

Village fund allocation and rural millennial empowerment

By

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Abstract

Village independence can be seen from how the villagers carry and explore the potential of the village for the welfare of the village community. The study aims to map how the utilization of rural millennials is rarely touched by the village's Fund allocation. From some previous studies discussing the allocation of villages more talked about the infrastructure and the development of human resources in general. But not many have focused on the development of human resources in particular involving the skills of young children called Village millennials, so the research is different from previous studies. As the research results from Chandra Kusuma Putra et al. (Journal of Public Administration (JAP) Vol. 1 No. 6 Hal 1203-1212) shows that village funds allocation is mostly used for community empowerment, village government operational costs, BPD, and village infrastructure development.

This research uses qualitative methods with a phenomenological approach. The population of this research is the whole community of Setia village of Mekar Tambun Selatan, Bekasi regency. Sample research using purposive sampling by interviewing a number of village devices consists of; Village head, Village secretary, BPD (village consultative Agency), Karang Taruna, village fund allocation escort, and community leaders.

The results of the research in the village faithful Mekar Tambun Selatan with data analysis using triangulation technique obtained the result that the allocation of village funds for the empowerment of rural millennials has not been seen, empowerment of the community is temporary and not Able to create jobs for village millennials. The obstacles faced are the milenic villagers tend to find work rather than creating jobs. Therefore the need to stimulus the village government in making activities programs that can be interesting to increase the remoteness of young people.

Keywords: Village fund allocation, empowerment, millennials

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's economic growth can be seen from the independence of the village. The independence of the village can be seen from how to carry and explore various potential villages for the welfare of the village community. The village is identical to the community of Baby Boomers (old people). The people who are dwelling in it are people impressed unproductive, and far from creative impression. Slowing the growth of the village became a

matter of government since the old, including the lack of employment, low education, facilities and public infrastructures were inadequate, so the millennial village left the village to find Fortune in the city. This resulted in villages such as dead areas without occupants.

A juridical village presence has been arranged in a government Regulation No. 23 year 2004 about local government, and government regulation No. 72 year 2005 on village government. These two regulations can be a reference in the governance of village governance.

1. Meanwhile, in this regulation it is explained that the village is a general public unit that has territorial boundaries, has the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the local community, without leaving the origin and Customs. Village funds rolled out by the government aimed to awaken the village economy, so the local people no longer need to leave the village to get a decent life. In Octarian studies et al showed that the utilization of village funds has not been optimal so it also affects community empowerment. (Research results, Octarian SL DKK, journal.unismuh.ac.id authority of the Journal of Government Sciences, Vol III No. 1, 2013). Meanwhile, the research results from Chandra Kusuma Putra et al. (Journal of Public Administration (JAP) Vol. 1 No. 6 Hal 1203-1212) shows that village funds allocation funds show that a portion of village funding allocation for community empowerment is used for the operational costs of village and BPD governments, so Use of ADD does not conform to the pertoit. Some research results show that the allocation of village funds is more for the development of village physical facilities, operating costs of government (Octarian SL, 2013) (Cholisin, 2011) (RI, 2007) Village and BPD Government (village consultative Agency). From here community empowerment, especially the Millennials have not been touched at all. According to millennials researchers are potential people in advancing village society. Therefore, researchers are interested to see how village funds are managed in the empowerment of rural millennials or village youth. Utilization of rural funds allocation of its use is more for the improvement of the infracstructure and hours fund of village apparatus. As is the case in the village faithful Mekar, Tambun Selatan, the allocation of new village funds centered on the infrastructure development of roads and waterways of citizens such as the exposure of Mr. Jahidin, secretary of the village faithful Mekar Tambun Selatan. There are still forgotten of it all namely how the village develops or empowers its community, especially the village community of millennials who have great potential to develop its village. Millennials are people of technology and information literate, so this is an issue

when the allocation of village funds is not utilized for their empowerment. Therefore, this phenomenon is interesting enough to be formulated to research the following:

1. How is the use of the Fund allocation of Setia South Bloom Tambun Bekasi Regency?
2. Is there any impact on the use of village funds allocation for the empowerment of rural millennials?
3. What barriers cause the use of village funds allocation has not touched the millennial village?

The purpose of this research is to analyse in general how the use of village funds allocation and its impact on the efficacy of the millennials. The results of this study can later be input for the village apparatus Setia Mekar Tambun Selatan in the planning of the allocation of village funds.

II. LIBRARY OVERVIEW

A. Village Fund allocation

The allocation of village funds is three words that can be translated, ranging from the allocation itself, funds, and the village that as a whole has the meaning of one as distributing finances to the interests of the village. Allocation is also the same with dispensing and placement. Miriam Budiarjo Self-translates allocation as distribution and allotment of values in the community, for example, is distributing and allocation of development funds to the development sectors or areas.

While Nurcholis concludes (2002:4) the village as an area inhabited by a number of people who know each other on the basis of kinship and/or political, social, economic, and security interests in its growth into The unity of the legal community by ADAT so that the bond is created and inward between each of its citizens.

Village funds allocation from the funds section of the Central and district financial balance received by the Regency/city for the village at least 10% (ten percent).

The objectives of village funds allocation are:

- a. Tackling poverty and reducing gaps;
- b. Improving development planning and budgeting at the village level and community empowerment;
- c. improving rural infrastructure development;
- d. Improve the practice of religious values, social culture in order Wewujudkan social enhancement;

- e. Increasing community harmony and order;
- f. Improving services in rural communities in order to develop social and economic activities of the Community;
- g. Encourage increased seriability and mutual cooperation of society
- h. Increase the income of village and village communities through the village owned enterprises (Bumdes) (Nurcholis, 2011).

From some of the country's allocation of funds, the village funds are not only used for rural infrastructure builders, but also for the empowerment of human resources.

Even in the use of village funds allocation 70% to the cost of Community empowerment and 30% longer used for the expenditure of administrative and village government operations. This shows that the cost of community empowerment can be maximised, especially the empowerment of the village's millennials, which has a minimal attention from the village government apparatus.

B. Community Empowerment

Empowerment is the process of developing, establishing, privatifying, and strengthening the position of the lower layer of community haggling against forces in various sectors of life (Sutoro Eko in Cholis; 2011). Meanwhile, the Pemendagri RI number 7 year 2007 in article 1 paragraph 8 describes community empowerment as a strategy used in community development as an effort to realize ability and independence in life Society, nation, and state. Empowerment is not only power in various sectors, but empowerment is a process and purpose. As a process, empowerment is a series of activities to strengthen the power or the empowerment of weak groups in society, especially individuals who are experiencing poverty.

While empowerment in the form of purpose, then empowerment refers to the condition or outcome that would be gained by a social change, i.e. a empowered society, have power or have knowledge and ability to fulfill Needs of his life, whether in the form of physical, economic, and social needs such as having confidence, has the ability to convey his opinion, have a livelihood, and participate in social and independent activities in Perform the duties of his life. (Suharto, 2005)

While the Noor study (Friedman) explains that empowering people or in foreign languages is better known as Empowering can be examined through three aspects:

1. Enabeling: Creates an atmosphere that allows the community to thrive

2. Empowering: Strengthening the potential owned by the community through real steps involving various inputs and the opening of various opportunities will make the community increasingly empowered.
3. Protecting: Protect and defend the interests of weak communities. (Noor, 2011).

The explanation can be concluded that community empowerment is a condition where people are involved in various areas of the building to make the community empowered. The empowerment can grow by the encouragement or motivation of the village governance apparatus.

C. Village Millennials

Youth are part of society. Youth is the successor generation of the nation who needs support and direction for the sustainability of this nation. Today's youth are also called Millennials who are quick to respond with the development of technology and of course connected to the Internet. Millennials are those born in the year 1980-1995 with some such attitudes; Internet addiction, easy turn to other heart, quick purse thin work, smart work, can be anything, holiday anytime, blase with politics, likes to share, and should not have. (Ali, 2018).

There are several characters from the millennials described by Hasanudin Ali can be used as the development potential of the village, one of which is Internet connectivity and working intelligence so as to be able to support the progress of his village. In addition, the creativity that they possess can be a potential development capital of existing villages.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

A. Research subject

The sample of this study uses purposive sampling with the aim of intentionally selecting respondents who are deemed to have competence in answering questions relating to the Village Fund allocation (ADD).

The following will be samples of the research; Village Apparatus (village head, village secretary, community leader, and Village community Youth (Karang Taruna), local community born from 1980-an, and ADD and head of the village consultative Agency. Why the village millennials are the focus of attention, because the productive ages are

those who are new to the workforce. Then the village apparatus as the executor of the allocation of village funds. Furthermore, the public figures involved in the implementation of village funds allocation. In the collection of data, the Chairman of the proposal will cooperate with the members of the proposal and have 5 students involved in the study.

B. Data collection method

This research uses qualitative methods with a phenomenological approach. Data collection techniques using:

- a) interviews are conducted with research subjects that have been selected to explore information in depth regarding the implementation of village funds allocation and to know the use of the village funds in the empowerment of village millennials.
- b) Observation by conducting direct observation by researchers in order to get a clearer picture related to the implementation of village funds allocation.
- c) Documentation is to do the collection of documentation either in the form of photographs or data related to the allocation of village funds.

C. Data analysis Techniques

Data measuring instrument to test the validity of the researchers ' interpretation of data, using the aimed triangulation technique; Comparing data on observations with interviews, comparing what people publicly and personally say and research situations, and what they say all the time. Then to compare between the perception of one with the opinion of the community and the Class (Nasution, 2003, p. 115).

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Respondents criteria

This research is done in Setia Mekar village, South Tambun. The research subjects interviewed were from village devices to local communities. The village device consists of the head of Setia Mekar village, Tambun Selatan, Village secretary, chairman of the Village Consultative Board (BPD), community leaders, youth leaders (Karang Taruna), the board of Mentoring village funds allocation, and the ordinary society. The samples were

taken purposive by assuming the subject of the selected research is a person who understands the process of utilization of village funds allocation in Setia Mekar Village, South Tambun of Bekasi Regency.

These elected respondents are the ones who are considered to have knowledge of the use of village funds, so that the research results in accordance with the expectations of the utility. The average age of respondents ranged from 25 years up to 50 years. The work of respondents was largely a civil state apparatus of 6 people.

B. The use of village funds allocation in Setia village south of Tambun

Village funds allocation is the right of every country's love that has been proclaimed by the Government in the village law No. 6 year 2014. The village, which is referred to in the law, is a traditional village, also known as the customary unity.

The allocation of village funds is a budget given by the Government to utilization the funds for the advancement of a village.

Setia Mekar Village is a village formed by the expansion of Bekasi Regency, the expansion of Kedung Jati village which is currently called Jatimulya Village. The village of Setia Mekar was formed in 1978. In year 1983, however, it is divided into two areas of Setia Mekar village and Aren Jaya village which enter the area of Bekasi city.

The name of Setia village of Mekar is a gift from the result of deliberation agreement of public figures at the time. The village of Setia Blooms has the meaning of loyalty "villages that delight in loyalty and growth".

The rapid development that occurred in the village faithful Mekar in accordance with its name, especially the growth of the population is always increasing, the number of educational facilities from ELEMENTARY to high school that has been established, the road is also 95% have been cast or Beton.

Setia Village Blooms has a population of 83,375 people consisting of 42,332 male gender and 42,332 people have a type of woman. The millennial population (born in 1980-an) as many as 12,000 are males 5000 people and 7000 female. (The Data from the Village archives,2019). This productive age is a great potential that can be utilized by Setia Mekar Village.

The allocation of village funds goes through several processes in Setia village, south of Mekar Tambun. The village's device created a draft budget for governance between the village head and a member of the Village consultative Agency (BPD) or called RPJMDes (the village's medium term development plan).

Rpjmdes is the result of deliberations sourced from the Dusun deliberation. Afterwards, the village deliberation was continued to the villages. The result of a village deliberation that has been agreed hence the budget of village funds can be issued. The Village fund management process is held by the head of Setia Mekar Village affairs.

In the medium term development plan, the village has been terakamodir of faithful Mekar Village programs for 1 year, including the Community Empowerment program. Planning programs that have been designed include:

Table 1.1
Budget Allocation of 2019 Dana

No	Uraian	SKPD	Anggaran 2019	Realisasi
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6	PERAWAAN	0202	100.000.000,00	100.000.000,00
7	PERAWAAN	0202	100.000.000,00	100.000.000,00
8	PERAWAAN	0202	100.000.000,00	100.000.000,00
9	PERAWAAN	0202	100.000.000,00	100.000.000,00
10	PERAWAAN	0202	100.000.000,00	100.000.000,00
11	PERAWAAN	0202	100.000.000,00	100.000.000,00
12	PERAWAAN	0202	100.000.000,00	100.000.000,00
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67	PERAWAAN	0202	100.000.000,00	100.000.000,00
68	PERAWAAN	0202	100.000.000,00	100.000.000,00
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93	PERAWAAN	0202	100.000.000,00	100.000.000,00
94	PERAWAAN	0202	100.000.000,00	100.000.000,00
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96	PERAWAAN	0202	100.000.000,00	100.000.000,00
97	PERAWAAN	0202	100.000.000,00	100.000.000,00
98	PERAWAAN	0202	100.000.000,00	100.000.000,00
99	PERAWAAN	0202	100.000.000,00	100.000.000,00
100	PERAWAAN	0202	100.000.000,00	100.000.000,00
Jumlah		REP	1.300.000.000,00	1.300.000.000,00

Source: Archives of Setia Village, south of Tambun

Development of village community facilities and infrastructure such as sports facilities, rehabilitation of the post, environmental hardening, improvement of village waste management facility, sanitation development, house break not worth Huni of the people's Village Other.

The same thing was also conveyed by H. Supendi Head of Setia village of Mekar that the allocation of village funds is allocated as a result of the deliberations. Musrembang as an event for the utilization of village funds, because there are some development programs derived from the proposal from the local RW and RT chairman that has been adapted to the needs of the community. In principle, transparency of management is always forward to the village funds received by the village faithful Mekar Tambun Selatan.

Meanwhile, the vice chairman of Permasyarakatan Village (BPD) said that the use of Addnfor the salary or wages of the employees of Setia Mekar village every month. is then destined to fund the activities that are submitted directly by the local community. According to him, these two things are social development or community

empowerment, so when people need to be immediately handed down or allocated funds that can be called as dead funds.

Similarly, the deputy chairman of the BPD that village funds allocation usually synergizes with the activities of the central government such as the technology and training for the RT/RW, and the Taklim assembly. In addition, it is also used for other social activities such as: annual route activities, religious activities, etc. "

Meanwhile, Suspendi, chairman of Karang Taruna, explained also about the utilization of village funds and community empowerment has been implemented. Village funds are used for the financing of youth activities. However, youth activities are not all financed by the village, there are some who are sought independently by accepting existing potentials from the village area such as the assistance of some companies who use their social funds in Giving contributions to Karang Taruna. Village funds are used for the establishment of Setia Mekar Village Soccer School, road activities, religious work and so on.

In the process of acceptance and management of the Village fund in Setia Mekar This is explained that the first thing to do is to create a draft budget of government needs between the village head and members of the BPD through the medium term development plan Village.

Rpjmdes or draft budget sourced from deliberation Dusun which is followed by a village deliberation (musdes). Once the results are in accordance with the deal, then issued funds from the Village fund allocation. This step is part of the management before the ADD liquid.

Explanation from the Board of the implementation of the Village fund allocation Agus Syahrul proved that utilization of village funds allocation has been adjusted to the public application and also includes the central government programs as presented By chairman of BPD Mr. Sartono.

Thus, empowerment in the village faithful Mekar is done when there is a policy of government and socialization for the benefit of local people such as there are two programs from the central government such as Posyandu and PKK as well as trainings conducted By local cadets such as BLK. So, when there is a program, the BPD inform the community through the head of the lower level in this case RT/RW, through the coral Taruna, so that related information can be channeled quickly .

In addition to the resources of the village apparatus, Mr. Parman as representatives from the community gave opinion that the village funds were used for the development of environmental roads, the development of RT/RW office, and public sports facilities.

Overall, it can be concluded that the use of village funds allocation for the development activities is greater than the empowerment activities. In addition, there are activities that should be funding from the central government but using the Village fund budget. This certainly leads to a reduced portion of the financing of activities within the village itself.

B. Effect of ADD to the empowerment of rural millennials

The allocation of village funds in the utilization actually has helped some programs that are agreed by the village community. With the allocation of 1 billion funds per village will facilitate the government apparatus in making programs. Allocation of village funds as presented by the head of the Coral Taruna Setia Mekar Village, activities financed are the establishment of a football school, the development of sports field at the level of RT/RW. In addition, there are also activities such as the activities of the twelve-day, youth vows, and religious activities. The empowerment activities for Millennials are more interested in the development of young people's interests and talents in sports activities. In addition, there are many more interests and talents as well as the creativity of young people who can be excavated for the progress of Setia Mekar village. One example is empowerment in the field of economics, but from some observations and interviews that have been obtained this thing has not been shaken.

C. ADD usage barriers to village millennials

The use of village funds allocation for Millennials village has not been absorbed to the fullest because there are still many who do not know the utilization of ADD can be used for empowerment because of lack of socialization to the village millennials. In addition, they are more likely to look for work than to create their own work, this is seen from the village of millennials who worked as civil servants as much as 2000 people, while self-employed only 400 people (Setia Village statistical Data Blossom, 2019). Then, the village government has never done excavation of local potentials of villages that can lift the name of the faithful Mekar village itself.

VI. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the village fund allocation for the millennials of the village, Setia Mekar has not been maximized. This can be seen from the use of budgets for development activities and activities that are of a routing nature. The activities of human resource development empowerment have not seen such as conducting regular training for young children.

Advice researchers for the village government's faithful blooms are:

1. To conduct socialization activities intensively to the public regarding the Village fund budget and its utilization.
2. Make activities related to the creativity of young people to dig up the potential interest of young people's talents.
3. Provide advice and infrastructure as a supporter of young people's creativity

Interesting findings in this research is low community participation in the activities of the Musrembang for the preparation of RPJMDes. This can be discussed in subsequent studies.

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