

Village Authority as Foothold of 2045 Golden Indonesia

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Abstract

This paper describes village authority as the foothold of sustainable finance in community to build 2045 Golden Indonesia. This effort is depicted in the series of events that formed a cultural economy. The form is in the spirit to deliver an economically independent village. This movement is carried based on a shared awareness of the responsibility to create and maintain the community's economy – the economy of today's society to its children and grandchildren and future descendants. Everything is done for the sustainability of the village community. The concrete steps are clearly depicted at the stages of data collection, planning, implementation, village accountability and in the depiction of the Golden Nest as an analogy for village authority towards 2045 Golden Indonesia.

Keywords: *Sustainable Finance, Economically Independent Village*

I. Introduction

Village authority is the recognition given by the government to the village to carry out its government activities. The recognition is the legal basis or the institutes for village to manage the interests of village community (Margareta et al., 2024, pp. 193–194). The interests in question start from interest in the government sector, interest in development sector, development of village institutions sector, empowerment of village communities sector up to the sector that handling the natural and non-natural disasters in the village. The village authority also rules the economic policies and village community's finance (Sitorus et al., 2024, p. 609).

The legal bases that makes village to have such authority over all the economic activities and village community's financial contained in Law Number 03 of 2024 Article 4 that the village aims to advance the economic welfare of the village community and address national development disparities. (Kementerian Sekretariat Negara Republik Indonesia, 2024, p. 4). Based on this law, village has the rights and obligations to support the goal in achieving 2045 Golden Indonesia. Therefore, village authority has contribution to the progress of Negara Kesatuan Republic Indonesia since the law came into effect until later—2045 Golden Indonesia in the future. That statement is supported by the 17 directions of the development of 2045 Golden Indonesia where it is stated that urban and rural areas are the centers of economic growth (*Beranda - RPJPN 2025-2045*, t.t.).

One of the village's supports in achieving 2045 Golden Indonesia is by developing itself into economically independent village. Economic self-sufficiency of villages is the hope of all rural communities in Indonesia. This is because economic self-sufficiency of villages is understood as the ability of a village to address various financial issues within its scope. Economic self-sufficient villages have mechanisms that adhere to the principles of mutual cooperation, mutual benefit, and community self-sufficiency. The role of the Village Government in this context is to facilitate the needs of the community. (Pratiwi & Ramadhani, 2024, pp. 21–22).

Activities aimed at poverty alleviation in economically self-sufficient villages are part of the priorities (Azra & Afif, 2024, p. 106). The Village Government, the Badan Permusyawaratan Desa or BPD (the village consultative agency), and the rural community communicate and share the awareness that poverty alleviation is a collective responsibility. Poverty alleviation is not solely the responsibility of the Village Government or BPD as representatives of the community. At this level, socialization efforts on poverty alleviation in villages have been consistently conducted by Village Facilitators, the Village Government, BPD, and village institutions. All parties work together to raise awareness for village welfare. This aligns

with Presidential Instruction (Inpres) of Republic of Indonesia Number 04 of 2022 on Accelerating the Eradication of Extreme Poverty. (Sekretariat Negara Republik Indonesia, 2022, pp. 2–7).

One of the best ways to reach 2045 Golden Indonesia based on village authority is by doing changing movement that followed by shared actions from village community to achieve independent village in economy. With economic self-sufficiency, rural communities will not worry about food, school fees for children and grandchildren, and will have the courage to pursue their dreams and aspirations. All of this must begin with shared awareness and communication among community elements within the village. With communication and shared awareness, changes in mindset will be distributed across all community elements. As this distributed mindset related to efforts to change destiny takes hold, actions as a collective movement towards economically self-sufficient villages will be created and sustained.

Notog Village is located in the Patikraja Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province. Notog Village is 9 kilometers from the Purwokerto. The eastern part of Notog Village borders Patikraja Village, Patikraja Subdistrict. The southern part of Notog Village borders Tambaknegara Village, Rawalo Subdistrict. The western part borders Karangendep Village, Patikraja Subdistrict. The northern part borders Kedungwuluh Kidul Village and Kedungrandu Village, Patikraja Subdistrict. The area of Notog Village is 577 hectares, making it the largest village in the Patikraja Subdistrict. Notog Village is situated at the intersection of three traffic flows between districts and subdistricts: Banyumas Regency-Cilacap Regency, Patikraja Subdistrict (Banyumas Regency)-Rawalo Subdistrict (Banyumas Regency), and Patikraja Subdistrict (Banyumas Regency)-Cilongok Subdistrict (Banyumas Regency) (Pemerintah Desa Notog, 2022).

Notog Village, Patikraja Subdistrict, has a population of 6,590 people, with 3,222 males and 3,368 females. Notog Village is divided into 3 sub-villages, 6 Neighborhood Units (RW), and 31 Family Units (RT). Adis Hadi Suwignyo serves as the Head of Notog Village. In the Village Development Index (IDM) assessment, Notog Village ranks as Advanced.

IDM allows individuals or groups to assess the progress of a village. Progress is evaluated in terms of social, economic, and environmental dimensions (Akbar et al., 2024, p. 600). In this case, IDM classifies Notog Village as Advanced based on progress in social, economic, and environmental dimensions.

Notog Village always works in collaboration with the Village Consultative Agency (BPD). This is because the essence of the village's existence as a legal community unit with defined borders, and has authority to regulate and manage the community based on local rights and village authorities (Mamengko et al., 2024, p. 97). The Village Government together with BPD in their efforts to change mindsets towards economically self-sufficient villages has several reasons behind their actions, namely;

- A. The desire of the Village Government, BPD, and the community to improve the welfare of the people
- B. The aim to keep money circulating within Notog Village
- C. The aspiration for additional income for the community
- D. The wish to create more job opportunities for the village residents
- E. The desire to maximize the use of village assets to support economic circulation within the community
- F. The goal to elevate impoverished and marginalized individuals to a level of sufficiency and prosperity
- G. The intention to revive the village market that once existed.

The focus that becomes the background knowledge of Village Government along with BPD and village community is the will to develop the economic factor of the village. If the economic sector is advanced, measurable and prosperous, the contribution to 2045 Golden Indonesia will be even more real. Another reason is because economic sector has the connectivity to aspects of health, education and other aspects. Therefore, through this village community movement, it is hoped that it can encourage financial sustainability for 2045 Golden Indonesia.

II. Literature Review

A. Village Authority

Village authority becomes a speciality that is owned by village. This speciality is given by village after the published of Law Number 6 about Village. The purpose of village authority based on Law Number 6 about Village, includes the authority based on origins, village-scale local authority, authority assigned by the government to villages, and other authorities assigned to villages (Kementerian Sekretariat Negara Republik Indonesia, 2014, p. 19). The explanations regarding the scope of its authority are explained as follow:

A-1: Authority based on Origins

Authority based on origins is a base for decision making that is owned by village and recognized by the state. This authority becomes the acknowledgement towards the village heritage that is alive and is an initiative of the village community in managing life. The development of origins based authority of villages is continually adopting the development of community and the principle of NKRI. This form of village authority, such as; management of village assets, development of village community institutions, legal system in the village, safeguarding village rights and assets, agreements within the village area, etc. (Azis & Asmar, 2021, pp. 381–382).

A.2: Village-scale Local Authority

Village-scale local authority becomes special power of village to organize and manage the interests of village communities. The implementation of this authority can be born from the aspirations of the village community itself in line with village development. Some instances of village-scale local authority are the authority to organize village administration and information, authority to compile village profile, authority to prepare village plans and policies, etc. (Suyanto, 2024, pp. 156–158).

A.3: Authority that Assigned by Government above Village

Village authority that assigned by the higher government is the authority that given to the village as a task from higher government, such as Province Government and District Government. The example of this authority is instruction from higher government related to the priority of the use of Dana Desa (Village Fund) for food security of at least 20% of the total village fund use. (Faidah et al., 2024, p. 48), the use of Dana Desa for Bantuan Langsung Tunai (direct cash assistance) (Ameliah et al., 2024, p. 378), the use of Dana Desa for the operational fund of Village Government for maximum 3% (Indriyani et al., 2024, p. 26), and the priority of the use of Dana Desa for the convergences of stunting prevention in villages (Susiloningtyas et al., 2024, p. 65), also Dana Desa to develop village economy through BUMDes (Ambarriani et al., 2024, pp. 13–14).

A.4: Other Authority that Assigned by Government above Village

Other authority that assigned by the Government above village means the authority is classified as special authority. That special authority is released by the Government, Province Government or District Government, based on the provisions of the applicable regulations. This authority is applied in special location. The special location in question is the village that is given this authority incidentally related to the authority that is given by the higher Government there. For instance, if the area has extreme poverty, then the village has other authorities based on Government instructions to accelerate the eradication of extreme poverty (Anas et al., 2024, pp. 250–251). The forms of activities to accelerate the eradication of extreme poverty are vary based on the assigned authority.

The implementation of village authority should at least going through four stages of activity (Giffari & Sukarno, 2024, pp. 165–166). The four stages are data collection stage, planning stage, implementation stage and accountability stage. The four stages are explained as follows:

A.1: Data Collection Stage

The data collection stage is a process of village development and community empowerment through the objective gathering of data. This data collection involves all elements of the village community. All elements of the village community provide input on the issues facing the community, the potential it holds, and steps that must be taken as solutions to emerging problems. This data collection stage is conducted periodically. The aim is to ensure that the data obtained is always fresh. Therefore, the data obtained from each village is not necessarily the same. This is because each village has its own characteristics (Jayalangi & Bakri, 2023, pp. 65–68).

A.2: Planning Stage

The planning stage is a follow-up step from the data collection stage. The results of the data obtained in the data collection stage are then arranged in technical resolutions in this step. In the planning stage, the village arranges its development in accordance with the ancestral rights and local authority on a village scale, referring to county/city development planning. In compiling activities towards self-sufficient economic

villages, the SDGs are one of the main guidelines. The form of this planning stage is village council meetings and village consultations discussing the preparation of Medium-Term Village Development Plans (RPJMDes) and Village Government Work Plans (RKPDes). RPJM and RKP serve as guidelines for village activity budgeting that will be implemented by the Village Chief. In this stage, BPD and the Village Chief work together for realizing the solutions for the needs of the village community (Umri et al., 2024, p. 966).

A.3: Implementation Stage

The implementation stage is a follow-up process from the development planning stage in the village. In this stage, the Village Chief coordinates the implementation of village development in the form of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDes). APBDes is valid for one year. During this validity period, APBDes can be changed once, in the second semester. All APBDes implementations are carried out through self-management. The meaning of self-management is the use of community self-help and mutual cooperation, the utilization of goods and services from local communities, and development carried out with a cash-for-work pattern. In the implementation of APBDes, it is carried out through stages of preparation and implementation (Sarabiti et al., 2024, pp. 624–626).

From a budgeting perspective, village authority activities are contained in five areas in the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget or APBDes (Fuziawati et al., 2024, pp. 250–251). The first of that five areas is Village Government area. The second one is Village development area. The third one is community development. The fourth is empowerment of village communities. Lastly, the fifth area is the area of disaster management, emergency and urgent situations (Gumohung et al., 2024, p. 54).

A.4. Accountability Stage

In this stage, the Village Chief compiles and submits reports of accountability for all village activities through village consultations. Village consultation is held by Village Consultative Agency (BPD) with Village government and community elements (Rachmawati & Indudewi, 2024, pp. 191–193). The Village Chief presents the realization of activities in village consultations to the attending community. In this stage, the Village Chief receives formal responses and suggestions from the community through the village consultations (Nurhidayati et al., 2024, p. 162).

B. 2045 Golden Indonesia

2045 Golden Indonesia is a future vision of Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia. This vision coincides with 100 years of the Independence of Indonesia. (Silmy, 2024, p. 210). The vision of 2045 Golden Indonesia is “*Negara nusantara berdaulat, maju, berkelanjutan*” (sovereign, developed and sustainable) (Bappenas RI, 2023). This vision is directed at realizing an advanced, equitable and prosperous Indonesia within one Indonesian bond. Various targets have been created as goals for achieving a golden Indonesia 2045. The achievement of these targets is based on the main target of a golden Indonesia which is made in stages from 2025-2045 (Kuswaya et al., 2024, p. 3488).

Several big targets for achieving a golden Indonesia in 2045, namely that in 2045 Indonesia becomes a developed country. This progress is marked by Indonesia occupying the position of one of the world's top five economic powers (East Ventures, 2024). The world's economic strength is characterized by the following characteristics: First, Indonesia has superior quality human resources; Second, Indonesian people master science and technology; Third, Indonesian society has a much better and more equitable level of prosperity; Fourth, Indonesia has national resilience and strong and authoritative governance.

The basis for the transformation towards a golden Indonesia 2045 is contained in the basis of economic transformation. One of the supports that is the basis for economic transformation is urban and rural areas as centers of economic growth. Understanding rural areas as centers of economic growth puts villages in a strong position to contribute to efforts to realize a golden Indonesia 2045, especially if you look at the total number of villages in Indonesia, which are 81,616 villages (Sungkawati et al., 2024, p. 439). Villages, through their authority, are expected to make a significant contribution to Indonesia's economic transformation.

This is because the village's position is the smallest part of the puzzle that makes up the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This is stated because food security management can be carried out in the village (Indrawati et al., 2024, pp. 7529–7530), acceleration of stunting reduction as a government program in the health sector is available in villages (Hastuti & Dulame, 2024, p. 32), accelerating the reduction of extreme poverty as an effort to improve the welfare of the poor is carried out in villages (Aseegaf, 2024, p. 14), and

economic activities as stability and sustainability of state finances are supported by financial circulation in the village (Mandira & Kusuma, 2022, pp. 12–13). Therefore, in the preparation and implementation of Golden Indonesia 2045 road map, villages have important contribution.

The jargon that can be used to describe the position of Indonesia and villages is that villages are a mini picture of a country. The reason is because in the village there is agriculture as an effort to realize the food security mission to support a Golden Indonesia 2045 (Ningsih et al., 2024, pp. 3–8), in the village there is a market to support the circulation of state money (Sauqi & Rusydi, 2024, p. 2450), in the village there is BUMDes as a village level business entity that can manage money in the community (Putro et al., 2024, p. 2961), etc. This is where the village and the state unite in one unit to create a golden Indonesia 2045. One form of effort to realize a golden Indonesia 2045 is to create economically independent villages.

Self-sufficient economic villages are the end results of directions from the 8th SDGs. Self-sufficient economic villages are understood to mean the ability of a village to manage its potential so that it has economic value and can improve the lives of its people. Through economic activities undertaken by the village, it is hoped that there will be provisions for the needs of the community, employment opportunities, and that money will circulate in the village (Supawanhar et al., 2024, p. 2). As a result of mutual cooperation, poverty eradication in the economic sphere is also expected to lead to positive consequences. Ultimately, the movement to change the mindset towards economic self-sufficiency in villages is interpreted as a change in mindset that is subsequently undertaken collectively by all elements of village society to manage its potential for economic value and enhance community prosperity.

III. Data And Methodology

The research conducted by the author takes the form of qualitative research. This qualitative research is conducted using a descriptive approach. Krik and Miller state that qualitative research is a form of examination of certain traditions in social sciences based on observations of humans both in their regional areas and in their terminology. This research aims to interpret a situation, event, object, and everything related to variables that can be explained in words or numbers (Nasution et al., 2023, p. 205).

The research is located in Notog Village, Patikraja Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency. If this research is interpreted descriptively as explained above, then this research has meaning as an examination of Notog Village, Patikraja Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency concerning certain traditions in social sciences compiled based on observations of human behavior both in its regional areas and in its terminology. This research aims to interpret Notog Village through the movement of mindset change towards self-sufficient economic villages. The data needed are primary and secondary data. This research is aimed to describe the application results of village authority as the foothold of 2045 Golden Indonesia in Notog Village based on primary data and secondary data.

Primary data comes from interviews with Village Government officials including the Village Chief and Village Apparatus, BPD Chair and BPD Members, Community Leaders, and Sub-districts as Supra Villages. Meanwhile, secondary data is obtained from literature and scientific publications. Data collection is done through interview techniques with key figures, observation, and documentation.

IV. RESULT AND ANALISYS

Notog Village, Patikraja Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province, in the application of village authorities as the foothold of 2045 Golden Indonesia, has distinctive strategy as a village. The strategy involves fostering communication and mobilizing all elements of the community to achieve economic self-sufficiency. It begins with identifying and assessing the potential of Notog Village. By handing this assessment, the village moves to the planning stage through village deliberations. During these deliberations, activities supporting Notog Village's journey towards economic self-sufficiency are approved. The subsequent stage involves the Village Consultative Agency (Badan Permusyawaratan Desa) along with the Village Government and community agreeing on activities to support this goal.

This stage is known as the implementation stage. Here, Notog Village allocates funds for activities supporting economic self-sufficiency through the Village Regulation (Peraturan Desa) concerning the Village Budget (APBDes) of Notog. This regulation reflects the agreement between Notog Village's Village Government and its Consultative Agency, detailing the village's income and expenditure over one year.

Following the enactment of the APBDes Notog, the Village Government undertakes various mandated activities. These activities have been ongoing in Notog Village for several years, and accountability at the

village deliberation level has been fulfilled as a form of accountability for the realization of these activities. Furthermore, additional activities supporting Notog Village's path towards economic self-sufficiency have also been planned through village deliberations and budgeted accordingly for implementation up to the present year. The purpose is to ensure that economic development is always sustainable. By sustainable economic activity, finances will also be sustainable. Various activities in Notog Village related to the village authorities as the foothold of 2045 Golden Indonesia are as follows:

A. Procurement of Goods and/or Services through Self-Managed Enterprises via the Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) Mitra Jaya of Notog Village

In the data collection stage, the procurement of goods and/or services in Notog Village through BUMDes Mitra Jaya arose from community-initiated ideas. Originating from informal discussions among the villagers before the village deliberation discussing the appointment of BUMDes Mitra Jaya's management, the idea was to ensure sustainable operations of BUMDes Mitra Jaya while identifying business themes for its operations. Upon presenting the idea to the Village Consultative Agency, it was positively received and subsequently brought to the village deliberation as the highest community assembly.

During the planning stage, the Village Consultative Agency, along with the villagers and the Village Government of Notog, discussed the procurement of APBDes Notog expenditures through BUMDes. This discussion took place during the village deliberations held at the end of 2023 in the village hall of Notog, Patikraja Subdistrict. In-depth dialogues were conducted with the assistance of Village Facilitators. The conclusion was that Notog Village could indeed procure APBDes Notog expenditures through BUMDes via village deliberations, concurrent with the approval of new management for BUMDes Mitra Jaya of Notog Village.

During the implementation stage, the Village Government directly executed the mandates of the village deliberation by procuring goods and/or services from BUMDes Mitra Jaya of Notog Village. This procurement occurred gradually, considering BUMDes' capacity to meet APBDes expenditure requests. The staged approach began with operational procurement by the Village Government, such as paper, ink, photocopying, and other office needs. Moving forward, all procurement of goods and/or services by the Village Government of Notog is expected to be conducted through BUMDes Mitra Jaya of Notog Village.

In the accountability stage, the Village Government takes steps to be accountable to the community through village deliberations regarding the implementation of APBDes Notog expenditures through BUMDes. This stage has yet to be completed, as the Village Government's procurement of goods and/or services through BUMDes Mitra Jaya of Notog Village began only in early 2024. Nevertheless, administrative accountability processes for each activity through self-management have been executed through village financial documents. Initiating procurement through BUMDes Mitra Jaya is crucial for its sustainability, potentially creating more job opportunities. With more jobs opportunities, the number of unemployment in Notog Village will be decreased significantly. By the decreased of the number of unemployment, poverty will be decreased as well. In a way, the efforts to fulfil the equitable economic growth of the village become increasingly real.

B. Procurement of Goods and/or Services through Self-Managed Enterprises via Human Resources in the Village

In the initial stages, the policy for procurement of goods and/or services through human resources in the village originated from the unemployment experienced by the residents of Notog Village. This unemployment is due to the limited job opportunities in the rural area, which are mostly temporary in nature, such as agricultural labor and construction work that require laborers. These jobs end once the specific tasks are completed, necessitating the search for new activities.

During the planning stage, based on community discussions, the Village Government of Notog decided that APBDes expenditures must utilize the available human resources within the village. This approach has been in place since the allocation of Village Funds to Notog Village in 2015, aiming to reduce unemployment rates in the village and aligning with the directives of the Minister of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration regarding the Priority Use of Village Funds. These directives emphasize that expenditures funded by Village Funds must be managed through self-management, utilizing local villagers as labor. Therefore, it has become common knowledge that village planning, development

implementation, and community empowerment activities in Notog Village utilize human resources residing within the village.

Implementation stage, at this stage it is related to the preparation for the implementation of village fund expenditure activities and during the implementation of village fund expenditure activities in Notog. In the preparation steps for the implementation of village fund expenditures, the Village Government seeks several individuals considered capable of assisting in village development and empowerment activities. These individuals are formed into a Activity Implementation Team (TPK). The TPK is tasked with assisting the Head of Affairs or Section Head in the village. The Head of Affairs or Section Head is responsible for overseeing the village fund expenditure activities.

TPK usually consists of territorial heads from village officials and local community members. As for the utilization of human resources domiciled in Notog Village during the implementation steps of village fund expenditure activities, it can be seen in examples of activities that have already been conducted. Examples of activities conducted using human resources domiciled in Notog Village include construction laborers building village-owned irrigation, construction workers building local roads, and trainers improving the capacity of the Notog Village community, also utilizing human resources domiciled in Notog Village.

Accountability stage, at this stage all activities utilizing human resources in the village have been accounted for to the community. Because activities using human resources in the village have been ongoing since the Village Fund was disbursed, accountability processes to the community through village meetings have been conducted since 2015. Accountability includes semi-annual reports through village meetings and village media, up to the final year-end report. All of this is done so that the accountability of village government activities can be accessed by the community.

C. Utilization of Village Assets as Economic Support

Data collection stage, at this stage it begins with the inventory of village assets owned by Notog Village, Patikraja Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province. These village assets include land for the Manunggal Jaya Notog field, village cash funds, village-owned shops, village-owned stores, village-owned buildings, village-owned roads, and village-owned rice barns. These assets are inventoried in terms of quantity, current condition, etc. All assets are then reviewed and sorted based on their economic benefit to support the community.

Planning stage, after inventory and review of village assets, the formulation of activities to support the economic development of the village community is applied. Its application is structured through village meetings on the formulation of the Village Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes). This is because economic support activities have been included in RPJMDes Notog. Formulation and sorting are based on the economic value contributions that the community will gain post-development in the designated locations. For example, if the choice is between developing the Manunggal Jaya Notog field and the Notog Village barn, the village meeting supports infrastructure development and maintenance at the Manunggal Jaya Notog field. The reason is because this location is near the connecting road between sub-districts, namely Patikraja Subdistrict and Cilongok Subdistrict. Another reason is that developing and maintaining the village field will facilitate Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Notog Village to sell their products. It is hoped that the village's economic turnover will increase quickly and evenly.

Different if what is built and maintained is the village barn. If the infrastructure development and maintenance are village barns, then the economic turnover is considered less rapid. The reason is because people already have barns in their homes. On the other hand, the quantity of barns in each home is sufficient to accommodate the harvest. Based on these two factors, prioritization based on economic value contribution considerations post-development in the designated location becomes important. Village asset utilization activities that can support economic value are ranked based on objectivity. The results of this classification then become priorities in the Village Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes).

Implementation stage, at this stage the Village Chief describes the activities that have been outlined in the Village Regulation regarding the Village Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes) Notog into the Village Budget (APBDes). The Village Chief also prepares the Activity Implementation Document (DPA). The DPA is a schedule of activities included in the APBDes.

The preparation of the DPA as a document containing a collection of village asset utilization activities that can support economic value must consider community activities. The activities referred to, such as the implementation of the Manunggal Jaya Notog field construction process, do not coincide with planting or

harvest seasons in Notog Village, Patikraja Subdistrict. The reason is because if they coincide, the work cannot be maximized. This is due to construction workers who are usually involved in building activities also engaging in agricultural activities. This is because the majority of Notog Village residents are farmers. Therefore, to ensure extensive job opportunities and reduce unemployment, DPA activities should consider community activities.

Accountability stage, at this stage the Notog Village Government, Patikraja Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency always communicates with the Village Consultative Board (BPD) and the community. This communication is conducted both informally and formally. Informally, it is done through community dialogues like regular village residents. For example, village cadre meetings, informal meetings at guard posts, etc.

Formal communication regarding the utilization of village assets as economic support for the village community in the accountability stage is conducted through village meetings. These village meetings refer to the semi-annual village meeting report and the year-end village meeting report on the implementation of the APBDes. The village meeting is attended by all elements of the Notog Village community, such as educational figures, women figures, RT Chiefs, RW Chiefs, Village Government, and BPD. In Notog Village, accountability and effective communication are always maintained. Even after village meetings, representatives of RT management and RW management directly continue to communicate with residents in their respective areas.

D. Padat Karya Tunai Desa (PKTD) as Strengthening the Economy of Poor Communities

Data collection stage, at this stage the Notog Village Government, together with BPD and the community, conducts a review of poor families in the village. At this stage, usually limited meetings are used, namely meetings attended by the Notog Village Government, BPD, and representatives of village figures. The goal is to map out groups of people who can efficiently and effectively participate in village cash work activities. Village cash work is a pattern of implementing APBDes Notog activities that make the poor, unemployed, partially employed, families with chronic diseases and vulnerable become its workforce. Activities used as a pattern of village cash work usually have a budget from the Village Fund.

In addition to being mandated by the Regulation of the Minister of Village, Development of Underdeveloped Regions, and Transmigration regarding the Priority Use of Village Funds determined annually, it is also because the Notog Village Government, together with BPD and the community, hopes that the Village Fund through the PKTD pattern can be used as a means of strengthening the economy of poor communities. The data collection and review are done objectively. All considerations that lead to someone being from the poor, unemployed, partially employed, families with chronic diseases and vulnerable are screened through a questionnaire. The filtered data is then brought to the village meeting to proceed to the next stage.

Planning stage, at this stage discusses the data prepared by the Notog Village Government, together with BPD and the community, about the poor, unemployed, partially employed, families with chronic diseases and vulnerable who will participate in village activities through the PKTD pattern. In the planning stage, activities are arranged through village meetings to enter the Village Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes). In RPJMDes, especially for infrastructure activities, technical drawings, cost budget plans, and activity location plans are included. The cost budget plan includes material costs, equipment rental, operational costs, and labor fees. These labor fees are what will later become participants in PKTD. For labor fees in village development activities using the PKTD pattern, a minimum of 50% of the total nominal value of the activity must be allocated. This is in accordance with the directions of the Regulation of the Minister of Village, Development of Underdeveloped Regions, and Transmigration regarding the Priority Use of Village Funds issued annually. The aim is to reduce poverty and open up job opportunities widely in the village.

Implementation stage, at this stage is a follow-up from the village planning steps. In the implementation stage, it is accommodated through the preparation of APBDes Notog. The PKTD procurement pattern in the activities contained in APBDes Notog is applied since the regulations on activities sourced from the Village Fund are issued. Various activities in APBDes using the PKTD pattern, such as cleaning village road shoulders, cleaning village-owned irrigation channels, etc., have been carried out. With these activities, the economic strengthening of poor communities is assisted.

Accountability stage, at this stage the activities of Notog Village with the PKTD pattern are accounted for to the community through various means. Such methods include installing information boards stating that the ongoing activities are village development activities with the PKTD pattern. In addition to using information boards, accountability is also ensured by reporting the realization of activities through village meetings, which has become a routine event in Notog Village. This demonstrates transparency in the implementation of APBDes Notog activities to the community.

E. Direct Cash Aid from Village Fund as Economic Stimulus for Poor Communities in Notog Village

In the data collection stage, Direct Cash Aid from the Village Fund (BLT-DD) involves providing cash to beneficiary families (KPM) in the village sourced from the Village Fund. The amount received is IDR 300,000 per KPM per month. KPM refers to vulnerable poor families who meet specific criteria, and through the BLT-DD program, it is hoped that their economic situation can be improved. Examples of criteria for BLT-DD recipients include being registered as poor families in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), not receiving assistance from the Family Hope Program (PKH) or Staple Food Assistance, loss of employment, having family members vulnerable to chronic or long-term diseases, having elderly members or people with disabilities.

Based on the above criteria and to ensure BLT-DD reaches the intended recipients, the Village Government of Notog, together with the Village Consultative Agency (BPD) and the village community, conducts data collection related to the target recipients of BLT-DD. This data collection involves the Village Chief as the overseer of the area. The data is then selected based on the criteria stipulated in the applicable regulations. Notog village has been implementing the BLT-DD program since the directive was issued regarding the Priority Use of the Village Fund, one of which is for BLT-DD. The data collected from the review process by the Notog Village Government, BPD, and the village community is then brought to the village deliberation as a follow-up to the data collection stage, namely the planning stage.

In the planning stage, the data generated from the review conducted by the Notog Village Government, BPD, and the village community is discussed in the village deliberation. The village deliberation is held prior to the determination of BLT-DD recipients through the Village Chief Regulation (Perkades). Perkades and village deliberation are part of the Notog Village Development Plan activities. In other words, the basis of the Notog Village Perkades is the village deliberation as a follow-up to the Notog Village Development Plan.

The village deliberation to determine BLT-DD recipients has been conducted by Notog Village since the issuance of the Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Regulation regarding the Priority Use of the Village Fund, which includes budgeting for BLT-DD. The decisions made in the Notog Village deliberation regarding the determination of BLT-DD recipients vary each year. For example, in 2021, the Notog Village deliberation determined 63 recipients for BLT-DD. These 63 recipients would receive a cash stimulus of IDR 300,000 per KPM per month.

In contrast, in 2022, the Notog Village deliberation determined 132 recipients for BLT-DD. This determination was included in the Notog Village Chief Regulation (Perkades) in Patikraja Subdistrict. Meanwhile, in 2023, the Notog Village deliberation determined 35 BLT-DD recipients. Then in 2024, the Notog Village deliberation determined 15 BLT-DD recipients. The varying budget allocations each year take into account the aspirations of the community expressed through the village deliberation decision. The purpose of determining through village deliberation is to empower poor communities in Notog Village to increase their economic purchasing power.

In the budgeting stage, this step is a follow-up to the planning stage. The planning stage involves village development plans (RKP Desa), village deliberation on BLT-DD recipient determination, and Perkades regarding BLT-DD recipient determination. The sequence of determining the number of recipients of stimulus funds for poor communities in Notog Village in the form of cash received at IDR 300,000 per KPM per month proceeds in this manner. This cash is then budgeted in the Village Budget (APBDes). In other words, the budgeting stage of the Direct Cash Aid from the Village Fund as a stimulus for poor communities in Notog Village begins with the determination of the Notog Village Perkades regarding the determination of BLT-DD recipients, followed by budgeting in the Village Regulation (Perdes) on the Notog Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM) activities.

Based on the budgeting in the Notog Village APBDes, the Village Government has a legal basis to carry out the mandate of the Village Regulation and the directive of the Minister of Village, Development of

Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration regarding the Priority Use of the Village Fund for budgeting BLT-DD. The implementation of BLT-DD is carried out annually. The implementation terms involve disbursing cash amounting to IDR 300,000 per KPM per month.

In the accountability stage, this step is the final process of implementing development and empowerment in the village in accordance with the directive of the Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning the General Guidelines for Village Development and Empowerment of Village Communities. According to this regulation, the Notog Village Government is obligated to submit an accountability report on the implementation of the Village Budget to the village community. The submission of the accountability report is carried out through village deliberations. The Notog Village Government has conducted accountability reports as outlined in the Minister of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning the General Guidelines for Village Development and Empowerment of Village Communities..

F. Revitalizing the Entrepreneurial Spirit of Notog Village through Notog Village Market

In the data collection stage, this step is the initial process of revitalizing the business spirit of the community in Notog Village, Patikraja Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province. This is mentioned because the majority of Notog Village's livelihoods are farmers, yet they have a long history of trade. This long history refers to the ownership of the Notog Village market, which existed long before the establishment of the Patikraja Subdistrict market in Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province. The Notog Village market in Patikraja Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency, was established before the 1950s. It is even estimated to have existed before the legal establishment of the Republic of Indonesia's independence.

Starting from this long history, the Notog Village Government, together with the BPD and the village community, conducted a historical review. The result of this historical review found that the Notog Village market was the first market in the Patikraja Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province. This was supported by statements from the community that at that time in Notog Village, specifically in Grumbul Banjaranyar, there was already trading activity in the form of a village market.

At that location, there was a large salt warehouse. Around the salt warehouse, there were shops and stalls selling various necessities. In addition to shops and stalls, there were also vendors selling snacks needed by the community. The location was bustling and became the people's market in the Patikraja Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province. However, over time, the place became quiet. This was because a new market was born in the eastern village, namely Patikraja Village, Patikraja Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency. The new market was born around the 1950s. This information was provided by Mulyono, the Secretary of Patikraja Village, Patikraja Subdistrict, Banyumas Regency. Mulyono stated that his mother and grandfather used to sell at the Patikraja Market since its establishment. It was even mentioned that Mulyono's mother was once chased by the Dutch colonialists while selling at the Patikraja Market.

In a way, the Notog Village Market in Patikraja Subdistrict was established before the Patikraja Village Market was born. This statement is supported by the message conveyed by Warsino, the Secretary of Notog Village, that at that time, the Notog Village Market was slow in developing itself, so the momentum was taken by the Patikraja Village Market that was born and developed until now. Armed with this historical spirit, a review was conducted and a spirit emerged to revive the economy of Notog Village by re-establishing the Notog Village Market.

In the planning stage, this step is a follow-up to the data collection in Notog Village. Immediately after obtaining the results of the data collection, the Notog Village Government, together with the BPD and the village community, proceeded to the village deliberation stage. This was due to the growing spirit to revive the Notog Village Market before 2018, specifically, during the tenure of Village Chief Anggit. Anggit served as Village Chief before Mr. Adis Hadi Suwignyo took over as Village Chief again.

In 2018, when Anggit served as Village Chief, the Notog Village community voluntarily rebuilt Notog Village Market in Grumbul Pesanggrahan. The spirit to restore the economic glory was well received by the Notog Village Government. Here, Notog Village Government supported the community's activities by assisting in the development of market-supporting access. This access started from road hardening, bridge construction, land filling at the market for easier transportation access, and the construction of other supporting facilities. These other supporting facilities included drilling wells for clean water access at the

market, toilet construction, and installation of market electricity meters. In fact, in installing electricity meters, the Notog Village Government added electricity poles to ensure that electricity could be used for trading. The source of funds used by the Notog Village Government in the construction of the Notog Village Market was the Village Fund.

Regarding planning, these activities fall under the Village Regulation (Perdes) on Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM). Even when the leadership of Notog Village changed from Mr. Anggit to Mr. Adis Hadi Suwignyo, the ongoing development of Notog Village Market continued under the Village Regulation (Perdes) concerning the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM). The process of developing the village market at the planning stage continues through the annual Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM) issued every year. Each year, there is a budget allocation from the Village Fund prioritized for building the Notog Village Market. This is in line with the desires of Notog Village Government, the Village Consultative Board (BPD), and the villagers who aim to revive the village's economic spirit through the village market.

In the implementation stage, following thorough planning through the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM) and the Village Regulation (Perdes) on Village Budget Plan (RKP), the rebuilding process of Notog Village Market aims to revitalize the local economy. This effort is included in the Notog Village Budget Plan (APBDes). Notog Village Government, together with BPD and the villagers, agree annually to allocate funds for the construction and maintenance of the village market in the APBDes. They are driven by the ambition to complete the Notog Village Market by the budget year 2025/2026, ensuring the prosperity of current and future generations. This consistency among Notog Village Government, BPD, and the villagers during the implementation stage aims to revive the village's economic spirit through the village market.

As for accountability stage, Notog Village Government reports the development activities of Notog Village Market through village assemblies. This has become a routine practice for Notog Village Government, BPD, and the villagers. Progress on the construction of the market building measuring 30 x 40 m² is reported at the end of each budget year during these village assemblies. Villagers and BPD members are invited to provide feedback during these meetings. Currently, shops and stalls are already operational. The process of innovating the facilities and infrastructure of Notog Village Market continues to ensure a bustling market that serves visitors and provides economic benefits to Notog Village and its surrounding communities.

G. Shopping Needs Movement Only in the Notog Village Area

The phase of data collection, the movement of shopping needs only in the Notog Village area, is a community initiative that emerged when the Notog Village Government, together with the Village Consultative Board (BPD) and the villagers, intended to hold a village deliberation. During the preliminary discussions before the village deliberation to discuss the formation of the Village Development Plan (RKP), a representative from the BPD suggested that in conducting APBDes (Village Budget Allocation) activities, purchases should be made from shops within the Notog Village area. Additionally, villagers were encouraged to shop for household needs at neighboring shops.

The purpose of this activity is noble, aiming to enhance the local economic circulation and strengthen neighborly bonds. It is hoped that through increased interactions via buying and selling, psychological ties among neighbors will strengthen. A thorough examination of this matter was conducted, leading to the idea of having villagers shop exclusively within the Notog Village area being voiced during the village deliberation.

In the planning phase, efforts were made to encourage the people of Notog Village to adopt the shopping needs movement solely within the village area. This initiative was advocated through village deliberations. The response from community leaders and attendees was generally supportive, with suggestions provided. As a result, all elements of the village community supported this positive intention.

Active communication was implemented to spread this movement. Methods included village chiefs, community leaders, and prominent figures advocating for shopping only within the village area. This involved shopping at neighboring shops for villagers. The movement itself meant implementing purchases of goods and/or services through self-management, aiming to buy goods and/or utilize services solely from providers within Notog Village. This became an unwritten agreement among the Notog Village Government, BPD, and the villagers.

During the implementation phase, the Notog Village Government, together with the BPD and villagers, applied the commitment to shop for needs solely within the village area. Villagers participated by shopping at neighboring shops, while the village government procured APBDes supplies from providers within the Notog Village area. For instance, the village government annually provided gift packages to those who assisted village activities, such as Eid gift packages. These packages contained items purchased from shops in the Notog Village area, such as cakes made by Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) of Notog Village, and local snacks, among others. Every effort was made to ensure these items came from shops, stores, and UMKM within the Notog Village area itself. This was intended to set an example for the community that the village government also practices the movement of shopping needs solely within the village area.

The accountability phase represents the final step of the data collection, planning, and implementation process undertaken by the Notog Village Government. As part of this accountability phase, they report to the community about the activities carried out by the village government based on the previously developed planning phase. The goal of this phase is to maintain the trust received by the village government from the community. As maintaining trust through accountability is crucial, village deliberations are held at the end of each fiscal year to report on activities and receive feedback from the community.

H. Golden Nest: An Analogy of Incubation of Village Authority towards 2045 Golden Indonesia

Golden Nest is an analogy that used as the process of the implication of village authority towards 2045 Golden Indonesia. As a government, Village Government must have a legal basis that can be used as a foothold to move forward and manage its territory. The final purpose is to reach welfare and excellence after one hundred years of Indonesia's independence that widely called as 2045 Golden Indonesia.

Analogous to the life of a bird, village, as the holder of village authority, likened as a nest that made by gold. The nest is so valuable that it has very treasured value. The value that is very treasured is led by the village that has village authority. Village authority is an authority based on origin rights, local village scale authority, authority assigned by the government above the village, and other authorities from higher Government. That authority make village specials and it helps to manage its territory.

The speciality is not merely based on its golden nest, but it also comes from its eggs that brood by the bird. The egg symbolized as the sources that owned by the village. The sources can be human resources or natural resources. Both the eggs brood by the bird so it can hatch and beneficial for the next life— life outside the nest. The life outside the nest depicted as the current situation and future— 2045 Golden Indonesia. As this is a very important point, that everything must be prepared in a planned and thorough manner.

Like an egg, it needs precise incubation so that it can hatch safely and maximally. The incubation process goes through the process of structuring village authority so that the recourses they have develop optimally. Apart from being ables to develop optimally, it is also possible to have superior competitiveness on the global stage in the future. Therefore, development and empowerment activities in villages always start with the data collection stage, planning stage, implementation and accountability stage.

The effort that is done as egg as the symbolization of village community has the competitiveness is by going through incubation process. The incubation process is depicted as the policy structuring activities. Various policies were issued so that village communities were protected, trained and educated. The shape of policy, as: policy to shop only in the village territory so that the money circulation will only happen in the village, the Village Fund for BLT-DD, the policy to awaken the spirit of commerce through the development of village markets, Padat Karya Tunai Desa (PKTD) activity, as the strengthen of economy of poor community, the use of village assets to support the economy, the policy of procurement goods and/ services through BUMDes, etc. All of those activities were created to raise awareness of sustainable finance and to manage village resources to that they have global competitiveness. This is as the consideration that 2045 Golden Indonesia will be a competitive future for the society.

Golden Nest, in this case, is symbolized as Garuda. Garuda is used as the symbolization of Government above village, which can be Province Government or District Government. Garuda as the symbol of institution above the village has function as the director, protector and provider of security for the egg. This is done until the egg hatches and is ready to sail the Golden Indonesia skies in 2045.

As an effort to prepare for this, Garuda trains and encourages the hatched chicks to be brave and acknowledge their abilities. Besides acknowledge their abilities, Garuda gives directions related to the

outside world. This is done in order to have knowledge about the environment that will be used to fly in the wild. The treatment process of the egg in golden nest until the baby Garuda hatch and ready to wade through nature is symbolization from the effort of government above the village in giving direction about village authority governance as the foothold of 2045 Golden Indonesia. This concept is a summary of the government position, Province Government or District Government and village authority in the preparation to reach 2045 Golden Indonesia.

The purpose of the concept's depiction is to describe that village authority can be the foothold towards 2045 Golden Indonesia. Thus, to make this happen, village should be brave and have the awareness of reading the existing potential. The potentials vary between resources within the village and outside the village. The reason is because courage and awareness are one of the motors to drive the village community towards 2045 Golden Indonesia.

Conclusion

The conclusion of this paper is that every step in the movement towards and economically independent village must begin with having courage and mutual awareness of oneself and environment. Having courage means dare to think and then dare to carry out what has been thought about in social life. That bravery born from the awareness about self's potential as legal community that has the village authority. The authority becomes the basis for generating policies. After having this awareness, the next step is to have awareness to recognize the environment in the form of social potential of society and opportunities for contemporary development. Armed with this courage and awareness, village authority can be used as a stepping stone towards 2045 Golden Indonesia. The courage and awareness are expected to be the culture of village community that can be passed on to the children, grandchildren and future descendants. Various arrangements have been made to support this.

The arrangements started with the data collection stage, planning stage, implementation stage and accountability stage. Data collection stage is needed to acknowledge village's condition in depth and comprehensively. In this position, data become the key to find solution related to economic problems. After data collection is done, the next stage is data planning. In this stage, the collected data is processed and communicated to the related parties. After all the village community elements are connected to the results of data processing, the next step is the implementation stage. At the implementation stage, there is a division of tasks. The division of tasks is carried out by taking into account the character of each individual in the community. The hope is that all elements of the village community will work together to create an economically independent village. At this stage innovation process is done continuously.

The last stage that becomes important part of the previous stages is accountability stage. At the accountability stage, transparency to village community is carried out. The development progress as the part of efforts to reach economically independent village towards 2045 Golden Indonesia is reported periodically to the village community. The reporting was officially carried out through village deliberations. In this forum, dialogue took place between the village government, BPD and elements of the village community.

Recommendation

1. Village Government continue to maintain the commitment to grow an economically independent village
2. BPD as partner of Village government maintains the growth of economically independent village
3. Village communities cooperate to maintains the growth of economically independent village
4. Village Government, BPD, and village community actively communicate in order to create economically independent village
5. Village Government, BPD, and village community have a shared commitment and responsibility to maintain the existence of an economically independent village.
6. The Sub-district continues to encourage and advocate for the village to continue to innovate
7. For the researcher, to do research related to village authority as the foothold of 2045 Golden Indonesia from financial literacy point of view, risk management, etc.

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