

# Community Participation in Improving *Pendapatan Asli Desa* (PADes) and Strengthening the Community Economy in Cibereum Village, Cisarua Districts, Bogor Regency

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## Abstract

As is well known, Cibereum Village is the largest Dairy Cattle producing village in Indonesia with a total of 103 dairy cows. Every day it will produce 500-1000 kg of pure milk. Apart from that, there is also Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM)/ Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises which is the mainstay for the village of Cibereum, such as the production of hotel sandals, typical village souvenirs. In realizing development goals, all regional potentials must be explored, developed, and put to good use. This is to increase *Pendapatan Asli Desa* (PADes)/ Village Original Income. PADes includes the results of village businesses, the results of separated village wealth management, the results of self-help and community participation, the results of mutual cooperation, other legitimate village original income (Nurcholis, 2011: 82). In increasing Village Original Income, community participation is expected to contribute to decision making, policy implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The development thinking framework currently being developed is an empowerment thinking framework that is centered on community participation. According to Dewi, Fandeli, and Baiquni (2013), community participation is a right owned by the community to take part in decision-making at all stages of the development process, starting from the initial planning, implementation, monitoring, and environmental preservation. Here the community is not only the recipient of facilities and benefits but as the subject of sustainable development. Community participation is one of the factors that influence the success of rural community development. In this regard, the authors are interested in conducting research on how community participation or participation in increasing PADes and what factors are obstacles in efforts to increase community participation in increasing PADes and strengthening the community's economy in Cibereum Village, Cisarua District, Bogor Regency. This study uses qualitative methods with descriptive data. Descriptive data is generated in the form of spoken or written words from people and observed behavior or descriptions of facts that are systematic, factual and accurate which explain community participation in increasing PADes. This research took place in Cibereum Village, Cisarua District, Bogor Regency. The samples in the study were local residents, business actors, UMKM, and the village government through direct interviews in the field. Data obtained from the field stated that the Cibereum village community played an active role in increasing PADes. This is proven by the many household industries and micro-business actors in Cibereum Village such as animal husbandry and cow's milk production, production of hotel slippers and typical village souvenirs. The active role of the community and the many types of businesses in Cibereum Village have resulted in an increase in the village's original income, followed by strengthening the community's economy in Cibereum Village, Cisarua District, Bogor Regency. Some of the factors that influence community participation in increasing PADes include (Pangestu, 1995) namely internal factors, including individual characteristics including age, level of education, total family burden, total income, and group experience. External factors include the relationship that is built between the project manager and the target which can affect participation because the target will voluntarily get involved in a project if the management response is positive and benefits them. Watson in Soetomo 2008 one of the inhibiting factors for community participation is dependency. The dependence of the community on the government in implementing development activities is an obstacle to realizing community participation or active involvement. Another obstacle faced is that the community is not familiar with the Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMdes)/ village-owned enterprises system so that the management is not optimal because so far the community has used the Koperasi Unit Desa (KUD)/ Village Unit Cooperative system. the Covid 19 Pandemic which has been going on for the last three years, it has caused many business actors to close their businesses because there is no economic turnover.

**Keywords:** *community participation; village original income; village-owned enterprises; business actors; improvement; obstacles*

## 1. Introduction

The implementation of Act Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages provides space for the development and implementation of village development. In the rule, it is explained that one of the objectives in development is to encourage initiatives, movements and participation of its people. Efforts to encourage community participation in the development of this village are also in line with the awareness that the community has the potential to develop their area to improve the welfare for a better life.

For this reason, participatory development must begin from the beginning, because after all, it is society as a human being who has aspirations and who knows best about what his needs are. On the other hand, the reason why the importance of participation is carried out is that participation is a tool to obtain information about the conditions, needs, and attitudes of the community (Conyers, 1994: 154).

The community, in this case, is the primary actor in development, thus the government must be able to position itself as a facilitator to create an atmosphere that supports the activities of residents which is certainly needed to be able to support the success of the village development. So that, the development carried out can be directed to improve welfare to strengthen community resilience both in economic, social, cultural, and political aspects. The development is directed at integrated and comprehensive development activities by empowering each component in the community to improve the development of each village (Zubaedi, 2013).

Therefore, Community participation in village development occupies the most important position, because its purpose is to improve the ability and responsibility of the community in the implementation and

management of village development. Participation or the role of the community in development can be interpreted as the actualization of the willingness and ability of community members to sacrifice and contribute to the implementation of programs or development in the village (Adisasmita, 2006: 34).

In realizing the development goals, all regional potentials must be explored, developed, and utilized properly. This is in order to increase *Pendapatan Asli Desa* (PADes) / Village Original Income. In the process of efforts to PADes, community participation is expected to contribute to decision making, policy implementation, supervision, and evaluation. Theoretical framework the development developed today is an empowerment thinking framework centered on community participation.

The community is placed as the main actor of development and the government is no longer a provider, but rather acts as intermediation and catalyst for all development planning. In other words this paper is discussing how to make development an integral part of society, so that they play a role as the dominant subject of development in determining the success of development (Kartasmita, 1997: 76).

Based on the description above, the author is interested in studying of community participation in increasing *Pendapatan Asli Desa* (PADes)/ Village original income in Cibereum Village, because as is known, Cibereum Village is the largest dairy-producing village in Indonesia with 103 cows. Every day it will produce 500-1000 kg of whole milk. The results of the dairy farmers who produce whole milk are distributed to companies in the Bogor Regency area, such as Cimory, cheese factories. From the results of interviews with the existing production

villages, they have not been able to meet market needs. So many other market requests are still neglected.

Apart from dairy cows, there are also Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah (UMKM)/ Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises that are the mainstay of Cibereum village, such as the production of hotel sandals and typical village souvenirs. On the other hand, Cibereum Village also has the third highest number of stalls/shops with 274 shops, Cisarua village with 299 stores, and Cilember village with 599 stores (BPS, 2021). In this regard, the author is interested in conducting a study under the title: Community Participation in Improving PADes and Strengthening the Community Economy in Cibereum Village, Cisarua District, Bogor Regency. From that issue, the authors are going to investigate these two things:

1. Form of community participation in improving PADes and strengthening the community economy in Cibereum Village, Cisarua District, Bogor Regency?
2. Obstacle factors in increasing community participation in increasing PADes and strengthening the community economy in Cibereum Village, Cisarua District, and Bogor Regency?

## 2. Theoretical Perspectives

### 2.1 Participation Theory

According to Djalal and Supriadi (2001: 201-202) participation is a decision maker who suggests a group or community to be involved in the form of conveying suggestions and opinions, goods, skills, materials, and services.

Meanwhile, H.A.R. Tilaar (2009: 287) explained participation as a form of the desire to develop democracy through a decentralized process where efforts include the need for planning from below (bottom-up) by including the community in the process of planning and building its society. Another

definition is also put forward by Simatupang (in Yuwono, 2001: 124) Participation also means work to achieve common goals among all citizens who have diverse backgrounds of belief in our Pancasila state, or the basis of the same rights and obligations to contribute to the development of a new future for our nation.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that participation is a form of active community involvement in the entire process of activity, in dealing with social problems. Arnstein (1996) illustrated the stages of participation in 8 steps ranging from the Manipulation, Therapy, Informing, Consultation, Placation, Partnership bottom level to the top level, namely: Delegated Power, and Citizen Control.

1. *In manipulation* (cheating), the Village Administration educates/ elects a part of the community to accommodate the aspirations of the community, but the community does not know this at all.
2. *In therapy* (recovery), the Village Government conveys its vision and mission and work program to community representatives, and the community only hears.
3. *Informing* (informing), the Village Government conveys its vision and mission and work programs to the community, the community can only receive information and no feedback occurs.
4. *Consultation* (consult), at this stage there is a dialogue between the two parties on various issues in the village, suggestions, and criticisms are accommodated but the final decision is in the village government.
5. *Placation*, Village Administration listens and accepts various criticisms and suggestions were submitted by the community, but the village government continued to carry out the original plan.

6. In partnership (cooperation), the Village Government enacts the community as a work partner, they are together in compiling and implementing work programs.
7. *Delegated Power* (electrifying authority), the Village Government delegates its authority to the community and the community is given the authority to make decisions.
8. *Citizen Control (public control)*, the community's control of the performance of the Village Government is very strong, even the community can evaluate the performance of the village government.

## 2.2 Community Participation

According Sawa Suryana (2010), community participation is community involvement at all stages of the development process that exists within a community group. Meanwhile, in Yadav (UNAPDI, 1980) in the book *Mardikanto and friends* (2013:82-84), there are four kinds of forms of community participation in their role, namely:

- 1) Participation in Decision Making  
Community participation in development needs to be fostered through the opening of forums that allow many people to participate directly in the decision-making process about development programs in the local area or at the local level.
- 2) Participation in Development Implementation  
Community participation in the implementation of development is defined as the distribution of community contributions in the form of labor, cash, and various other forms of sacrifice commensurate with the benefits that will be received by each member of the community concerned.

### 3) Participation in Development Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of development programs and projects is very necessary. In order for the objectives to be achieved as expected, it is also necessary to obtain feedback on the problems and obstacles that arise in the implementation of the development in question. Community participation to collect information related to the development of activities and behavior of development officials is very necessary.

### 4) Participation in the utilization of development.

Participation in the utilization of development is the most important element that is often overlooked. This is because the purpose of development is to improve the quality of life of many people so that equitable distribution of development results is the main goal. Utilization of development results will stimulate the willingness and volunteerism of the community to always participate in every development program that will come.

Apart from the form of community participation in its role, several factors affect community participation (Pangestu, 1995), namely internal factors, include individual characteristics that can influence the individual to participate in an activity. Individual characteristics include age, level of education, amount of family load, amount of income, and group experience. External factors include the relationship established between the project manager and the target that can affect participation because the target will be voluntarily involved in a project if the management's response is positive and in their favor. In addition, if it is supported by positive and appropriate activity management services needed by the target, then the target

will not hesitate to participate in the project. In addition, some factors hinder community participation according to Watson in Soetomo (2008) said that there are several obstacles that can hinder the occurrence of a change, including obstacles derived from individual personalities, one of which is dependence. Community dependence on the government in the implementation of development activities is an obstacle to realizing active community participation or involvement, because of this sense of dependence the community does not have the initiative to carry out their development or initiatives.

Factors that influence or hinder community participation can be distinguished by internal and external factors (Ahmad & Noraini, 2011). *In internal factors*, the inhibiting factors come from within the community itself, namely individual individuals and the unity of the group in it. The behavior of individuals is closely related to or determined by sociological features such as age, gender, knowledge, occupation, and income. Theoretically (Ahmad & Noraini, 2011), there is a relationship between individual traits and the level of participation, such as age, level of education, type of work, length of time to be a member of society, the amount of income, and involvement in development activities will greatly affect participation. Meanwhile, *external factors*, according to Sunarti (2003) are influenced by bettors (stakeholders), namely in this case stakeholders who have an interest in this program are local governments, and village/ward administrators (RT/RW), community/customary leaders and consultants/facilitators. The key bettors are those who have a very significant influence or have an important position in the success of the program.

### 2.3 Villages Concept

Kartohadikusumo defines the village as a legal entity in which a ruling society holds its government. Meanwhile, Bintarto (1983) mentioned that the village is a geographical

embodiment (territory) caused by social, economic, political, and cultural physiographical elements in its relationship and mutual influence with other surrounding areas.

Meanwhile, according to Act Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, villages are legal community units that have territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, and the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, rights of origin, and or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the Government system of the Republic of Indonesia.

Some characteristics of the village are:

1. The people in the village are said to be very close to nature. So, all the work done is generally homogeneous and depends on the climate and weather. Therefore, it is natural that the majority of villagers work in the agricultural, livestock, or fishery sectors.
2. The family ties of the people in the village are stronger than the residents in other regions. So do not be surprised, if the communication carried out between communities is more personal so that they know each other.
3. In addition, the village also has strong community solidarity. This happens because the average villager has economic, cultural, and purpose in common.
4. The population density in the village is relatively low, so the ratio between the areas of population is small. Pins can see the evidence by observing the distance of the house from one another. Or, it can also be known from the many houses in the countryside that still have large yards.

5. Mobility in the village tends to be lower than in other regions. The reason is that the average villager rarely travels.

#### 2.4 Original village Income

Undang-Undang Nomor. 6 Tahun 2014 (Act No.6 of 2014) concerning Villages explains that *Pendapatan Asli Desa* (PADes)/Village Original Income is income derived from village authority based on the right of the origin and local scale authority of the village. The original village income consists of the results of business, the results assets, self-help and participation, mutual aid, and other original income of the village. PADes is also one of the sources of village income used to strengthen village finances in village development and management. Therefore, the optimization of the original income of the village is very important. If PADes can be improved, the village will also get development management and financing funds for the village so that an independent village can be realized to meet the needs of the construction of public facilities in the village as well as facilities in the health sector.

Meanwhile, Village Revenue according to Peraturan Kementrian Dalam Negeri (Permendagri)/ Ministry of Home Affairs Regulations Number 113 of 2014 Article 9 Section (1) is all receipt of money through village accounts which are village rights in 1 fiscal year that do not need to be repaid by the village. The Village's revenue consists of:

- 1) PADes is income obtained from potential income that exists in the village such as the results of village business, asset results, self-help, participation, and mutual cooperation.
- 2) Transfer Revenue transfer is village income obtained from other entities, such as transfers from municipal and district governments, transfers from provincial governments, and transfers from the central government. The transfer income consists of Dana

Desa (DD)/ Village Funds, Bagi Hasil Dari Pajak Daerah Kabupaten/ Kota dan Retribusi Daerah (BHPRD)/ Revenue Sharing from District/ City Regional Taxes and Regional Levies, Alokasi Dana Desa (ADD)/ Village Fund Allocations, inancial assistance from provincial budgets, and district/ city Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget financial assistance.

- 3) Miscellaneous Income the miscellaneous income group consists of grants and donations from non-binding third parties and other legitimate village income.

The original village income is village revenue obtained by its efforts as an exercise of the village's authority, both in the form of village business results, asset results, self-participation and mutual cooperation, and the original income of other villages. Types of village original income as referred to Pasal 2 ayat 1 huruf a (in Article 2 Section (1) Point a), include:

- 1) Business results: Business results are all village-owned business results that are managed separately based on village regulations based on the Kabupaten Buleleng Nomor 10 Tahun 2015/ Buleleng Regency Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2015 concerning the Establishment and Management of Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes)/ Village-Owned Enterprises. One of the business results that generate revenue for village income from village business results, including the results of Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes)/ Village-Owned Enterprises.
- 2) Asset proceeds: Asset proceeds are all proceeds from village property derived from the original wealth belonging to the village, purchased or obtained at the expense of the Village Budget, or the acquisition of other legitimate rights. Such as; Village cash land,

village market, animal market, boat moorings, Village buildings, auction of fish managed by the Village, auction of agricultural products, village-owned forest, Village-owned springs, public baths, Village tours, and others.

- 3) Self-help, participation, and cooperation: Self-help, participation, and community mutual aid are receipts that come from donations from the village community. Budgeting for self-help, participation, and mutual aid receipts must be calculated carefully and in real terms in the form of money that goes to the Village's cash account to support the implementation of an activity to be carried out by the Village Government.
- 4) Original income of other villages is the village revenue obtained, from the proceeds of village levies by the authority of the village established and regulated in the Village Regulations. The Village Government is prohibited from carrying out Village levies beyond those stipulated and regulated in the Village Regulations and the preparation of draft Village Regulations.

Original Village Income is the receipt of various village government efforts to raise funds for village purposes in financing routine/development activities. The original village income comes from the receipt of village cash land, village markets/stalls, public baths taken care of by the village, tourist attractions, village-owned buildings for rent, other village wealth, self-help and community participation.

Village Funds are funds sourced from the state budget intended for villages that are transferred through the district/city budget and are used to finance government administration, development implementation, community development, and community empowerment.

### 3. Method

This research uses a qualitative-descriptive approach intended for the exploration and clarification of a phenomenon or social reality by describing several variables related to the problem and units to be studied (Faisal, 2008). The data collected in this study are primary and secondary. The secondary data in this study is the profile of Cibereum Village to determine the general condition. Meanwhile, primary data was collected through field observations and interviews with key persons to ensure the validity and reliability of primary data were also collected by conducting interviews with community leaders in Cibereum Village as village heads, village officials, Cisarua, Bogor. This primary data collection is carried out on the implementation of community participation in improving the village economy in Cibereum Village, Bogor Regency in 2021.

Burhan Bungin (2007) in his book entitled "Qualitative Research" explains that social research using this qualitative-descriptive format has the aim of describing, simplifying situations and conditions and phenomena of social reality that exist in a society which in this case is the object of research. Bungin also explained that the design of this qualitative-descriptive research tends to be exploratory so that it becomes appropriate in research that includes problems of public policy implementation, problems with the impact of the media on society, and so on.

In this study, the collected data were analyzed using qualitative data analysis methods. Also referring to Bungin, qualitative data analysis methods have the following stages: 1) observing social phenomena, identifying, revising, and re-checking existing data; 2) categorizing the information obtained; 3) searching and explaining categorization; 4) searching and explaining categorization; 5) explain the categorization relations; 6) draw general

conclusions, and 7) construct or explain a theory.

#### **4. Results and Discussion**

##### **Profile of Cibereum Village, Cisarua, Bogor**

Cibereum Village is a village located in the Cisarua of Bogor Regency which is located in the peak area and is one of the tourist destinations from Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi (Jabodetabek) The area is a melting pot of Kemandoran Citeko village during the time of the village head Mashudin, with the village capital remained in the Kemandoran Citeko, with an area of 1,589.62 Ha (The famous measurement results in 1945-1946 under the name Kalasir/Ngeblok place/Measuring place) carried out by the village head H. Mustopa Kamal/Mashudin. This lasted approximately 34 years with the changing leadership of the Village Head, starting from Mr. H. Mustopa Kamal changing to Mr. Supardi (who served for 2 terms), then replaced by Mr. Sarman who came from among the ABRI (Korem / Kodim / Koramil Currently), then after that replaced again by Mr. Pahru until 1974. Cibereum village is a village whose population reaches 14,476 people and has an area of 1,128.62 hectares which is converted to 18.29 percent of the total area of the Cisarua district. Cibereum is the only village in Cisarua that has a population of livestock in the form of sapid and dairy cows which number 59 and 103, respectively. Cibereum is the one with the third highest number of stalls/shops with 274 stores in Cisarua, after Cilember village (599 stores), and Cisarua village (299 stores). Cibereum Village has a vision of "The Realization of An Advanced and Prosperous Cibereum Village Community Based on Faith and Piety Supported by Professional Village Government Apparatus Towards Cibereum Village Becoming The Most Advanced Village In Bogor Regency". The vision of the village is (i) Increasing Self-Help/

Participation/ Mutual Cooperation/ Community Participation in Development Activities in Various Fields, Starting Preparation, Planning, and Implementation, and (ii) Realizing Good Governance (Good Governance) And Clean Government (Good Governance) Through optimization of a controlled government system and programs that favor the interests of the community and uphold democratic values and transparency, (iii) Developing the quality and credibility of village officials and village institutions to improve development according to community aspirations and realize excellent service (professional, intensive, easy and accountable), (iv) Optimizing the Empowerment and Utilization of The Potential of Human Resources, Natural Resources, and Social Resources to Improve the Standard of Living and Economy of the Community. UMKM in Cibereum village has approximately 43 UMKM, but in general, not all of them are running. But it's more about crafts, culinary and souvenirs, and lodging. Even in the village, there is a forum for UMKM, for discussion.

##### **Community participation in improving PADES and strengthening the community economy in Cibereum village, Cisarua, Bogor**

Participation is a decision maker who suggests a group or community to be involved in the form of conveying suggestions and opinions, goods, skills, materials, and services (Djalal and Supriadi, 2001: 201-202).

Cibereum village, Cisarua, Bogor is a livestock farming area where many of the people are mostly cattle. In this case, the Cibereum Village PADES comes from the allocation of village funds, profit sharing, assistance from provincial finances, and other non-binding sources. One billion villages per year, running gradually, the value is not always same every year. It is determined by

the number of inhabitants, and the needs of the region.

The community, which is mostly breeders, makes their participation in PADes quite large. The researchers reviewed it from four groups, including Tegal Mandiri, Baru Sireun, Bina Warga, and Aneka Honze. The four groups are contributors to the PADes that can grow. The cows managed by the community are assisted by the government "cow assistance to dairy farmers, the village does not necessarily provide such assistance. Some people get help with milk distribution equipment," said one of the village leaders.

The government also provides guidance ranging from feed management, cows, educational training, waste handling, and how to increase the amount of cow milk production. Milk yield that started from 6-8

liters, now is 14-16 liters of milk. Also preserves the quality of milk. Back in the four groups that were contributors to PADes, the four groups provided significant value, among them in the production of managed cattle. The production produced by the four groups reached 6100 per day with the New Sireum group being the most numerous. Most of the proceeds are deposited into the Giri Tani Village Unit Cooperative (Village Unit Cooperative Giri Tani). Village Unit Cooperative Giri Tani is a business unit that specializes in dairy communities around the village, which started in 1976. The cooperative is the management and running of the members.

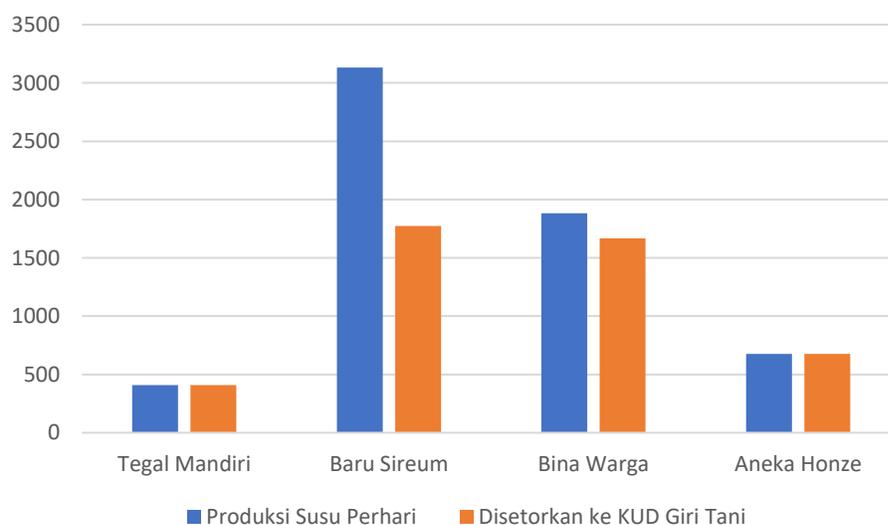


Figure 1 Cibereum Village Cow Milk Production deposited into Village Unit Cooperative Giri Tani  
(Source: data obtained from Cibereum village government)

Not only that, but the community also participates in maximizing their economic development by producing slippers used in hotels around the peak. Peak, which is one of the tourist destinations for the Jabodetabek community, will certainly require accommodation in the form of hotels and villas in order to enjoy their vacation. This is

used by the surrounding community by producing hotel slippers that are used by guests in the hotels they stay in.

This is just what Yadav said that Participation in the utilization of development outcomes is the most important element that is often overlooked. This is because the purpose of development is to improve the quality of

life of many people so that equitable distribution of development results is the main goal.

Utilization of development results will stimulate the willingness and volunteerism of the community to always participate in every development program that will come.

### **Obstacle in increasing community participation in increasing PADes and strengthening the community economy in Cibereum Village, Cisarua District, Bogor Regency**

Factors inhibiting increased community participation include (Pangestu, 1995) internal factors, include individual characteristics that can influence the individual to participate in an activity. Individual characteristics include age, level of education, amount of family load, amount of income, and group experience. External factors include the relationship established between the project manager and the target that can affect participation because the target will be voluntarily involved in a project if the management's response is positive and in their favor. according to Watson in Soetomo 2008 factors hinder community participation, one of which is dependence. Community dependence on the government in the implementation of development activities is an obstacle to realizing active community participation or involvement. Meanwhile According to Ahmad & Noraini, 2011, the inhibiting factors come from *In internal factors*, within the community itself, namely individual individuals and the unity of the group in it. And the external factors are influenced by stakeholders, namely in this case governments, and village/ward administrators (RT/RW), community/customary leaders, and consultants/facilitators.

Before the pandemic, business actors in Cibereum village produced 150 pairs of hotel slipper per production. After coaching by the village government, business actors can

increase their production output by up to 2,500 pairs at a time. However, these production activities stopped due to the pandemic. The Covid 19 pandemic is one of the obstacles that hinders community participation in maximizing the Cibereum PADes which has been going on for the last three years. But now the situation has started to improve, business actors are starting their business again, and the village government is also providing support in the form of training and facilitating the sandal-making business.

Another obstacle comes from Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes)/ village-owned enterprises. Where BUMDes are relatively new to village communities, previously they were only familiar with the village cooperative system such as Koperasi unit Desa (KUD) Giri Tani)/ the Giri Tani village unit cooperative and Koperasi Unit Desa (KUD) Rahayu/ Rahayu village unit cooperative.

### **5. Conclusion**

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that PADes Cibereum, Cisarua, Bogor, is also supported by very large community participation. This participation can be seen like Yadav said about participation in the utilization of development by the production of cow's milk deposited into the Koperasi Unit Dess (KUD) Giri Tani/ Giri Tani Village Unit Cooperative which is managed by the village government. The participation of the community is inseparable from the government which helps the community to develop the potential that exists in the area so that the community can develop PADes which are also supported by the community.

The obstacle faced by people is not used to the BUMDes system so the management is not optimal. Not only that, Covid 19 is also the cause of the closure of community businesses such as the production of goods needed for hotels and the sale of accessories in tourist areas.

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