
Implementation of Village Fund Policy in the Distribution of BLT Funds in Gunung Singit Village, Silih Nara District, Central Aceh Regency

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Abstract

To overcome the problem of poverty related to the impact caused by the Covid-19 outbreak, one of the policies for handling the Covid-19 pandemic for the poor and new poor communities affected by Covid-19 is the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT). The approach in this study uses a qualitative approach, which comprehensively describes the Implementation of the Village Fund Policy in the Distribution of BLT Funds and the factors that influence it in Gunung Singit Village, Silih Nara District, Central Aceh District. In order to obtain comprehensive and integrative data, as well as suitability between the data and the objectives of this study, the data were collected using techniques; interviews, observations and documents. The results showed that the implementation of BLT Fund Distribution in Gunung Singit Village, Silih Nara District, Central Aceh District was carried out in three stages, namely; a) The socialization stage, where at this stage the community is summoned/collected to be given direction, guidance, and procedures for using BLT funds; b) Data collection stage, this stage is the data/document collection stage where the Implementing Team/Team collects documents as a condition for receiving BLT Funds; c) The disbursement stage, where at this stage the people who have been registered and registered as BLT Fund recipients bring their identities in person and cannot be represented.

Keywords: Implementation, Policy, BLT-DD Fund

Introduction

Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages confirms that villages have the right of origin and traditional rights in regulating and taking care of the interests of the local community. Village development is expected to improve the welfare of the community and the quality of life of Indonesian people. "This Village Law wants to make villages socially powerful, politically sovereign, economically empowered, and culturally dignified, known as Catur Sakti Desa (Pamungkas, 2019; Suharto, 2021). Village laws can answer various problems covering social, cultural, economic aspects, and can restore the livelihood base of rural communities and strengthen villages as strong and independent community entities (Satria & Redhani, 2020).

The newly established regulation on the direction of improving village management is considered very phenomenal (Puspitasari, 2018; Somali et al., 2021). Making a strong legal umbrella for the existence of the village (Somali et al., 2021; Suharto, 2021). A new spirit is alive and there are new files that will soon be coming to Karim village (Buton, 2015). Making the direction of development with the bottom-up system that previously adhered to the Top-Down development system (Somali et al., 2021a) where later the village will become its position more recognized (Ismadani, 2015). Yansen, 2014: The village will also make a new chapter for the arrangement and development of its territory. The village is the subject of governance, that is, from just an object of development now it is a subject of development (Somali et al., 2021). Furthermore, in the future, mentions can bring new hopes for the sustainability of the wheels of government and social interaction of community life in the village. The law also affirms the political and constitutional commitment of the state in protecting and empowering villages to become strong, advanced, independent, and democratic so as to create a solid foundation in implementing governance and development towards a just, prosperous, and prosperous society (Meutia, 2017).

Furthermore underlined that this Village Law wants to make villages socially powerful, politically sovereign, economically empowered, and culturally dignified, known as Catur Sakti also explained that this village law can answer various problems covering social, cultural, economic aspects, and can restore the livelihood base of rural communities and strengthen villages as strong community entities and self-sufficient.

Villages are also expected to carry out the mandate and assignment of several affairs as an extension of the provincial government, and especially the district / city governments above it, as well as spearhead in every implementation of development and community. As a result, village management is also intended to prepare villages to respond to the process of modernization, globalization and democratization that continues to develop without losing its identity.

This village law is also expected to elevate the position of the village at an honorable level in the nation and state, because it can format the village more in accordance with the context of religion, culture and local diversity, and is an instrument to build a vision towards a new village life that is independent, democratic and prosperous. As well as providing opportunities for villages and instruments for people in villages to make changes.

The village will be a decent place for life and livelihood and become the basic foundation for the progress of the nation and state in the future. The enactment of Village Law Number 6 of 2014 has clarified the duties, roles and functions of villages in managing villages, running village governments, and providing services for their communities in order to achieve the ideals of realizing community welfare. There are many interesting things to study, especially regarding the regulations governing villages and their implementation. Improving the implementation of Village Government towards achieving Village Autonomy, it is necessary to strive for steps to organize the village government system that is able to organize, manage, explore and mobilize all the potential that exists in the community by providing Village Fund (DD) assistance (Abarca, 2021). With this fund, the Village Government is expected to plan, implement and finance village needs in the administration and empowerment of village communities while still being guided by the provisions of laws and regulations. However, in the implementation of the Village Fund Policy (DD) in Gunung Singit Village, Silih Nara District, Central Aceh Regency, there are still many obstacles that arise in the implementation process, including the lack and low adequate human resources in the village, as well as low community participation and involvement in every activity carried out. Because of these things, various problems may arise that are very interesting to be studied and analyzed related to the Village Fund Policy Implementation process in the village, so research activities on these problems are very important to be carried out, namely by conducting research to examine the implementation process of the Village Fund program that has been implemented so far (Maryunani, 2002; Subroto, 2009).

Literature Review

Definition of Implementation

Policy The implementation of public policy is one of the stages of the public policy process as well as a very crucial study. It is crucial because no matter how good a policy is, if it is not well prepared and planned in its implementation, then the policy objectives will not be realized (Widodo, 2021). Further understanding of the concept of implementation was put forward by Lineberry who stated that policy implementation is actions implemented by individuals, and government and private groups, directed at achieving goals and objectives, which are priorities in policy decisions. In simple terms, it can be said that policy implementation includes all actions that take place between the statement or formulation of the policy and the actual impact.

Thus, policy implementation is intended to understand what happens after a program is formulated, as well as what impact it has on that policy program. In addition, policy implementation is not only related to administrative issues, but also examines environmental factors that affect the policy implementation process (Eko et al., 2014).

It's important to have a good customer service, a customer service provider. Maecenas airline planning mass. To place a fusce, a large but ultricie pillow, a pure bed, and a free bed, let it be a great comfort for any urn. Now for cartoons. It is clinical. We live on earth. Children are living with disease, old age and children, and they are suffering from hunger and poverty. Proin pharetra nonummy pede (Zurlo et al., 1990). Medical and medical. Aenean nor the world. In the airline. Donec laoreet nonummy auge. Suspendisse dui purus, scelerisque at, vulputate vitae, pretium mattis, now. Mauris eget neque at sem venenatis eleifend (Myers et al., 2002). As nonummy I don't like trucks on foot. It's a great way to get the most out of your diet. Absolutely nothing. Until he flatters Feugiat Ligula. Donec Hendrerit, felis et imperdiet Euismod, pure ipsum pretium fear, in lacinia no nisl needs wisdom.

Factors Influencing Public Policy Implementation

The Edward III model (Widodo, 2021) proposes four factors that influence the success or failure of policy implementation. Among them include:

1. Communication Factors; defined as the process of delivering communicator information to communicants. Policy communication means the process of delivering policy information from policy makers to policy implementation.
2. Resource Factors; including human resources, financial resources, and equipment resources (buildings, equipment, land and other spare parts) needed in implementing the policy.
3. Disposition Factors; is the will, desire and tendency of policy actors and to implement the policy actually so that what is the purpose of the policy can be realized.
4. Bureaucratic Structure; successful implementation of complex policies, there needs to be good cooperation from many people.

Village Fund Policy (DD)

Village Fund is an APBN fund intended for villages that is transferred through the district/city APBD and prioritized for the implementation of development and empowerment of rural communities. Maryunani Opinion (2002: 902) "The allocation of village funds is a manifestation of the fulfillment of the village's right to exercise its autonomy in order to grow and develop following the growth of the village itself based on diversity, participation, native autonomy, democratization and community empowerment" Village Funds in the State Budget are determined at 10% from and outside the Regional Transfer Fund in stages (Chambers, 2004; Yohana et al., 2019). Village funds are calculated based on the number of villages and are allocated by taking into account: (1) Population (2) Poverty Rate (3) Area Area (4.) Geographical difficulty.

The objectives allocated to Village Fund are to:

- a) Improve public services in the village
- b) Alleviating poverty
- c) Promoting the village economy
- d) Overcoming development gaps between villages
- e) Strengthening rural communities as subjects of development.

The village is a representation of the smallest legal community unity that has existed and developed along with the history of Indonesian society and became an inseparable part of the Indonesian life order. As a form of State recognition of villages, especially in order to clarify the functions and authorities of villages, as well as strengthen the position of villages and village communities as subjects of development, policies on structuring and regulating villages are needed which are realized by the birth of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

Village Fund Cash Transfer

Village Fund Cash Transfer hereinafter referred to as BLT-Dana Desa is assistance for poor people sourced from Village Funds. This assistance is provided to poor people in villages during the Covid-19 outbreak which aims to help poor people in villages in meeting the living needs of poor people during the Covid-19 outbreak. This is very helpful for the poor in the village because there are still many poor people who have never received assistance in the village, either PKH, BPNT or other social assistance.

Based on PMK Number: 50 50 / PMK.07 / 2020 concerning the second amendment to the Minister of Finance Regulation Number: 205 / PMK.07 / 2019 concerning village fund management Village Fund Cash Transfer is given to poor people in the village within a period of six months (April to September) where in the first month to the third month (April, May, and June) Rp 600,000 (six hundred thousand rupiah) per month is given, then in the next three months half of the first three months is Rp 300,000 (three hundred thousand rupiah) for the fourth month (July, August, September) per beneficiary family with a total received of Rp. 2,700,000 (Two Million Seven Hundred Thousand Rupiah) for each beneficiary family.

Technical Guidelines for Village Fund BLT as follows:

1. Planning

Village Fund Cash Transfer (BLT-DD) activities for handling the Covid-19 pandemic are planned by, among others:

- a. Preparation of basic data on families of prospective BLT DD targets
- b. Setting up registration criteria and formats
- c. Formation of a village data collection / volunteer team against Covid-19,

2. Data Collection Target.

The target criteria for prospective recipients of the Village Fund BLT are:

- a. Poor families who are included in DTKS who have not received similar assistance from the central government, provincial government, or district government
- b. Poor families who are included in DTKS who have not received the PKH program, Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) who are not included in the pre-employment card
- c. Families outside DTKS based on village poverty data in SID and/or poor families with criteria for loss of livelihood, unrecorded (exclusion error), and have family members who are chronically / chronically ill

3. Data collection mechanism

Based on the Letter of the Director General of Village Community Development and Empowerment number 10 / PRI-00 / IV / 2020 dated April 21, 2020 regarding the affirmation of technical guidelines for data collection of prospective recipients of Village Fund BLT, and the Letter of the Director General of Village Community Development and Empowerment number 12 / PRI-00 / IV / 2020 dated April 27, 2020 concerning the affirmation of Village Fund BLT, the following was conveyed:

- a. Prospective recipients of BLT DD are Misikin Families (KK) located in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) who have lost their livelihoods, there are family members who are chronically ill, non-PKH, BPNT, and pre-employment cards
- b. If a poor person is found as point (a) but is not included in the DTKS, he can still receive BLT D, then the newly proposed BLT-DD recipient data is included in the DTKS update according to applicable regulations
- c. Prospective recipients of BLT DD must have a NIK, for prospective beneficiaries who have a NIK must include a complete domicile address to facilitate the validation and verification process.
- d. okumen of data collection results discussed in the Special Village Deliberation Forum (MUSDESUS) for validation, finalization and determination of family data of prospective BLT-DD recipients as stated in the Minutes signed by the Head of Village with BPD

4. Distribution Mechanism:

1. Distribution of BLT DD for 6 Months (April to September)
2. Distribution is carried out by the Village Government using cash and non-cash methods in accordance with the policies of the Village Head while still observing health protocols.
3. The cash distribution mechanism must pay attention to the principles of transparency, accountability, and effectiveness, as well as follow health protocols for handling Covid-19, maintaining physical distancing, avoiding crowds, and wearing masks.

Method Research

The research approach used in this study is a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis techniques. Data sources, namely primary data and secondary data (Lexy J. Moleong, 2019). The analysis examined is the Implementation of Village Fund Policy in the Distribution of BLT Funds in Gunung Singit Village, Silih Nara District, Central Aceh Regency. Informant determination by purposive sampling. Data collection techniques by observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis using an interactive analysis model, with several stages; Among others, reducing data, presenting data, and making conclusions. This study presents and elaborates data and research results in the form of descriptive analysis narratives by providing sufficient explanation and understanding.

Results and Discussion

Implementation of Village Fund Policy in BLT Fund Disbursement in Gunung Singit Village, Silih Nara District, Central Aceh Regency.

a. Socialization

The stages of implementing the BLT program in Gunung Singit Village start from the implementation of socialization, data collection and disbursement of BLT funds. The complexity of implementation is not only shown by the number of actors or organizational units involved, but also because the implementation process is influenced by various complex variables, both individual and organizational variables, and each of these influence variables also interacts with each other.

The implementation of socialization in Gunung Singit Village has been carried out well and smoothly, where socialization is carried out face-to-face by calling and gathering together at the village office/hall for all beneficiary families who have been recorded through the village head based on data validation and verification. There is also word-of-mouth or door-to-door socialization.

The implementation of socialization is also carried out unofficially, namely conveying to the community orally. This is done because some people do not come to the village office when socialization is held, in addition to efforts to maintain the health protocols that have been outlined in preventing this Covid-19 outbreak and there are also some residents who are busy with other activities.

b. Data Collection

Data collection or data collection is very important to do as a beginning for the completeness of valid documents such as Family Cards, Identity Cards and lists of prospective recipients of BLT assistance which aims to ensure that the distribution of BLT Funds can be right on target as planned.

Data collection and data collection have been determined based on technical instructions where in the process of verifying the requirements for BLT recipients, poor families receiving PKH or BPNT recipients cannot be poor families, poor families receiving Pre-Employment Cards, data on card recipients can be obtained from the district/city Manpower Office. Verify the status of residence of prospective recipients of BLT-Dana Kampung based on population administration data (adminduk) owned by the village or from the district/city Population and Civil Registration Office (Dinas Dukcapil). Village volunteers and/or the COVID-19 Task Force ensure that poor and vulnerable families such as women heads of households, senior citizens, people with disabilities are priorities / should not be missed.

Every time they verify poor families and identify poor and vulnerable families, Village Volunteers and/or COVID-19 Task Forces need to take photos and share their residences manually and digitally (share location) if possible. If a poor family is found to be a prospective recipient of the Village Fund BLT who does not have a National Identity Number (NIK), the registrar records and gives it to the government or special officer in the village, for further domicile certificate to be made. Prospective recipients of the Village Fund BLT who only have the certificate are then recorded and informed to the administrative officer in the village if any, or to the sub-district or directly to the Dukcapil Office to get administrative services.

The data collection process carried out in Gunung Singit Village went well. One of the ways carried out by village officials in verifying data is by recording one by one to the homes of residents. The data verification mechanism carried out runs smoothly and well and is accepted by the community, the data obtained is ensured to be valid and on target to the recipients of this BLT Fund or Beneficiary Families (KPM). The response from some communities who received this BLT was very positive because they were greatly helped in the economy. People use the BLT Fund to buy basic necessities that they use to meet their daily needs.

c. Disbursement of Funds

Disbursement of BLT Funds, every resident who has been recorded and verified by the village implementation team/apparatus, is directed to take BLT money at the Reje/Village Head office or in the room provided with the condition of using health protocol rules. The Officer/Implementation Team will distribute the BLT Fund while recording it back one by one so that the recipient's data is not exchanged or mistaken or overlapping data occurs.

In the implementation of the disbursement of the BLT Fund, the people who are entitled to receive it come directly to the place we have provided. they themselves will pick up their assistance, then will be assisted by our officers/Team. The name of each recipient of the Village Fund BLT will be called one by one, people who come are required to use health protocols as directed earlier.

Factors affecting the Implementation of Village Fund Policy in the Distribution of BLT Funds in Gunung Singit Village, Silih Nara District, Central Aceh Regency are:

Communication

The factors that influence the implementation of the BLT Fund policy from the results of the research that will be discussed here are about socialization. This means whether there is socialization of the fund policy before it is implemented or distributed. The policy makers/District Teams have made socialization about the Village Fund policy in the Hall (Village Hall) of the Silih Nara Sub-District Office together (District Team, Assistance Workers (districts, sub-districts and villages), the District Muspika which was followed by all Reje, People Even Mufakat, Banta kampung and Kaur finance, Kaur Administration, Hamlet Heads.

The informant's expression about the socialization of the Village Fund policy for BLT to the community was recognized and has been carried out by the Village Apparatus together with the Village Fund Team and assistance staff in a general meeting in the form of notification of the process of receiving and implementing BLT Fund activities. Also in the meeting invited all communities to actively participate in its implementation and were asked to supervise the course of activities so that all activities were as expected and could be useful for all.

Every time a policy or program is implemented, the implementation of a program requires support and coordination with other agencies. For this reason, according to Meter and Horn, coordination and cooperation between agencies are

needed as an indicator of the success of a program. Members of the organizational team in distributing the Village Fund BLT are village heads / Reje, village officials, hamlet heads, and community leaders. This team held a meeting first before carrying out the Village Fund BLT distribution process to avoid problems that occurred in the field.

Resources

Resources as influencing the Village Fund policy in the distribution of BLT Funds in Gunung Singit Village, informants had mixed responses, but they agreed that there was a need for an increase in resources, both human and other resources.

Policy implementation will not be successful without the support of sufficient quality and quantity of human resources. The quality of human resources relates to the skills, dedication, professionalism and competence in their field, while the quantity relates to the number of human resources whether it is sufficient to cover all target groups. Human resources are very influential on the success of implementation, because without reliable human resources, policy implementation will run slowly.

Statements from informants show that the ability of BLT fund implementers is still weak, which is shown by the presence of village officials or the implementation team, which shows that their average education is high school and junior high school graduates. Weak education of executors or village apparatus, makes comprehension, discipline, performance also weak so that it is difficult to interact/communicate which results in or influences the implementation of policies both in the field of administration and matters of accountability so that it slows down reporting which results in further disbursements. But in general the executors have been able to complete it well and thoroughly.

Resources are an important factor for policy implementation to be effective. These resources can be in the form of human resources, namely competence, ability, and implementor skills, as well as financial resources. Without resources, policies only remain on paper and only become a stored document.

Experts such as Meter and Horn, as well as Rondinelli and Cheema agree that human resources are a very important factor in implementing a policy. Edwards III, if the implementor has a good disposition, then he will carry out the policy well. Disposition is the character and characteristics possessed by the implementer, such as commitment, honesty, and democratic traits. When the implementor has a different attitude from the policy makers, the policy implementation process also becomes ineffective (Siregar, 2022; Subekti et al., 2017).

In many programs, the implementation of a program needs support and coordination with other agencies. According to Meter and Horn, coordination and cooperation between agencies is needed for the success of a program. Agree as mentioned by Meter van Horn, Rondinelli and Cheema, Mazmanian and Sabatier, and Edwards III, that program failures are often caused by a lack of vertical and horizontal coordination between agencies involved in program implementation.

The background of the Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT) is efforts to maintain the consumption level of Target Households (RTS) as a result of the pandemic which has had an impact on the economy of the community, especially the affected poor. The aims of BLT are: 1. Helping the poor so that they can fulfill their basic needs. 2. Preventing a decrease in the level of welfare of the poor due to economic difficulties. Increasing shared social responsibility. Of course the role of government is very necessary in an economy. The expected role is a positive role in the form of a moral obligation to help realize the welfare of all people by ensuring a balance between private and social interests; keep the wheels of the economy on the right track.

Conclusions

Implementation of the Village Fund Policy in the Distribution of BLT Funds in Kampung Gunung Singit, Silih Nara District, Central Aceh Regency at the socialization stage, which was carried out by gathering the community in the village hall to be given direction, guidance, and procedures for utilizing BLT funds. At the data collection stage, by collecting documents by the Implementing Team/Team such as Family Cards, Identity Cards and making a list of potential recipients of BLT assistance and every time they verify data, the implementing team/executors always take photos and include the location of their residence so that there are no mistakes or overlaps. overlapping data, and the fund disbursement stage, where at this stage the community comes directly to the Village Hall without being allowed to be represented by anyone by queuing, being called one by one, and required to comply with the health protocol as previously directed.

The factors that influence the Implementation of the Village Fund Policy in the Distribution of BLT Funds in Gunung Singit Village, Silih Nara District, Central Aceh Regency are the intensity of outreach; where the socialization was only once carried out by the village government/Implementation Team and village fund accompanying staff without the presence of District and District Teams and regarding Human Resources where the village administrations or implementing teams had an average junior and senior high school education. Weak education of implementers or village apparatus, makes comprehension, discipline, performance also weak so that it is difficult to interact/communicate which results in or influences the implementation of policies so that it slows down reporting which results in further disbursements. Finally, this study suggests: Information dissemination of BLT funds must be carried out in an intense, integrated and comprehensive manner to the public so that they will know more about how to use them and benefit as expected from the policy for distributing the BLT funds. Further, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity, readiness, capability of the government and elements of society, because the success of the BLT Fund policy is highly dependent on the capabilities of the apparatus and the government as well as all existing components (stakeholders)

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