

VILLAGE COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IN EFFORTS TO IMPROVE FAMILY WELFARE IN PATTAPPA VILLAGE, PUJANANTING DISTRICT, BARRU DISTRICT

A. Pananrangi. M
STIA Al Gazali Barru
pananrangia@algazali.ac.id

Abstract

Article Info

Received: 20/03/2023

Revised: 01/04/2023

Accepted: 10/04/2023

Village Community Empowerment in Efforts to Improve Family Welfare in Pattappa Village, Pujananting District, Barru Regency The research objective was to find out the efforts to empower village communities in improving family welfare in Pattappa Village. The type of research used qualitative research, and data collection techniques used observation, interviews and documentation. Pujananting District, Barru Regency is quite good, but still not optimal, especially village road infrastructure, utilization of village markets, household businesses, and Kantibmas are quite good.

Keywords: community empowerment increases family welfare

1. INTRODUCTION

Development so far has been carried out by placing the community as an object of development that receives all programs from the central government only, known as the old paradigm of rural development. The new paradigm places more emphasis on empowering rural communities that are more focused on communities and development institutions in villages such as LPM and LKD which are built in a participatory manner. This new paradigm as empowerment is development that is made in a democratic, decentralized and participatory manner. The village community should occupy the main position that initiates, manages and enjoys rural development. In this case the State is sufficient as a facilitator and provides a conducive space for the growth of initiatives, participation of local community members and village development institutions as partners of the village government in rural development.

In connection with the above intent, then in Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, in particular article 1 paragraph (12) emphasizes that "Village Community Empowerment is an effort to develop self-sufficiency and community welfare by increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior ability, awareness, and utilizing resources through the establishment of policies, programs, activities and assistance in accordance with the essence of the problem and the priority needs of the village community.

With the enactment of Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, has provided space for practice in a new paradigm in village development in Indonesia. To realize this, efforts are needed so that the village has its own ability to develop its village. So far, the paradigm of development carried out by the village itself is known as "Building Village".

Therefore, national development should pay more attention to people who live in rural areas, bearing in mind that the majority of Indonesian people live in rural areas, so that the success of village development is a sign of the success of national development.

One of the government's efforts to improve the welfare of people who live in rural areas, with the category of people who are classified as poor is to empower local communities, through various forms of empowerment activities that are adjusted to the conditions of each region, taking into account the elements in it, especially (1) Access to information, because information is a new power for activities with opportunities and services, (2) Involvement of village community members in participating, this concerns who is involved and how they are involved in the process of rural development activities, (3) Accountability, related to public accountability for everything activities carried out by the government and the community on behalf of the people, (4) The capacity of local



organizations in the village, with the ability to work together, organize community members and mobilize resources to solve problems in the village, in this case development organizations in especially in the village is LPM or LKD which is a village development competition as a partner of the village head to encourage community empowerment and to improve the welfare of village community members.

The purpose of empowering rural communities in relation to increasing family welfare in a community is mainly the growth of awareness, knowledge and understanding of the importance of well-being for themselves, knowledge and awareness that can lead to abilities, which in turn lead to positive actions.

Empowerment comes from the word "power" which gets the prefix *ber* which becomes the word *empowered*, which means to have or have power. *Daya* means strength, *empowered* means having power. Empowerment means to make something empowered or have power or have power. Empowerment in the Oxford English Dictionary (Elviyani, 2018:19), is a translation of the word empowerment which contains two meanings: (1) giving power, transferring power or delegating authority to other parties, (2) efforts to give ability. Therefore Elviyani (2018:19).

According to Nani Machendrawaty and Agus Ahmad Dafi'i in Elviyani (2018:23), the notion of community empowerment is lexical empowerment, meaning that technical strengthening is an effort to broaden the horizon of choice for the community, meaning that the community is empowered to choose something that is beneficial to them.

To improve the welfare of the village community, there are several institutions that are partners with the government of the village head in implementing community development, in particular improving community welfare, especially the Village Consultative Body (BPD) which is regulated based on applicable laws and regulations. Apart from that, village development institutions, in particular, such as LPM and LKD as other Community Empowerment Institutions, are very assist the implementation of development, especially in seeking community empowerment in an effort to improve family welfare in village community and as a forum for community participation in the planning and implementation of village development. In carrying out its duties, the institution has the function of cultivating and cultivating a sense of unity and integrity of the village and sub-district communities, coordinating development planning, coordinating planning for social institutions, planning participatory and integrated development activities, and raising funds for the utilization of institutional resources for development in the village. In Barru District, another term used is the Community Empowerment Institute, abbreviated as LPM, which is at the Kelurahan level, while in the Village it is known as LKD or Village Community Institution.

Through these institutions, it is hoped that the community will be able to empower the community in improving the welfare of the community through various social activities. The relationship between LKD and the Village government as a working partner, where the Village Head continues to facilitate LKD in carrying out its work programs in Village development, and LKD always encourages community empowerment, fosters community dynamic conditions so that they are able to improve family welfare in society and are able to position themselves as institutions that empower the community in various village development activities through various forms of activity. Thus the cooperative relations between the two institutions are expected to run well, because only in this way can efforts to improve people's welfare be carried out smoothly well, especially efforts that are physical development and non-physical development. Apart from that, it is hoped that the emergence of community participation in village government activities whose purpose is to improve the welfare of village communities.

Pattappa Village is one of the villages in the Pujananting District area, most of its residents are still categorized as poor people who live in livelihoods as rainfed rice farmers, plantations, forest encroachers, livestock, and most of the villagers live in mountainous areas with transportation facilities and infrastructure. roads, socio-economic facilities, health and education are also still modest.

Under these conditions, one of the village government's efforts to improve family welfare is to encourage community empowerment in carrying out the village economy, encouraging the

construction of village development facilities, especially roads for residents in the village which are very much needed by the community.

Based on the results of initial observations, the authors found a very urgent problem in improving the welfare of the community in Pattappa village, Pujananting District, especially transportation infrastructure that was still very simple that connected one hamlet to another, the average family income level was still very low, infrastructure The socio-economic community is also still very simple, such as traditional markets, health facilities, education and public security, places of worship and so on, are considered to be very simple as well. Thus the condition of the community members is still trapped in poverty with a low level of family income. The village community is still an object of development that is only able to receive programs from the government, such as physical development and various social assistance from the government.

Based on the results of these initial observations, the authors are interested in conducting research with a focus on village government efforts in community empowerment to improve family welfare in Pattappa Village, Pujananting District, Barru Regency.

2. METHOD

The type of research used in this study is qualitative research which seeks to provide an overview of the village government's efforts to empower the community to improve family welfare in Pattappa Village, Pujananting District, Barru Regency.

According to Sugyono 2016: 9) that qualitative research as a method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, is used to research on natural object conditions, (as opposed to experiments) and researchers are as key instruments, data collection techniques are carried out in combination (triangulation), analysis the data are inductive/qualitative in nature, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization. Qualitative research is research that is natural (naturalistic), research that does not use mathematical, statistical or computer models. The important thing in qualitative research is how researchers are able to formulate problem categories as a concept to compare data.

Thus qualitative research opens up sufficient space for scientific dialogue in different contexts, especially if it is understood in depth and "correctly", so that this research can explore the attitudes, behaviors and experiences of respondents through in-depth interviews.(interviews) and focus groups. This approach is expected to capture field reality through interviews, documentation and observa

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Efforts to improve family welfare

a. Construction of village roads

Road and village bridge facilities are one of the indicators to support and encourage increased welfare villagers. Adequate village roads and bridges mean that the products of rural communities that are remote from the crowds and marketing will begin to be more easily accessible.

With better road and bridge facilities, village communities will be able to carry out socio-economic activities which in turn will improve people's welfare. Highway transportation that can reach village/hamlet areas, even to mountainous areas is the government's effort to improve the welfare of rural communities.

One of the efforts implemented in the village of Pattappa to improve the welfare of the village community is the improvement of village roads or hamlet/farm roads. Road facilities are very closely related to improving the welfare of the community, because with roads that connect one hamlet to another, various village productions, especially food crops such as grain, pulses and nuts can be transported to centers marketing. As for the construction of village/hamlet/farmer road facilities carried out by Pattappa village, namely the construction of concrete/asphalt roads that connect one hamlet to another, pavement/alleys and repair of bridges (culverts), which are evenly distributed throughout the hamlet. The funds used for the manufacture

roads are government assistance in the form of Village Fund Budget (ADD) and Regional Government assistance through APBD.

With the construction of village road facilities implemented in the village of Pattappa, it is quite influential in increasing family income, which in turn is able to improve the welfare of the village community.

With the repair and construction of village / hamlet / farmer roads carried out in hamlets within the Pattappa village area, the enthusiasm of the community to carry out various socio-economic activities is very visible. Agricultural activities (rice fields) are quite prominent, because the results of agricultural production, especially food crops, / rice (grain) managed by the community can be transported easily to marketing places, because transportation can reach rural areas. Thus the people's income is also increasing, and followed by the community's ability to meet some very salient needs, especially in sending their children to better schools, even to big cities to continue their education at universities, especially in Makassar. Apart from that, the village community shows the ability to arrange better houses, and some are able to own vehicles (motorcycles) as a means of transportation which is quite effective in their social life.

To find out the opinions of informants about the purpose of building roads and bridges in villages in empowering and increasing the welfare of village communities, the authors conducted interviews with several informants through the following interviews:

The results of the interview that was conducted with an informant named Sukri, S.Pd, Dusun Address Data, Teacher Occupation on February 8 2022 that "The construction of village road facilities or hamlet roads that connect the main highway with remote hamlets penetrates rice fields, plantations even up to the mountains it is very beneficial for the whole community and makes it easier for villagers when they want to visit neighboring hamlets and even leave the village or town.

Based on this opinion, the results of observations also show that after the construction of village roads carried out by the local government and village government, villagers who have been isolated so far (such as villages and hamlets inhabited by the Tobalo tribe, in Bulu-Bulu Village) can communicate with the outside world. Residents are also active in farming, plantations and clearing forests, because there are already traders who have entered their hamlet to buy at quite good prices, to be marketed to traditional markets, such as Doi-Doi Market and even bring produce from villagers to be marketed in Pekkae City and even to Makassar.

Likewise the results of an interview that was conducted with an informant named Mansyur, Occupation of the Hamlet Head address Palludda on February 8 2022, stated that "The construction of village road facilities or existing hamlet roads is already connected to the main road even though the conditions are still not good because there are part of the road is damaged. And the road this hamlet becomes a link between one village and another, this road even becomes a connecting road to the district / city. Furthermore, it was stated that the village road was functioning and made it easier for the community if they wanted to sell their agricultural/plantation products to markets or other villages. Because in the village of Pattappa the people like to carry out activities in the agricultural and plantation sectors as well as exploring the forest and the produce is sold at the nearest market or traders come to buy it for sale in cities such as the cities of Barru and Makassar. Apart from that, the village road has a social function because villagers can easily visit each other both during the day and at night.

Based on the opinion of the hamlet head, even remote hamlet residents are now able to communicate with the outside world, moreover the transportation modes of motorbikes and cars (petepete) have reached the mountains which are inhabited by hamlet residents who carry out agricultural and plantation activities and produce forests, livestock products (large livestock such as cows and goats) so that community empowerment, especially in the economic sector, is felt to improve the welfare of the villagers.

Furthermore, the results of the interview that was carried out with an informant named Pak Daming, the work of the Dusun Head at Dusun Datae on February 9 2022, stated that "The construction of a village road that connects the main road with all the hamlets in Pattappa village is functioning properly because the road community has used transport agricultural products, or agricultural, plantation, animal husbandry, forestry products, if you want to sell them to the market or distribute them to the city through traders, moreover many villagers work as farmers, ranchers, and forest encroachers. Thus the welfare of the family increases for the villagers. With the existence of a

village road, it has a social function because residents can easily visit each other with their relatives both during the day and at night. Moreover, there are already several parts of the road that have been equipped with street lighting, although not all of them, and this is our hope as members of the village community as a form of community empowerment, so that all parts of the road have street lighting."

Based on the results of interviews conducted by the author with informants, it shows that the village government's efforts to build hamlet roads to the innermost residential areas, which reach rural economic activities are the government's top priority in community development. The construction of village roads carried out by the local government and village government through the APBD and ADD budget every year is very beneficial for the village community, who so far have lived in isolation for a long time, now they can communicate with the outside community, especially residents who have been seen to be doing agriculture and plantation activities well. and forest products, and their products can be easily marketed because it is easy for traders to come and buy them to be marketed to traditional markets (Pasar Doi-Doi) and can even be marketed at Pekkae Market and to the cities of Makassar and Parepare".

With the construction of hamlet roads and bridges that connect the main roads or highways with residents of remote and mountainous hamlets, community members can communicate well with other villages, moreover the means of motorbike and car transportation (pete-pete) have reached the mountains. mountain inhabited by villagers. Thus community empowerment can be further increased, especially rural economic activities that are starting to run well too, and household income has also increased, so that some of the household's basic needs have been fulfilled, especially food, clothing and shelter, and can send their children to school, and even save for the future of the family.

The results of observations or field observations carried out by the author show that the construction of village road facilities carried out in the village of Pattappa, which was built through the APBD and ADD, means that village residents have increased their resources in carrying out socio-economic activities that improve the welfare of residents. Villagers' income has increased so that some of the basic household needs can be met, to provide food, clothing and shelter, and to send their children to school.

The village road has a social function so that villagers can easily interact with each other in various socio-economic activities, and are quite influential in increasing family income. Therefore, road repair or rehabilitation of village roads makes the people's enthusiasm to carry out various economic activities, especially agricultural activities (rice fields) quite prominent.

With village roads that have been installed/equipped with street lighting, even though not all of them, it is the hope of the community, that all parts of the road have lights. street lighting so that community empowerment is increasing in an effort to improve family welfare.

b. Utilization of the Village Market

The market is a meeting place for traders or sellers with buyers. The market also functions to distribute the products of villagers, especially agricultural, plantation and fishery products. Thus the market is an effective means to improve the welfare of villagers.

In the neighboring village of Pattappa there is a Traditional Market which is directly adjacent to Pattappa village (Pasar Doi-Doi) not far from the residential center of Pattappa village so that the market becomes a place to buy/sell the needs of the village community which is supported by transportation connecting Pekkae City (Tanette Rilau) provincial roads and connecting the district of Soppeng. The market is a meeting place for traders or sellers with buyers. The market also functions to distribute the products of villagers, especially agricultural, plantation and fishery products. Thus the market is an effective means to improve the welfare of villagers. In this market, in addition to the increasing number of market traders, the market is also increasingly crowded with people visiting to buy basic necessities, from all villagers in the District.

Pujananting, because the market is the most visited and only once a week / week as a market day.

To find out the opinion of informants about the purpose of the reader building traditional village markets in empowering the community's economy and improving the welfare of rural



communities in Pattappa village, the authors conducted interviews with several informants through the following interviews.

The results of interviews that were conducted with an informant named Aswin, work as an entrepreneur, self-employed in Dusun Palludda on 9 February 2022 showed that "the residents of Pattappa village have several residents who carry out their profession as market traders such as sellers of rice, vegetables, and agricultural products and other plantations (crops), these sales goods are the result of the production of villagers around the village as an effort to improve family welfare".

Observations also show that in the neighboring village/adjacent to Pattappa village there is a traditional market which has functioned as a meeting place for traders or sellers with buyers, even though this market is only once a week but residents of Pattappa village and its surroundings make this market their main market. in Pujananting District to sell the needs of residents and also traders as a means to buy agricultural, plantation, livestock products, which are then marketed outside the village both to district markets (Baru city) and also to Makassar City.

Likewise, the results of an interview that was conducted with an informant named Daming, the Dusun Head's job, in Datae Hamlet on 9 February 2022, stated that "Currently there are residents of Pattappa village who also work as market traders, although this is still lacking, because most residents prefer to work as farmers, and their produce is bought by traders to be marketed in the market"

The results of an interview with Syamsir, a businessman in Palludda Hamlet on 8 February 2022 said that "Pattappa village residents still lack a profession as market traders but mostly work as farmers." Likewise, according to Sukri, "the residents of Pattappa village do not work much as market traders. They prefer to be farmers so that their produce is sold to market traders to be sold in traditional markets or brought to the city to be marketed."

The results of the author's observations conclude that one of the efforts to empower rural communities in Pattappa village and in order to improve the welfare of village families is to utilize the traditional market in the neighboring village (Pasar Doi-Doi), as a means to market the products of villagers, and villagers can buy basic daily necessities at affordable prices. Most of the residents of Pattappa village work in the agricultural, plantation, forestry and animal husbandry sectors, and only a small number work as market traders. Thus their products are easily marketed because there are market traders who buy their products. Apart from that, the results of observations also show that the market has functioned well as a meeting place for traders or sellers with buyers and to distribute the products of villagers, especially agricultural, plantation and livestock products. Thus the market is an effective means to improve the welfare of villagers.

Based on the results of interviews with some of the informants mentioned above, it can be concluded that one of the efforts to empower village communities and improve family welfare is that there is a village market that functions well as a meeting place for traders or sellers with buyers and distributes the products of villagers.

c. Household Business / Small Industry Development

The development of household businesses / small industries in Pattappa village is directed at increasing the entrepreneurial spirit, and by encouraging the community, especially youth, to positive, creative, innovative things, which refer to the formation of attitudes and actions to carry out economically productive activities. There are already members of the village community who are active in the productive economic sector, but are still categorized as lacking.

By exploiting the potential of local village resources as raw materials for small industries and family skills such as crafts and handicrafts, it is very profitable for villagers to carry out, how to convert local raw materials into crafts / small industries such as making cabinets, tables, chairs and so on.

With the development of household businesses / small rural businesses, they can also be directed to carry out service businesses, such as opening a workshop business, tailors, screen printing businesses, and so on, as an effort to open rural employment, tackling unemployment in the framework of increasing family welfare.

However, considering the natural conditions of Pattappa Village which is covered by mountainous areas and forests so that more villagers choose their main jobs in the agricultural and

plantation sectors, large livestock such as cattle and goats and forest encroachers, rather than choosing to open trading businesses, small home industries. and services. However, some villagers, especially the younger generation, have tried to open shops, such as opening photocopy shops, stalls, and workshops, considering that in the village the people often need them.

To find out the opinions of informants about household business activities / small industries in empowering the community's economy to improve family welfare in Pattappa village, the authors conducted interviews with several informants through the following interviews:

The results of interviews that were conducted with an informant named Pak Daming, head of Dusun Datae on 9 February 2022, stated that "in Pattappa village there are only a few residents engaged in household businesses / small industries. For now there are only businesses carried out by several families such as making broomsticks and baskets from palm trees. Currently there are villagers who have opened photocopy shops, stationery and there are also workshop businesses, rice/coffee shop businesses, and mixed goods shops, because businesses like these are really needed by the residents in everyday life. There is rarely any entrepreneurship counseling held in this village, unless there are KKN students entering the village".

Likewise the results of the interviews that were carried out with an informant named Aswin, the entrepreneur's occupation, the address in the hamlet of Palludda on February 9, 2022, stated that "the residents do not open small businesses and small industries as well as services, residents prefer to become farmers because the natural conditions in this village are quite good for agricultural, plantation and livestock activities and the products are easy to market and transportation facilities quite well in this village. There is a lack of interest from the residents to do business in the household business sector and small businesses, because the knowledge of the residents is inadequate and so far there has been rarely any entrepreneurship counseling in the community".

Furthermore, the results of the interview that was conducted with an informant named Pak Syamsir, addressing Palluda on 8 February 2022, stated that "so far there is still a lack of entrepreneurship counseling among the younger generation which encourages residents to open household economic businesses. Therefore, the residents of Pattappa village expect the government to present in the village to conduct training especially for village youth so that in the future there will also be villagers to become entrepreneurs, especially encouraging residents to open household businesses and small industries and services.

Based on the results of the interviews with some of the informants mentioned above, it can be concluded that: the residents of Pattappa village are still not very interested in opening household businesses, small businesses/small industries and services. The villagers prefer to do business in the agricultural, plantation and forestry sectors, considering the natural conditions of the village which is located in a mountainous area, where there is fertile agricultural land, and some carry out large livestock activities, such as cattle and goats. Residents prefer this profession considering that the products produced by residents are easier to market and the results are sufficient to improve family welfare.

One of the inhibiting factors is that residents are less interested in opening or carrying out household and small business activities because their knowledge of entrepreneurship is inadequate, and as long as It is beneficial for the villagers, who until now have lived in isolation, are now able to communicate with the outside community, especially residents who have been shown to be well engaged in agricultural, plantation and forest product activities, and their products can be easily marketed because traders can easily come. buy for marketed to traditional markets (Pasar Doi-Doi) and can even be marketed at Pekkae Market and to the cities of Makassar and Parepare".

Likewise the results of the author's observation that the construction of village road facilities carried out in the village of Pattappa, the villagers have increased their resources in carrying out socio-economic activities that improve the welfare of the residents. Villagers' income has increased so that some of the basic household needs can be met, to provide food, clothing and shelter, and to send their children to school.

The village road has a social function so that villagers can easily interact with each other in various socio-economic activities, and are quite influential in increasing family income. Therefore,

road repair or rehabilitation of village roads makes the people's enthusiasm to carry out various economic activities, especially agricultural activities (rice fields) quite prominent.

d. Utilization of Village Markets

As the results of the study show that in the neighboring village of Pattappa there is a Traditional Market which is directly adjacent to Pattappa village, namely the Doi-Doi market, which serves as a place to buy/sell the needs of the village community which is supported by fairly smooth transportation. The results of the interviews can be discussed that there are several residents of Pattappa village carry out their profession as market traders such as traders of rice, vegetables, and other agricultural and plantation products (agricultural products), these selling goods are the result of the production of villagers around the village as an effort to improve family welfare, although this is still relatively lacking, because most residents prefer to work as farmers, and their products are bought by traders to be marketed in the market.

e. Household Business / Small Industry Development

Given the natural conditions of Pattappa Village which is covered by mountainous areas and forests so that more villagers choose their main jobs in the agricultural and plantation sectors, large livestock such as cattle and goats and forest encroachers, rather than choosing to open trading businesses, small home industries and services. . However, some villagers, especially the younger generation, have tried to open shops, such as opening photocopy shops, stalls, and workshops, considering that in the village the people often need them. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the villagers are still not interested in opening household businesses, small businesses/small industries and services, but prefer agriculture, plantation and forestry sector businesses, given the natural conditions of the village which is in a mountainous area, where there is fertile agricultural land, and some carry out large livestock activities, such as cattle and goats.

One of the inhibiting factors is that residents are less interested in opening or implementing household and small business activities because their knowledge of entrepreneurship is inadequate, and so far there has been very little entrepreneurship education and training in the village.

e. Kantibmas Development

Conceptually, security and public order is one of the needs of the community to carry out various socio-cultural and economic activities or activities in order to improve family welfare. The results of the research previously stated indicate that in this village Kantibmas is running quite well, especially if there are presidential elections, regional elections and regional elections because usually the village is quite prone to chaos and security disturbances. In every hamlet there is a Poskamling, and Siskamling is running well, involving the participation of the night guard (ronda) community. However, night watch only applies at any time according to the direction of the village government. The results of observations or field observations carried out by the author show that the Kantibmas condition in Pattappa village is running quite well, and has the support of the community members.

4. CONCLUSION

The efforts of the village government in empowering the community to improve family welfare in Pattappa Village, Pujananting District, Barru Regency are quite good, but still not optimal, especially village road facilities sufficient to support community mobility, in social and economic activities, utilization of the village market for marketing of products, however, household business development has not yet developed, and Kantibmas is sufficient to support community empowerment mechanisms in improving family welfare.

Factors that influence community empowerment to improve family welfare in Pattappa Village are the condition of the village area being quite large, village economic infrastructure facilities are inadequate and the level of community education is still low

REFERENCE

- [1] Anita Fauzia, 2009, *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, Direktorat Pendidikan Tinggi Islam, RI, Jakarta
- [2] Arikunto, Suharsini, 2010, *Prosedure Penelitian, Suatu Pendekatan Praktis*, Bina Aksara, Jakarta.
- [3] Donny Prasetio, 2020. *Memahami Masyarakat dan Perspektifnya*, **Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan dan Ilmu Sosial, JMPIS, Vol.1 No.1. (2020)**, (<https://dinastirev.org/JMPIS/issue/view/6>)
- [4] Dwi Arjelina Saleha, 2018, *Penimbunan Bahan Pokok Oleh Pelaku Usaha Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 7 tahun 2014 Tentang Perdagangan Dalam Perspektif Hukum Ekonomi Syariah*, Skripsi, UIN Raden Patah, Palembang
- [5] Elviyani, 2018, *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Melalui Program Anggaran Dana Desa (ADD) di Desa Wayharu Kecamatan Bangkumat Belimbing Kabupaten Pesisir Barat*, Skripsi, UIN Raden Intan, Lampung
- [6] Kalmasih, 2015, *Analisis Pola Konsumsi Sembilan Bahan Pokok (Sembako) Pada Rumah Tangga di Kota Pangkalpinang*, Skripsi, Universitas Bangka Belitung
- [7] Nurmalia, 2015, *Peranan Kepala Desa dalam meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat di Desa Libureng Kecamatan Tanete Riaja Kabupaten Barru*, Skripsi STIA Al Gazali Barru
- [8] Muh. Imran Nur, 2020, *Dampak Bantuan Dinas Perikanan Terhadap Kesejahteraan Kelompok Budidaya Tambak Di Tanjung Butung Desa Lasitae Kecamatan Tanete Rilau Kabupaten Barru*, Skripsi, STIA, Al Gazali Barru
- [9] Muh. Edi Hamka, 2020, *Strategi Pemerintah Dalam Mengendalikan Harga Kebutuhan Pokok di Kota Makassar*, Skripsi, Unismu, Makassar.
- [10] Pusat Bahasa, (Terbitan terakhir, 2008), *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)* Jakarta, Gramedia Pustaka Utama
- [11] STIA Al Gazali Barru, 2019, *Panduan Penulisan Proposal Penelitian dan Skripsi*, Barru, Tim Penyusun.
- [12] Sugiyono. 2016, *Metode Penelitian Administrasi*. Bandung, Percetakan Alfabeta.
- [13] Taufik Berutu, M, 2017, *Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Petani Tradisional Bawang Merah di Harangoal*, Skripsi, UIN Sulamatra Utara.
- [14] Yusuf Eko Sulistyono, M, 2018, *Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Melalui Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Mandiri Perkotaan*, Skripsi, UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta
- [15] Zubaedy, 2013, *Pengembangan Masyarakat, Wacana dan Praktek*, Kencana Prenada Media Group, Jakarta.
- [16] **Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah**,
- [17] **Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 71 Tahun 2015 tentang Penetapan dan Penyimpanan Barang Kebutuhan Pokok dan Barang Penting**
- [18] **Menurut Keputusan Menteri Industri dan Perdagangan No.115/mpp/kep/2/1998 Tahun 1998, Tentang Sembilan Bahan Pokok**
- [19] **Undang-Undang Nomor 6 tahun 2014 tentang Desa**