

ANALYSIS OF THE SUCCESS OF LABOR INTENSIVE PROGRAM IN BUILDING VILLAGE INFRASTRUCTURE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the labor-intensive program in infrastructure development in Ulubalang Village, Bone Regency. The main objective of this study was to evaluate the positive impact of the program on the progress of village infrastructure. The research method involved field surveys, interviews, as well as statistical data analysis to measure the success rate of labor-intensive program implementation. The results showed that the program significantly improved economic access and increased community access to infrastructure such as roads and bridges. This is seen from the labor-intensive effectiveness theory used to describe and explain labor-intensive in village development, which is viewed from the source approach, process approach, and target approach. In addition, this study found that the labor-intensive program also had a positive impact on improving community skills and participation in village development. The program not only improves physical infrastructure, but also empowers local communities through employment and training opportunities. The success of the labor-intensive program in improving village infrastructure is also reflected in the high level of community satisfaction with the development results achieved.

Keywords: Labor Intensive, Infrastructure, Building Village

INTRODUCTION

One of the objectives of the contemporary period of development is to attain efficacy in infrastructure development; in Indonesia, the current globalization era is characterized by infrastructure development, particularly labor-intensive initiatives meant to enhance community welfare. Related to this, the community can benefit through the implementation of planned development in the form of transparency (Hairullah, 2024; Nugroho & Zulkifli, 2022; Windiasih, 2019). Regional infrastructure development has a goal or planning in the village program that is planned within a specified period of time and actively involves the community that is tailored to the needs of the village (Ohoirat, 2021).

Based on Law No.6 of 2014 concerning Villages, it is stated that in an effort to improve the quality of life and life as much as possible for the welfare of the Village Community, both physical and non-physical development (Hidayah, 2020). The most immediate benefit of development is physical development, therefore almost every village always prioritizes physical development, including that carried out by Ulubalang Village, Bone Regency.

The village in community empowerment is an effort to increase the power or strength of the community by providing encouragement, opportunities, opportunities, and protection by not regulating and controlling the activities of the empowered community to develop their potential so that the community can improve their abilities and self-actualize or participate through various activities (Sumarto, 2019)

According to Ahmadi, Village Development is a harmonious combination of community participation activities on the one hand and government activities on the other. Community Empowerment through infrastructure development is basically a process of growth and development of community power to get involved in various aspects of development in an area. With empowerment, it can release the community from underdevelopment and poverty, so that the community is able to compete with the outside world (Deswimar, 2014).

The principle of the labor-intensive program is that it is implemented in a self-managed manner, with preference for local labor and raw materials, and wages are given on a daily/weekly basis. Although the current unemployment rate in rural areas is smaller than in urban areas, the number of unemployment rates in rural areas is still quite high. Therefore, labor-intensive programs that will attract a lot of labor are needed to accelerate reducing unemployment (Risa, 2021).

Community participation in infrastructure development is strongly influenced by the characteristics of the community itself. The basic assumption of the importance of community participation in development programs is considered to be able to utilize resources to increase production and productivity in order to achieve community development goals (Meilinawati, 2018). Infrastructure development in the Village is sourced from the Village budget of each individual village in accordance with

statutory regulations. The budget has been allocated to each village and is used for the development and empowerment of village communities (Agussalim, 2015)

It was found that there are several studies that have similarities with the author that the author wants to raise, including community participation in annual development (Hariyanto, 2014) and participatory planning in regional development (Puspasari, 2013) Implementation of government policies in improving farmers' welfare through labor intensive programs (Mael, 2017), Effectiveness of village fund allocation budget management on regional development and regional autonomy, (Fitri, 2019) community empowerment through cash labor intensive program, (Dian, 2019), The effect of cash labor intensive on rural poverty levels, (Herdiyana, 2020). Some discussions on Participatory Development Planning to Realize Community Aspirations at the Regional Development Planning Agency, (Juwandi, 2022) and threesector partnerships in economic development, (Fanida, 2014). None of these studies have focused on the effectiveness of labor-intensive programs in infrastructure development in the village.

One of the villages that intensely uses labor-intensive development is Ulubalang Village. Ulubalang village is one of the villages in Bone Regency, South Sulawesi with a population of 3,112 with the majority of people living as farmers. The development of infrastructure access to roads, bridges, and hardening of farm roads is very helpful for the community in facilitating activities in agriculture. The development of road and bridge infrastructure in Ulubalang Village is the main focus in an effort to improve connectivity and community mobility. The development of road and bridge infrastructure is a project of Ulubalang Village that seeks to open better accessibility to connect the village with economic centers and surrounding areas. Good roads and solid bridges not only facilitate the transportation of goods and services, but also improve the accessibility of education and health services (Bahtera & Herizal, 2022)

This development creates local employment opportunities through labor-intensive programs, positively impacting the village economy. By improving infrastructure, Ulubalang village can move forward in sustainable development and provide long-term benefits for its residents. In the infrastructure development program,

roads and bridges in Ulubalang Village are the focus of problems for the Ulubalang Village Government. Understanding the local transportation needs of residents to ensure the infrastructure built can meet daily needs and support economic activity, planning long-term maintenance strategies and ensuring the sustainability of infrastructure in order to provide long-term benefits and ensure efficient resource management.

The budget for infrastructure development in the labor-intensive program in Ulubalang Village comes from village funds managed by the village government. So far, infrastructure development in Ulubalang Village, Bone Regency, has not fully run well in accordance with the needs of the community, this is because there are still many people who complain about development that has not fully run effectively and efficiently.

Against this background, this research is about the effectiveness of labor-intensive programs in village infrastructure development, particularly in Ulubalang Village, Bone Regency. In this village, there are still many development plans that have not gone well, including the development of important infrastructure such as farm roads and bridges. Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting in-depth research on “The Effectiveness of Labor Intensive Programs in Infrastructure Development in Ulubalang Village, Bone Regency”. This research is expected to provide a clearer understanding of the contribution of the labor-intensive program to the progress of village infrastructure and find solutions to overcome the obstacles that exist in its implementation.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses qualitative methods with an in-depth approach to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of labor-intensive programs in infrastructure development in Ulubalang Village. Primary data collection was carried out through structured and open interviews with informants selected purposively. This approach was chosen because informants were considered capable of providing relevant and detailed information regarding the situation and background conditions of this research (Miles et al., 2014). Apart from interviews, this research also collected

data through direct observation in the field as well as documentation related to the implementation of labor-intensive programs in Ulubalang Village. Observation techniques are used to directly understand the physical conditions and social dynamics that occur at the research location, while documentation is used to complement and strengthen data obtained from interviews and observations.

The data analysis techniques used in this research include three main stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Data reduction is carried out by filtering and paying attention to the data that has been collected, so that only relevant and significant data is analyzed further. The data is presented in the form of narratives, tables and graphs to facilitate understanding and interpretation. The final stage is the conclusion, where the translated data is interpreted to answer the research questions and achieve the research objectives. By using this analysis technique, it is hoped that this research can provide a clear and comprehensive picture of the effectiveness of labor-intensive programs in infrastructure development in Ulubalang Village.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The discussion of this research is the content of the results of data analysis and facts obtained in the field and adjusted to the theory used in this study. In this study, researchers used the theory of source approach, process approach, and target approach. Where the focus of this research is the labor-intensive program in development and for more details, it will be discussed in detail as follows:

Sourcing Approach

Human Resources

The human resources approach is a crucial element in determining the effectiveness of labor-intensive programs in Ulubalang Village. This program has proven to be effective because it complies with existing regulations and aims to increase the community's ability to manage village potential. The village government actively involves the community in various infrastructure development activities, such as the construction of farm roads and bridges. This active participation not only improves community skills and knowledge but also strengthens the sense of ownership

of the projects being implemented. In this way, the community feels more responsible and committed to the success of these projects. Increasing human resources through labor-intensive programs also has a positive impact on the village economy, because many of the people involved in this project have expertise in construction and development, which allows them to contribute optimally.

The labor-intensive program provides opportunities for people to learn and develop new skills in the field of construction and development. The training provided helps the community master the techniques needed to build infrastructure to a good standard. This sense of ownership increases community commitment and responsibility for the maintenance and sustainability of the infrastructure that has been built. In addition, the labor-intensive program has a significant economic impact on the village by creating local jobs which helps reduce the unemployment rate. The wages received by workers are used to meet daily needs, thereby increasing people's purchasing power and economic welfare.

Labor-intensive programs also empower communities socially and economically, making them more independent and able to manage projects effectively (Ismail et al., 2022). This empowerment is important to ensure the sustainability of village development in the future, because skilled and independent communities can continue to develop their villages without relying too much on external assistance. In addition, the labor-intensive program encourages socialization and collaboration between village residents, strengthens relationships between residents, and increases social solidarity. Good collaboration between the community and village government ensures projects run smoothly and according to plan.

Overall, the human resources approach in the labor-intensive program in Ulubalang Village shows that active community involvement, skills enhancement, and a strong sense of ownership can generate significant positive impacts for village development. The program not only helps build the necessary infrastructure but also empowers the community to continue developing their village independently and sustainably.

Legal Sources or Labor Intensive Rules

Labor-intensive work requires a strong foundation or rules to ensure that construction runs efficiently and in accordance with established safety and quality standards (Iswaningsih et al., 2021; Novanto & Wibawani, 2023). This foundation includes careful planning, use of appropriate construction techniques, and compliance with all applicable regulations and norms. Labor-intensive programs in infrastructure development are essential to measure success and make improvements needed by society. In its implementation, development requires a budget that is in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. This budget is needed to ensure that funds are used efficiently and transparently during the development process.

Tabel 1. Development Budget Ulubalang Village 2022

No	Building	Budget
1	Village Road	173.649.250
2	Farm Road	118.792.240
3	Street Lights	57.510.000
Total		349.951.490

Source : Ulubalang Village Budget, 2022

Table 1 Showing the Development Budget shows details of the budget allocated for labor-intensive programs in Ulubalang Village. This table includes three main categories of village infrastructure development, namely the construction of village roads, farm roads and street lights, with a total budget of IDR 349,951,490. Village road construction received the largest budget allocation, namely IDR 173,649,250. This reflects the importance of main road accessibility in supporting the mobility and daily activities of village residents. Good village roads will facilitate transportation access, reduce vehicle operating costs, and increase connectivity between areas within the village.

Furthermore, a budget of IDR 118,792,240 was allocated for the construction of farming roads. Farming roads are very important for farmers in Ulubalang Village, because good roads will facilitate access to agricultural land and facilitate the transportation of agricultural products to market. This will improve agricultural

efficiency and farmer welfare, as well as support the overall village economy. Apart from that, a budget of IDR 57,510,000 has been allocated for installing street lights. Installing street lights serves to increase the security and comfort of village residents at night. Apart from that, street lighting can also help reduce crime rates and increase economic activity at night.

So, this budget allocation reflects the village government's commitment to strengthening the regulatory base and to improving basic infrastructure that is really needed by the community. With a total budget of IDR 349,951,490, the labor-intensive program in Ulubalang Village is expected to improve the quality of life of village residents through the development of better infrastructure. This infrastructure improvement will not only provide short-term benefits but will also support sustainable development in the village.

Based on the results of interviews and observations in the field, the source of the rules or basis for the labor-intensive program in Ulubalang Village comes from several important regulations. Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning villages, PP no. 47 of 2014 concerning village implementation, and the 2018 Minister of Home Affairs regulation concerning village fund management are some of the regulations that form the basis for implementing this program. By having a clear source of rules governing development, labor-intensive programs can be realized well, ensuring that each stage of development complies with established standards.

Careful planning and the use of appropriate construction techniques are the main foundations in ensuring that labor-intensive projects run smoothly and are fit for purpose. Existing regulations also provide guidance on how to manage village funds transparently and efficiently. This is important to prevent misuse of funds and ensure that every penny invested in infrastructure development truly benefits village communities.

Apart from that, the existence of a strong legal basis also helps in evaluating and improving labor-intensive programs. By referring to existing regulations, village governments can make necessary adjustments and improvements to ensure that this program continues to provide optimal benefits. A systematic and structured approach to village infrastructure development not only improves the quality of life of the

community but also ensures that development takes place in a sustainable and sustainable manner.

Clear and strong foundations or rules are very important in supporting the success of labor-intensive programs. With good planning, use of appropriate construction techniques, and compliance with applicable regulations, labor-intensive programs can run efficiently and provide maximum benefits for village communities. It also creates a strong foundation for sustainable infrastructure development in the future.

Community Participation

Community participation in labor-intensive programs has a very important role in the success and sustainability of village development. The community can play a role in identifying priority needs in the village, by being involved in the planning stage (Hartaman et al., 2023). In this process, the community can provide valuable views and suggestions to ensure that the project being implemented truly suits their conditions and needs. Direct participation in labor-intensive work not only provides economic benefits in the form of wages, but also provides a sense of ownership of the development project. The people involved feel they have a stake in the development of their village, thereby increasing their sense of responsibility and commitment to the results achieved.

More than that, the community can play a role in supervising and monitoring construction to ensure that work is carried out according to quality standards and the specified time. Thus, community participation in development becomes very active and significant. Both youth groups and farmer groups in the village participated in the construction of roads and bridges. They not only contribute their labor and expertise, but are also involved in various aspects of project implementation.

Community participation in labor-intensive programs creates strong synergy between the village government and residents. This not only speeds up the development process, but also ensures that development results can meet the needs and expectations of the community. In this way, labor-intensive programs become more effective and sustainable. Village communities involved in this program not only

gain short-term benefits, but also build capacity and skills that can be used for other development projects in the future. Active community participation in village development through labor-intensive programs is the key to creating quality and sustainable infrastructure, as well as improving the welfare and quality of life of village residents.

Process Approach

Planning, implementation and reporting process

The planning, implementation and reporting processes in labor-intensive programs have a crucial role in ensuring the success and sustainability of infrastructure development in villages. The labor-intensive planning process begins with an approach that emphasizes the use of local labor to create jobs and empower local communities. The main aim of this planning is to achieve sustainable development, which not only improves physical infrastructure such as roads and bridges but also improves community welfare through job creation and skills improvement. By involving the community in the planning process, the project can be tailored to local needs, ensuring that the final result fully meets the expectations and needs of the local community.

After planning, the labor-intensive implementation process involves the implementation of the plans that have been prepared. This stage requires effective coordination between the village government and the local community. Good coordination is essential to ensure that all aspects of development, from resource allocation to work implementation, go according to plan. Effective management during project implementation is also very necessary to deal with problems that may arise and ensure that the project is completed on time and within budget. Active community participation in this stage can help speed up the development process and improve the quality of the final result.

Labor-intensive reporting processes play an important role in maintaining transparency and accountability. Effective reporting provides necessary information to various relevant parties, including government, society and other parties who may be involved or affected. This process also functions as a tool to monitor and evaluate

project implementation. With transparent reporting, the possibility of misuse or waste of funds can be minimized, and necessary improvements can be made in a timely manner. A good reporting process also allows for adjustments in project planning and execution based on feedback received.

In the context of road and bridge construction, careful planning, well-coordinated implementation and transparent reporting are very important to achieve better development goals. This process should involve preparing an appropriate budget and determining the location of the resources needed to implement the plan. Based on the results of interviews and field observations, it is clear that all stages—planning, implementation, and reporting—require careful attention and detailed preparation. With a systematic and integrated approach, labor-intensive programs can maximize their benefits, not only in terms of infrastructure development, but also in improving the quality of life of village communities.

Community involvement

Community involvement in labor-intensive programs has a crucial role in ensuring sustainable development and creating significant positive impacts. Community participation not only contributes to program implementation, but also strengthens the foundations of development by ensuring that local needs and aspirations are taken into account thoroughly. In this context, community involvement from the planning stage to the implementation of development projects is very important. With community participation, labor-intensive programs can serve as an effective tool for creating jobs, improving skills, and empowering local communities.

Community involvement allows labor-intensive programs to not only produce physical infrastructure but also bring broader social benefits. Involving communities in the planning process provides an opportunity for them to convey creative ideas and innovative solutions that are relevant to local needs. This strengthens program implementation by ensuring that the strategies and decisions taken truly reflect the reality on the ground and take into account diverse perspectives. Active community participation in the planning and implementation of development projects, such as the

construction of roads and bridges, ensures that the projects are not only budget efficient but also effective in meeting larger development goals.

Community empowerment through labor-intensive programs also has a positive impact in terms of increasing local skills and capacity. By involving the community directly, they not only gain new skills that are useful for the project, but also feel ownership of the project and its final results. This strengthens the sense of responsibility and ownership of the development carried out, which in turn can increase the sustainability of the project.

Based on the results of interviews and observations in the field, it is clear that community involvement in labor-intensive programs provides a very valuable contribution. This involvement allows the community to provide ideas and solutions that can solve specific problems in development. This not only increases project effectiveness but also ensures that the positive impacts of development are felt directly by the community. In other words, community involvement not only improves the quality of infrastructure development but also strengthens social relations and improves the welfare of society as a whole. Labor-intensive programs that actively involve the community at every stage are an effective example of how development can be carried out in an inclusive and sustainable manner.

Development Planning

Planning in development is a crucial step that involves preparing a thorough plan to achieve the desired goals effectively. This planning process must be able to accommodate changes in conditions or needs that may occur during project implementation. When changes occur, reevaluation of goals, budgets, and schedules needs to be done to ensure that appropriate adjustments can be implemented to address the changes. In the context of labor-intensive programs, the planning process involves several important stages, including development planning deliberations (Musrembang) at the hamlet and village level as well as the determination of plans that have been prepared. These stages enable active community participation in developing development plans, so that local needs and aspirations can be better accommodated.

The results of interviews and field observations show that the development planning process that involves the community through Musrembang and the establishment of plans makes a positive contribution to the effectiveness of labor-intensive programs. By involving communities in planning, the project not only reflects actual local needs and aspirations but also utilizes local knowledge and experience in designing relevant and sustainable development solutions.

Labor-intensive programs, in this case, can be considered as very effective instruments for achieving various development goals, both from an economic, social and environmental perspective. This program not only creates jobs for people, especially the less fortunate, but also stimulates economic growth and builds necessary infrastructure. Community involvement is not just an engagement strategy, but is a core principle in sustainable development. By ensuring that communities have a voice in the planning and implementation process, labor-intensive programs can achieve dual benefits: providing decent jobs to communities and strengthening the social and economic fabric of communities. This emphasizes the importance of an inclusive approach in development planning and implementation to achieve sustainable and broadly beneficial outcomes.

Target Approach

Development goals

Program targets in development have an important role in ensuring that various aspects of development can be achieved effectively and sustainably. Clear goals not only help direct development efforts toward desired outcomes but also ensure that multiple dimensions—such as economic improvement, social welfare, public health, education, and environmental conservation—can be achieved simultaneously. In the context of labor-intensive programs, the main target is to create jobs or employment opportunities for the community. This program is designed to empower communities by providing direct employment or training that can improve their skills, thereby having a positive impact on their economic and social well-being.

Table 2. Development village goals

No	Source Development	Type Development	Amount Development
1	Hamlet balangge	1. Road farmer 2. Bridge 3. Repair road	3
2	Hamlet tanah cellae	1. Repair road 2. Road farmer 3. Bridge	3
3	Hamlet samaenre	1. road farmer 2. hardening road 3. bridge 4. light road	4
4	Hamlet my gourd	1. road farmer 2. bridge 3. repair road 4. light road	4

Source : Processed by author, 2024

Based on the data presented in Table 2 regarding village development, it can be seen that the Ulubalang village government has implemented various development projects in four hamlets: Balangge, Tanah Cellae, Samaenre, and Labukku. Each hamlet receives between 3 and 4 types of development tailored to the specific needs of the local community.

The most common type of development carried out in all hamlets is the construction of farm roads and bridges. This shows that transportation access, especially for agricultural activities, is a top priority in developing village infrastructure. Apart from that, road repairs and paving were also carried out in several hamlets, further strengthening the focus on increasing connectivity between regions.

Interestingly, two hamlets, namely Samaenre and Labukku, received additional development in the form of installing street lights. This indicates that there is concern for the safety and comfort of residents, especially at night.

The Ulubalang village government seems to be implementing a responsive approach to community needs in implementing development. They attempt to resolve complaints and meet specific needs in each hamlet. This strategy not only improves overall village infrastructure, but also directly impacts residents' daily lives, especially in terms of access to work and increased agricultural productivity.

This data illustrates the village government's efforts to realize development that is equitable and appropriate to the needs of each hamlet, with the main focus on improving transportation infrastructure which is very important for the lives and economy of village communities.

The village government sets targets for labor-intensive programs to create significant employment opportunities and facilitate community access to various facilities and infrastructure. By involving village communities in the construction of roads and bridges, this program aims not only to improve infrastructure but also to increase community skills and improve their economic conditions. Through active participation in development projects, rural communities can acquire new skills and increase their income. Based on the results of interviews and observations in the field, it is clear that the development targets for labor-intensive programs cover various important aspects. This program not only focuses on physical development, but also on empowering village communities through improving skills and creating job opportunities. In this way, the targets of the labor-intensive program are expected to provide broad and sustainable economic benefits and support more inclusive social development.

Community requirements

The primary focus of community needs in the context of labor-intensive programs is the creation of jobs and the improvement of economic welfare. People often want decent jobs that provide adequate income to fulfill their daily needs. Requests for labor-intensive programs often include expectations to increase income, reduce poverty, and increase the purchasing power of the community in general. To meet these needs, the development process must prioritize community involvement and take into account their aspirations. By identifying and accommodating community

needs, development projects can become more sustainable and provide benefits that are directly felt by the communities involved.

A development process that actively involves the community can increase project effectiveness and lead to the creation of better and more relevant job opportunities. The community's need for infrastructure such as roads, bridges and irrigation, for example, not only facilitates access to work but also improves the quality of life and supports local economic growth (Coy et al., 2021; Pawane et al., 2023). Labor-intensive programs designed with community needs in mind can encourage the development of small businesses, create many job opportunities, and improve accessibility for the community. Thus, infrastructure development that meets community needs can be an effective tool for reducing unemployment and improving overall social welfare.

Based on the results of interviews and observations, it is clear that the needs of village communities greatly influence the development process. Community participation in deliberations or musrembang—both youth groups, farmer groups, and village governments—is important to determine development priorities that suit their needs. Community needs identified through this process are integrated into village development plans, ensuring that projects implemented truly reflect community needs and expectations. With this approach, labor-intensive programs not only provide direct economic benefits but also support social development and long-term sustainability at the village level.

Development successes

The success of labor-intensive development programs can be measured from various aspects that reflect positive impacts on society, the economy and the environment. To assess this success, it is important to pay attention not only to the immediate results of infrastructure development such as roads, bridges, and irrigation, but also to the long-term effects on community welfare and environmental conditions. One of the main indicators of labor-intensive success is the efforts made to improve community skills and capacity through education and training programs. By engaging

communities in skills training, the program can help them acquire new, relevant skills, increase employment opportunities and strengthen local competitiveness.

Labor-intensive success must be thoroughly evaluated through measuring long-term impacts. This involves monitoring program continuity as well as changes in the community's economic well-being and social and environmental conditions. Careful evaluation, coupled with flexibility in adapting the program based on evolving needs, is key to achieving optimal results. Efficient infrastructure development can increase the accessibility of rural communities, open up job opportunities, and stimulate local economic growth in the long term. The construction of roads and bridges, for example, is very important to improve connectivity between regions, expand opportunities for people to access services, and increase economic potential in the trade, tourism and agricultural sectors.

Labor-intensive programs also play a significant role in facilitating people's access to jobs, which in turn improves the village economy. Active community involvement in the development process contributes to improving the quality of life and economic sustainability. The targets of labor-intensive programs, which include job creation and infrastructure improvements, must be set with specific and measurable objectives. This target setting becomes the basis for planning and implementing effective development policies. Evaluation of the results of this program shows that development success can be seen from sustainable economic growth, job creation, increased income, and reduced unemployment. With the right approach, labor-intensive programs not only provide direct benefits but also support sustainable development and improve the welfare of society as a whole.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research and data analysis that has been conducted, it can be concluded that the labor-intensive program in village infrastructure development has been significantly successful. The program has proven effective in engaging local communities, creating jobs, and improving their skills. The success of this program can be seen from its broad and positive impacts in the long term, covering economic, social, and environmental aspects. Infrastructure development such as roads and bridges carried out through labor-intensive programs not only improves accessibility

and connectivity, but also contributes significantly to improving the quality of life of rural communities. Thus, the success of labor-intensive programs not only provides direct benefits but also has the potential to trigger sustainable economic growth and the overall welfare of rural communities.

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