



Policy Recommendation: In Developing the Potential of Bandur Picak Village, Koto Kampar Hulu, Kampar Regency

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ARTICLE INFORMATION

Received: February 04, 2022
Revised: July 15, 2022
Available online: October, 2022

KEYWORDS

Perceived Organizational Support, Fairness, Employee Performance, Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to look at policy recommendations for developing village potential in Bandur Picak Village, Koto Kampar Hulu District, Kampar Regency, and to find out alternative policies that have been implemented, especially in the management of the Larangan River. Many models are available in the policy recommendations. One of them is a simple model, an analytical model used only to choose to remain in the old condition/action (status quo) or choose a new series of activities/actions as an alternative policy. The method in this research is descriptive qualitative, with data sources in the form of primary data and secondary data. Preliminary data were sourced from the village head, sub-district head, the Kampar Regency Village Empowerment Service, and the community. Informants will be selected through a purposive sampling technique. At the same time, secondary data is obtained from written sources such as village profile books, BPS data, and so on. Data collection techniques used in this study were intensive observation, in-depth interviews, documentation techniques, and a literature study. The results of this study are expected to be a reference for policy recommendations in developing village potential using the same model

INTRODUCTION

The Village Potential Data Collection (PODES) conducted by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) has shown rapid development in villages. Data for 2018 shows that there is an increase in each category, both disadvantaged villages are only 5.48 percent, developing villages are 87.43 percent, and independent villages are 7.09 percent (Kementerian desa pembangunan daerah tertinggal dan transmigrasi, 2019). Information on the developing village index and its relation to the medium-term targets as stated in the 2020-2024 RPJMN draft, namely the target of 7,000 underdeveloped villages that must be eradicated and 3,000 independent villages that must be able to be created (Astika & Sri Subawa, 2021; Vinet & Zhedanov, 2011).

This village data collection aims to select accurate data-based development policies in the field (Haswan, 2018; Sihombing, 2018; Syaharuddin & Ibrahim, 2017). Data availability will have a maximum impact if the development policies are selected by the proper policy recommendations (Otheliansyah & Yasni, 2021; Sigit & Kosasih, 2020). Many models are available in the policy recommendations, one of which is a simple model, namely the model analysis used in conditions of only choosing to remain in

the old conditions/actions (status quo) or choosing a new series of activities/actions as an alternative policy (Sanders et al., 2016). Data collection on village status through village potential using the indicators in the developing village index (IDM) divides villages into 5 categories: very underdeveloped, underdeveloped, developing, developed, and independent villages (Harmadi et al., 2020; Kharisma et al., 2021). Riau Province IDM in 2020 was 0.6588, an increase of 0.307 points compared to 2019 of 0.6281 and an increase of 1.248 points when compared to the initial implementation of the IDM calculation, which was 0.5340. This data shows that of the 10 districts in Riau, 2 are independent, and 8 are still in developing village status (Mustofa & Dodi Afrianto, 2022). This means there is a rapid increase in village independence in Riau Province.

Data for 2020 shows rapid development in Kampar Regency, especially Koto Kampar Hulu District. Compared with several villages in Koto Kampar Hulu District, it can be seen that all villages have increased. But over time, Bandur Picak village became the village with the smallest increase in points. This can be seen from the development of the village index status in developing villages in 2016 and 2020 in Koto Kampar Hulu District.

Table 1. Village Development Status in Koto Kampar Hulu District, Kampar Regency, in 2016 and 2020.

No.	Village	Year 2016		Year 2020	
		Status		Status	
1.	Tanjung	Underdeveloped	0,5859	Developed	0.7889
2.	Tabing	Underdeveloped	0,5435	Developed	0.7835
3.	Pongkai	Underdeveloped	0,4549	Developing	0,6405
4.	Gunung Malelo	Underdeveloped	0,5626	Developed	0,7256
5.	Sibiruang	Underdeveloped	0,5460	Developed	0,7517

6.	Bandur Picak	Underdeveloped	0,5429	Developed	0,7110
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Source: Processed from the Ministry of Village, 2020

Koto Kampar Hulu demonstrated the positive impact of the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 2 of 2016 concerning the Developing Village Index. Determining the boundaries of the developing village index can provide basic information on village development. However, among several villages in Koto Kampar Hulu District, it can be seen that Bandur Picak Village has the smallest increase in the index of 1,681. In contrast, the highest increase occurs in Tabin Village of 2,400 points (Kementerian desa pembangunan daerah tertinggal dan transmigrasi, 2020). Increasing the village development index should improve community welfare (Mujiwardhani et al., 2019; Prasetyo, 2021; Teja, 2015). This is because the development of villages and rural areas is essential for regional development, poverty alleviation, and reducing disparities between regions (Andari & Ella, 2019; Soleh, 2017). The development of villages in Bandur Picak also shows a rapid increase in the developing village index. However, it has not been followed by an increase in the community's welfare. At the beginning of the division of the region, the people of Bandur Picak Village worked in the agricultural sector, especially Gambir. Even now, agriculture still dominates economic development, although it has begun to shift to rubber and oil palm.

Bandur Picak Village is a village that is an area of the Koto Kampar Hulu sub-district, Kampar Regency. Bandur Picak village is one of the villages that have felt the impact of the Koto Panjang hydropower plant. One economic potential that needs attention is the local culture, namely the Larangan River Culture. Rural economic development based on local potential is very suitable to be applied because it utilizes local resources and local natural resources to encourage a new economy. Rural economic development is expected to reduce the dependence of rural areas on cities and strengthen the role of villages. However, in reality, there are still many problems that occur. This condition usually occurs because the development is not to the area's potential, needs, and character. Understanding the values of local cultural wisdom becomes very significant in constructing economic fundamentals (Mujahidin, 2016; Suaib, 2017). One way to discover the natural potential of local wisdom in Bandur Picak village is through the Larangan River. The people of Bandur Picak use the Kampar River flow as a forbidden river to increase economic income. The types of fish found in the Larangan River are Kapiék fish (Puntius Schoenefeld), Salimang fish, Garing fish (Tor tambroides), Sibahan fish, Baung fish, Barau fish, Belida fish, and Paweh fish. Some of the benefits that have been felt by the community in Bandur Picak Village from the river ban, such as for consumption, mosque prosperity, and strengthening social capital in the community through cooperation.

The potential of this village is expected to be developed and able to provide benefits for village development and the community. However, this potential is felt to have not been developed to its full potential. There has been no government or management effort to maximize the culture of the Bandur Picak community in the form of a river of prohibition into village potential. The Bandur Picak Village Government has not optimized some things. They do not yet have data on river catches that are prohibited for every harvest. The harvesting process is still carried out traditionally, and the fee charged for the harvest

process for each community is IDR 50,000. If the harvest period is not set, then no resident is allowed to take fish in the river.

In developing the potential of the village, there must be obstacles and obstacles. However, these various obstacles must be managed properly in order to provide maximum results (Muarifuddin et al., 2016). On a wider scale (global-cosmopolitan orientation), local governments must seek to build global-scale capabilities, innovations, operational capabilities, and networks as a bridge for them to be able to participate and take full advantage of the formation of the global economy (Lestari, 2019; Soedarso, Muchammad Nurif, 2014). In the research of Haryani, et al. (2022); Indrawati et al. (2019); dan Pantiyasa (2013), policy recommendation is used as an effort to make changes in maximizing village potential in realizing village development and community welfare. This is the same as the author's study, the difference lies in the focus, namely on the unique potential of the prohibition river which is a pillar of the economy as well as tourism. Therefore, this study attempts to describe a policy recommendation that can later become an alternative policy taken as a solution to existing problems.

METHOD

This research is a qualitative descriptive study with primary and secondary data sources. Qualitative research was conducted without the manipulation of the researcher, and the presence of the researcher did not affect the object of research (Merriam, 2009). Sources of data in the form of primary data are data obtained directly from the source. Primary data sources used in this study include information from the Village Head, Camat, Village Empowerment Service of Kampar Regency, and the community. While secondary data is obtained from written sources such as village profile books, BPS data, and so on. The research will look at the potential development of Bandur Picak Village, Koto Kampar Hulu District, carried out in Kampar Regency, Riau Province. The distance of researchers to the research location is about 142.3 Km which can be reached by land transportation. The time required for this research is estimated to take 7 months.

The first step in data collection is to determine the type of data needed, namely primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques used in this study were intensive observation, in-depth interviews with village officials and the community, documentation, and literature study. Observations were made at several points of the research location by carefully observing the conditions in the field and existing symptoms. At the same time, in-depth interviews were conducted by conducting direct interviews with relevant informants. The documentation technique is part of secondary data collection related to documents, images, and other data. At the same time, the literature study compares the data with related concepts and theories. The analysis process in this study focuses on extracting information about the problems faced by the village and the potential of the village related to village development based on the developing village index. The data obtained can be directly analyzed and carried out simultaneously with observations. The research method used is descriptive analysis. The results of the interviews were coded thematically and then analyzed. Research informants are selected according to the needs that can meet

certain objectives using purposive sampling. Informant data with one another is checked for suitability to prove the truth of the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

History of the Development of the Prohibition River

Bandur Picak Village, which was not a village, is still an RT and may have existed long before that. There is a tradition called the ban on fish. This is because, in ancient times, the people who lived in the area now known as Bandur Picak Village lived nomadic lives by farming. After harvesting, the community catches fish to be used as a side dish. However, these fish have become difficult to find over time, perhaps the most significant factor being overfishing in large numbers. At this time, fish are prohibited from using shamans or "smart people," according to local wisdom. Where people who violate by catching prohibited fish will be subject to sanctions or spells from the shaman. At this time, the stability of the fish in the river was maintained, and the river became sustainable, according to the stories of the people there. This forbidden fish tradition continued until around the end of the 1990s, during the revolution in Indonesia. The revolution here affects the belief and legal observance of the people of Bandur Picak Village. People who were initially very afraid and obedient to customary law gradually left it and turned to exist laws in Indonesia in general and as a whole. With this condition, the community left the tradition of banning fish.

During this period of absence of forbidden fish, the people of Bandur Picak Village say that the condition of their river from time to time is worrying because the river is being exploited on a large scale where fish are caught in ways that can damage animal breeding, such as poison and other methods, by illegal fishing. In addition, rivers also become dirty due to bad habits of the community, such as littering and defecating on the banks of the river. With this condition, the river becomes dirty, and the fish that usually contribute to the cleanliness of the river, such as cleaning the garbage and dirt on the banks of the river by carrying the dirt into the fast flow of the river, will carry the dirt downstream of the river. Seeing the condition of the river that is getting worse, there is a desire to work together to preserve the river so that the river becomes clean. Around 2007, village community deliberations involving all elements of society, ranging from elements of "Ninik Mamak," "Alim Ulama," and the village government is known as "Tali Bapilin Tigo" in Kampar Regency, then involved organizations in Bandur Picak Village, elements youth are also involved in these deliberations and the village community in general.

In this deliberation, the tradition that had been abandoned by the people of Bandur Picak Village was reaffirmed for several years. However, this tradition is now better known by the people of Bandur Picak Village and the general public as a forbidden river or forbidden area. As for some changes, those who used to use shamans or "smart people" are now entrusted with prayers performed by the community and led by "ulama" in Bandur Picak Village at the closing procession of the prohibition river by reading "Surat Yasin" and prayers. The villagers believe these prayers as guardians of the forbidden river. They believe in and submit to Allah SWT, who will guard their rivers from those who try to be ignorant or violate the forbidden river rules.

The Condition of the Larangan River in Bandur Picak Village, Koto Kampar Hulu District, Kampar Regency Viewed from the Economic Aspect

When viewed from an economic perspective, the Larangan River, or what is also known as the prohibition area by most of the village communities, has not had a significant impact on the economy of Bandur Picak Village. This is due to several factors, such as the prohibition river as a people's party, carried out within two years of one harvest. If the average community only gets 10 kilograms of fish with an average fish price of around Rp. 50,000, then for one harvest in 2 years, the community only gets Rp. 500,000, even if the community resells the fish, they catch. If they only consume themselves, they save on household food purchases of around Rp. 500,000 also in 2 years. In a matter of months, it only increases income or reduces public expenditure by Rp. 20,900, which is relatively very small to meet the needs of household life in one month. The people of Bandur Picak Village have also not been given training in how to process river fish to add value to the fish they catch from the harvest. This also makes the economic value of the prohibition river not have a significant impact on the economy of the people in Bandur Picak Village. The majority of village communities currently only process these fish for smoking. With the conditions and the fact that river fish can only be caught at harvest, the continuity of the community in producing fish into salai fish is minimal.

It is true that with this harvest, people can open businesses when the event is held, such as people selling breakfast, snacks, drinks, and goods that are usually sold at event performances. Still, again, people can only enjoy one day in 2 years. There is no continuity for the community to receive and increase their monthly income. The fish caught and entangled in the saltwater are fish belonging to the committee. Not all these fish are sold by the committee but are distributed to the poor or people who cannot catch the fish into the river. Then even if the remaining fish are sold, the money from the sale will be recorded and calculated with ticket income to become the net profit of this harvesting activity. Then these net proceeds are allocated and used to cover the operational costs of activities by 30% and donated to the mosque as much as 70%. Once again, as with the explanations mentioned above, even this method does not have a significant economic impact on the community.

Table 2. Number of Fish Catches Harvested in the Banur River Village, Bandur Picak

No.	Fish Type	Catch (kg)	Price/kg (rupiah)
1.	Ikan Kapiék	300	50.000
2.	Ikan Garing	120	150.000
3.	Ikan Salimang	100	100.000
4.	Ikan Sibahan	100	30.000
5.	Ikan Baung	210	80.000
6.	Ikan Barau	150	100.000
7.	Ikan Paweh	25	38.000
8.	Ikan Sikam	183	100.000

Source: Secretary of Bandur Picak Village, 2021

The lack of promotion could also be another reason why many visitors from the area have not visited this forbidden river harvesting activity. For 2021, this is because the village is still in a pandemic period, informing them that they are not actively promoting. However, if you look at previous years, visitors who come from outside the village are people from the neighboring village and abroad who have relatives in Bandur Picak Village. This shows that information about the existence of forbidden

rivers in Bandur Picak Village, generally in Kampar Regency, has not been socialized optimally.

The village of Bandur Picak, located in the upper reaches of the Kampar River, has its charm. This village, which is far from the hustle and bustle of the crowd, is tranquil, peaceful, and beautiful because it is located quite far in the middle of the forest and hinterland. Located in an area close to the hills, this village has a waterfall that has not been touched and exploited its beauty. If this waterfall is managed correctly, it will make Bandur Picak Village a tourist destination that can be visited at any time, regardless of the presence or absence of certain events. The absence of other tourist destinations along the prohibition river and other forms of tourist destinations in Bandur Picak Village makes the utilization of the village's potential not maximized.

Policy recommendation in the Development of the Potential of Bandur Picak Village, Koto Kampar Hulu District

Currently, almost all people directly consume the caught fish, and even if someone sells the fish, it is still in the form of unprocessed fish. Of course, they will not get additional income compared to when processed. This processed fish will undoubtedly add to the value of the fish. For example, processing smoked fish will increase the marketed value or price. This will significantly help the community to receive even higher incomes. The forbidden river fish harvest in Bandur Picak Village was attended by the village community itself, along with the number of people in Bandur Picak Village:

Table 3. Bandur Picak Village Population Data in 2021

No.	Region	Number of KK	Number of Souls		
			L	P	Total
1.	Dusun I	135	242	226	468
2.	Dusun II	231	395	398	793
3.	Dusun III	203	407	369	776
4.	Dusun IV	191	332	335	667
5.	Dusun V	189	338	348	686
Amount		949	1714	1676	3390

Sumber: Pemerintah Desa Bandur Picak, 2021

As for the other visitors, usually only people from the neighboring village or outside the area who have lived in Bandur Picak or have relatives in Bandur Picak Village. As the village head, Bandur Picak said, "people who see this fish harvest are usually mostly residents of the village itself, outsiders are just neighbors or relatives." Therefore, with the right promotion, it will make the festival of no-river fish harvesting in this village more well-known to outsiders. It will be visited by the public, especially those in Kampar Regency. Because, in fact, many Kampar people are not aware of this kind of activity in the district where they live. Ticket sales will increase if the promotion is done well. This will increase the income for the event activities.

The implementation of prohibited river fish harvesting activities depends on the life of fish from nature, so this activity is usually held for 2 years for one harvest. This certainly wouldn't be better from an economic point of view if the village could keep it every year. The more often it is held, of course, the community will always have visitors. For traders who run on each day of activity, it will be more profitable for them. However, this can be done if the fish hatchery in the river has been assisted with systems and technology that will make them grow faster and more abundantly. This is the same as what the village head said, "For fish harvesting is held every 2 years, but Because fish hatcheries are old and don't use technology, harvesting can't always be done."

This activity also still uses traditional methods, such as the use of salu (downstream fishing nets) which are still very traditional, this is as stated by Mr. Mahmudin as a resident of Bandur Picak Village, "for fishing itself, we still use salu, the salu is like a net. " Their traps are made of nets arranged using bamboo

along the lower reaches of the Ban River. If it rains before the day of the activity, it causes river water to rise and a heavy discharge. By relying solely on "salu", which in fact is a traditional trap, it will drag him into the river water, which makes fish unable to be caught and the total number of fish collected is reduced. Applying modern fishing technology will certainly increase the quality of fish catches. Another factor that must be able to make visitors always come and transact in Bandur Picak Village is if there are other alternatives as tourist destinations both along the prohibition river itself and in Bandur Picak Village as a whole. But unfortunately, there is still no alternative, so this opportunity cannot be done, let alone cannot be developed with only one option that can make the economy better than just relying on the river ban, which is held only once in two years.

Another condition of the Bandur Picak Village Government regarding the development of village potential is that the village government has not financially supported the prohibition river expenditure plan contained in the 2020 and 2021 APBDes, which has not included the prohibition river as a policy subject. management and development of the forbidden river. Budgeting funds will undoubtedly make these three things work, and the river of prohibition can become a milestone in the history of the tourist destination of Bandur Village. It can reach its maximum potential to help prosper the village community. A simple model compares the status quo condition, i.e., the current situation, with the state if additional policies are made as an effort to change (Dunn, 2013). Based on the economic aspect, it can be seen from a simple policy recommendation model. The differences between the status quo and policy changes/additions can be seen in table 4

Table 4. Simple Model Policy Recommendation Potential of Sungai Larangan Village, Bandur Picak

Indikator	Status Quo	Policy Changes/Additional
Catch with Salu	2 tons Delivering sales of around 40 million per two years or about 20 million a year	9 tons every year Estimates will give sales of around 100 million annually
Catch time	1x in 2 years	1x in 1 years
Lokasi	Location Kampar River	3 rivers, consisting of Kampar River, Red River, Siasam River
Ticket Sales	400 tickets for local and out-of-village tours	900 tickets for local and out-of-village tours
Processing of catch	Salai Fish Processing	Additional processing type Such as fish nuggets, meatballs, and so on
Nature tourism around the larangan river		Development of red river tourism, development of the area around the river

Efforts of the Village Government in Developing the Potential of Bandur Picak Village, Koto Kampar Hulu District

In monitoring, managing, and developing the forbidden river, much can be done to make this forbidden river a tourist destination, not only in the harvest plan, which is scheduled every two years. The river of prohibition can be wider than that if it is managed properly and with integrity. This forbidden river can also become an economic and tourism milestone in Bandur Picak Village if its potential is maximized perfectly. Unfortunately, this has not been carried out properly, and there are still many tasks for the village government, which are currently most responsible for managing the prohibition river in Bandur Picak Village.

However, the village government has carried out several management plans, such as the government has drafted a Bandur Picak Village Regulation on the Management of Banur Picak River Fish Management in Bandur Picak Village. This regulation discusses the application of forbidden river fish by determining the location of which rivers are used as forbidden rivers, the technical closure of forbidden rivers, sanctions for those who violate forbidden rivers, the technical opening of forbidden rivers, when harvesting will be carried out and what to do before harvesting. This village regulation also states the intent and purpose of fishing in forbidden rivers.

The village government, together with some of the general public, in developing and maximizing the potential that exists in Bandur Picak Village, is digging upstream of the river to find alternative tourist destinations that can be used as tourism prima donna for Bandur Picak Village's other than the prohibition river that has been running in recent years. Although still in the development and exploration stage, this city has made tour packages to tourist destinations in the form of this waterfall which is still beautiful and clean in its environment.

CONCLUSION

The Larangan River in Bandur Picak Village has not been able to help raise the economy of the village community. The forbidden river, which should be an alternative to nature and fishery education tourism, has not yet reached its best potential and has not even been developed. The harvest event, which is held once every two years, is only used as an event to strengthen the relationship between village communities and an event to return to their hometowns people who have migrated. This is unfortunate, considering this uniqueness is rarely found in Riau Province, even in the district where Kampar Regency is held. The absence of a unique institution responsible for the management, supervision, and development of the forbidden river is one of the

factors that makes this forbidden river not widely known by the general public. The rules in the village regarding the prohibition river are also still local wisdom rules where there are no written rules regarding governance, management, and sanctions for people who damage and violate the prohibition river rules. This condition has resulted in the absence of sustainable plans and strategies that have been carried out so far. Making a river prohibiting roads in place has not been able to help in the welfare of the people of Bandur Picak Village. There is a change/additional policy regarding the potential of the Sungai Larangan Bandur Picak village to increase catches, catch time, catch management, and the development of natural tourism around the Larangan River. With that, it is hoped that the Ban River can become an economic milestone and tourism in Bandur Picak Village. For this reason, a policy recommendation is needed.

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