farmers, with agricultural activities being the primary economic sector. Most residents have agricultural land used to grow various commodities as the primary source of income. Broad involvement in agriculture not only supports the family economy but also plays a vital role in maintaining the stability of the village economy and the sustainability of the local agricultural sector. The following is a table of the economic distribution of Samigaluh residents based on livelihood. The following is a table of the economic distribution of Sigaluh residents based on their livelihoods.

Table 1. livelihoods,

livelihoods,	Total
Landowning farmer	216 people
Farm labourer	5 people
Small Industrial Craftsman	6 people
Industrial worker	23 people
Construction worker	25 people
Trader	37 people
Transportation	16 people
Public servant	36 people
Armed Forces Officers	6 people
Retirees	49 people
breeders	10 people
Cattle rancher	5 people
Buffalo farmer	1 person
Goat farmer	25 people
Chicken farmer	100 people
Others	433 people

Source: data processed by researchers

Based on research in the field, most residents' activity is gardening and plant salak. In addition, landowning farmers are very dominant in salak gardening. Therefore,

there is a need to strengthen the capacity of residents to continue to exist and survive in maintaining plantations, especially Salak. It is to improve the welfare of rural communities, there needs to be community empowerment, provision of adequate socio-economic infrastructure and facilities, as well as increasing government capacity and socio-economic institutions at the local level. Strengthening the connection between cities and villages and the agricultural sector and its supporting services are also very important (Butar – Butar & Purba, 2022). Community economic empowerment must be developed through training, socialization, and practice (Mazid et al., 2023). Village community empowerment is focused on supporting the management of social services, providing capital for productive businesses, preserving the environment, developing inter-village cooperation, and increasing community participation in development planning (Arma et al., 2020).

Village potential is the power, strength, ability, and capability a village possesses that can be developed to improve the community's welfare (Ratnadila, 2018). The main focus is to improve the family's economic resilience; when the citizens' economy is evenly distributed and sound, the development and welfare of the village are also good. Collaborative efforts between all parties are needed to immediately resolve the problems and improve food stability and village welfare. Furthermore, there is a need for significant and planned handling to develop potential problems and solutions together. So that the quality of development planning will be organized and well-organized, this is solely for the welfare and progress of Sigaluh Village. It as stated by one of the residents of Sigaluh Village as follows.

Village development and planning always involve the community. Residents participated in road construction, bridge repair, and irrigation. Collaboration becomes a standard strength in building villages. This support strengthens cooperation between residents and village governments for the sustainable development and progress of Sigaluh Village.

Based on the interview results above, participation in village development is a means for village welfare by improving village infrastructure and sub-structure. When the support of facilities is well formed, it will support several village growth and development sectors. If roads, bridges, and irrigation are good, the traffic results of agricultural and plantation commodities will also be good. Mutual support impacts the economic improvement of the people of Sigaluh village.

Support and cooperation are also vital parts for the progress of the village and the goals and ideals of village development are achieved. Elements of all Village Governments, community leaders and citizens are crucial to village development's success. It is a marker of an active participatory collaboration through cooperation and support with cooperation. Initiation and awareness of citizens and communities become a village empowerment and development force.

Participation in the government system is vital because policies should not be made without the people's consent. The main objective of participation development is community empowerment. This participation allows the public to organize and counter

negative tendencies and ensures that their interests are not neglected. In the development dynamics, participation can help overcome emerging problems (Juliantoro, 2002). Sigaluh Village residents actively participate in development by conveying aspirations through village deliberations and participating in cooperation, such as infrastructure repairs. This involvement strengthens togetherness and ensures that development programs are following local needs. Thus, the idea of active participation will impact the success of village development. As shown in the picture, the form of active participation in the development of Sigaluh village is as follows.



Figure. 2 Construction of cooperation of Sigaluh residents
Source: documentation from researchers

Based on the picture above, the development of cooperation in Sigaluh Village involves the collective participation of residents in projects such as repairing roads and public facilities. Each resident contributes with labor, materials, or ideas, creating a sense of shared responsibility. This cooperation strengthens solidarity and accelerates development efficiently.

Permendes Number 21 of 2020 is a regulation regulating village financial management, also related to village development planning. Village development planning must then be participatory in the spirit of the village community and based on correct information so that the results reflect the needs and opportunities of the village as a whole. Financial management is also a source of capital for orderly, planned, and targeted development. Accountability and professionalism will impact the trust and responsibility of the village to residents or vice versa.

In planning village development, the village government must also pay attention to aspects of ecological, social, and economic sustainability, as well as the role and participation of all components of village communities. It must create sustainability and have a positive impact on all village communities. The following are examples of

activities and implementation that can be carried out in village development planning by Permendes Number 21 of 2020:

1. Determination of Village Development Goals
2. Determination of Village Development Programs and Activities
3. Resource Allocation.
4. Determination of Performance Indicators and Evaluation
5. Implementation of Village Development Programs and Activities
6. Evaluation and Monitoring (Permendes, 2020).

Social capital, which includes networks, norms, and trusts, plays a vital role in every stage of village development planning. Social capital facilitates effective communication and cooperation among citizens and between communities and village governments in determining targets, programs, and resource allocation. Trust and active participation ensure a fair distribution of resources, the establishment of appropriate performance indicators, and transparent evaluation. At the implementation stage, cooperation and a shared sense of responsibility strengthen the program's success. Overall, social capital strengthens village planning that is inclusive, sustainable, and positively impacts the community.

Social capital is a part of social life consisting of networks, norms, and beliefs that encourage participants to work together more effectively to achieve common goals (Putnam, 1993). The form of social capital at the mechanism level can be in the form of cooperation. Cooperation is an effort to adjust and coordinate the behavior needed to overcome conflicts that arise when a person's or group's behavior is considered an obstacle by other people or groups so that, eventually, their behavior becomes appropriate. It should be noted that the origin of social capital as capital, compared to other forms, is derived from social relations.

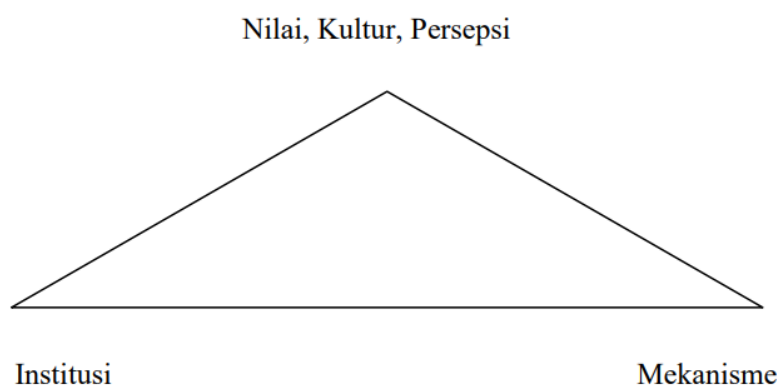


Figure 3: Flow of Social Capital (Putnam, 1993).

In the picture, it can be seen that at the value level, social capital can take the form of sympathy, obligation, trust, reciprocity, and mutual recognition in the culture and perceptions of the community. Social capital can be formed at the institutional level through involvement as citizens, associations, and networks. At the mechanism level, social capital can take the form of cooperation, behavior, and synergy between groups. It

can be seen that social capital can make an essential contribution to social integration (Soetomo, 2009).

From the discussion description related to the quality of village development planning it always rests on Village Ministerial Regulation No. 21 of 2020. Meanwhile, the support of the planning movement uses Putnam's theory of social capital. The theory formulates norms, networks, beliefs, and participation. It is in accordance with interviews, documentation, observations, and research findings. Thus, the efforts to improve the quality of village development planning in Sigaluh village, Sigaluh sub-district, Banjarnegara district, are by the regulation of the Minister of Villages Number 21 of 2020.

The importance of a holistic approach in village development planning, where the village government must consider three main aspects: ecological, social, and economic. The ecological aspect means maintaining the balance of the natural environment so that development does not damage existing natural resources. The social aspect emphasizes the participation and inclusion of the whole community so that development serves the interests of the few and encourages social equality. Meanwhile, the economic aspect underscores the importance of sustainable economic growth, where development outcomes must positively impact the welfare of village communities as a whole. By considering these three aspects and involving all components of the community, the development of Sigaluh village is expected to be sustainable and provide long-term benefits to the community.

CONCLUSION

Several important points can be concluded Based on the study's results on improving the quality of development planning in Sigaluh Village. First, effective planning requires a structured aspiration network mechanism to accommodate community needs. Second, the active participation of residents in decision-making, supervision, and program implementation is essential to maintain transparency and accountability. Third, planning must align with regulations, such as Permendes Number 21 of 2020, to maximize local support. Sigaluh Village needs to form an inclusive and routine deliberation forum and train residents on decision-making and development supervision to increase participation. Collaboration with the private sector and other institutions must also be optimized to accelerate development. Further research is recommended to focus on the effectiveness of implementing participatory planning and its impact on village welfare. Studies on barriers to participation, especially for less involved groups, are also crucial for improving the planning process in the future.

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