



Development of North Tongauna Sub-District, Konawe Regency After Village Fund

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze and find out the development of the North Tongauna District after the existence of the Village Fund and the impact of the Village Fund on the village's original income in the North Tongauna District. Data analysis using the Klassen typology analyzes the development of the region. The results of the Village Fund analysis contribute to village original income obtained from BUMDes income in the villages of Waworoda Jaya, Sanuanggamo, Puundopi, Ambopi, Anggohu, Olua Ao, Nambeaboru, Barowila, Olo Onua and Andalambe where BUMDES is able to contribute to economic development in North Tongauna District. The results of the classification typology analysis Waworoda Jaya Village is in the relatively underdeveloped sector category so it is included in quadrant 4, Sanuanggamo Village is in the relatively underdeveloped sector category so it is entered in quadrant 4 Puundopi Village is in the relatively underdeveloped sector category so it is included in quadrant 4. Ambopi Village is in the potential sector category or can still develop so it is included in quadrant 3, Anggohu Village is in the relatively underdeveloped sector category so it is included in quadrant 4. Olua Ao Village is in the relatively underdeveloped sector category so that it is included in quadrant 4, Nam Village beaboru is in the relatively underdeveloped sector category so it is in quadrant 4. Barowila Village is in the potential sector category or can still develop so it is in quadrant 3, Olo Onua Village is in the relatively underdeveloped sector category so it is in quadrant 4, Andalambe Village is in the relatively underdeveloped sector category so it is in quadrant 4.

Keywords: Regional Development, Village Fund, Village Original Income

Introduction

Villages are the smallest part of the existing government structure in Indonesia. After the issuance of Law No. 6 of 2014, villages regulate the administration of government because they have the right of origin and traditional rights in managing and regulating village development (Barimbing, 2022).

Tumbel (2017) stated that villages are areas that have autonomous rights to regulate and improve their own development to improve community welfare. In other words, the implementation of village autonomy carries logical consequences in the form of implementing governance and village development based on sound financial management (Kurniawati et al., 2023). Villages have recognition of the rights of origin, customs and authority to regulate household and government affairs as outlined in Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning local government, government regulation No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (Supriadi, 2015). This shows that the legality of the policy format of decentralization and regional autonomy has touched the lowest level of government, namely the village level. Along with the development of regional autonomy (Raf' At et al., 2023), the central government that assigns assistance tasks to village governments should always pay attention to and emphasize the development of village communities through village government autonomy and the active role and participation of the community in village development (Aci et al., 2023).

The existence of Village Funds is very influential for the welfare of rural communities, especially with the birth of the Law on Villages. Previously, the law on villages was not a new thing in Indonesia, in 1979 Law No. 5 on Village Government which homogenized the institutional structure and organization of villages. The position of the village under the sub-district was then strengthened by Law No. 22 of 1999 concerning regional autonomy, but the Law did not last long, then replaced by Law No. 32 of 2004 which was later revised into Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning regional government: Regions are given the widest autonomy to manage all government operations beyond the authority of the central government to make regional policies that Related to improving services and community empowerment (Elyta et al., 2023), as well as real and responsible autonomy, making the position of villages better and able to be independent to advance their respective regions.

North Tongauna District is one of the sub-districts included in the list of participating sub-districts and funded in the Village Fund for Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. North Tongauna sub-district consists of 10 villages. From 2015 to 2016 only 8 villages received Village Funds, namely Puundombi, Sanuanggamo, Ulua Ao, Anggothu, Andalambe, Ambopi, Waworoda Jaya and Barawila Villages. Then developed in 2017 has funded all villages, consisting of 2 zones, SPA consisting of Andalambe, Anggothu, Waworoda Jaya, Ambopi, Barowila and Nambeaboru Villages, Zone B consisting of Olua Ao, Sanuanggamo, Puundombi and Olo Onua Villages. North Tongauna District is a sub-district of Tongauna Induk District in 2014 with an area of 154.02 KM² with a population of 7,035 women and 7,375 men with 3,506 families and 2,712 poor families.

Most of the people in North Tongauna District have a livelihood as rice farmers, cocoa and pepper gardening besides that there are also engaged in trading business and a small part

work as Civil Servants (PNS). As the population increases every year forcing people in villages in Tongauna sub-district to look for work outside their domicile, this is because the lack of productive land (rice fields) that can be used by the community is getting less. This forced some people to go out to find / manage land owned by others outside the Tongauna sub-district.

The people of North Tongauna District consist of various tribes, including the Tolaki, Javanese, Balinese, and Bugis tribes. One of the backgrounds of tribal diversity in North Tongauna District is because North Tongauna District is a transmigration area that has a fairly large rice field. Most of the residents of North Tongauna District only depend on their rice fields. Until now, most of the population of North Tongauna District is still relatively poor. Public facilities and infrastructure are also inadequate, including the following, (a) Village roads are still not hardened, some are still dirt roads, (b) Access to agricultural land is inadequate, (c) Most do not yet have drainage, (d) Clean water in some villages is still very difficult, (e) Access to healthcare is still severely lacking, (f) Irrigation canals for agriculture have not functioned properly. In addition to public infrastructure facilities that are not good, residential areas are also classified as slums in some villages, the use of thatched roof material (straw) is still widely used by people in villages in North Tongauna district. The purpose of this study is to find out how the development of the original income of the Village after the Village Fund and the development of the North Tongauna District area after the Village Fund

Literature Review

Village Fund

In order to support the implementation of village duties and functions in the administration of village governance and development in all aspects in accordance with the authority possessed, Law Number 6 of 2014 mandates the Government to allocate Village Funds. The Village Fund is budgeted annually in the State Budget which is given to each village as a source of village income (Muslihah and Siregar, 2019). This policy also integrates and optimizes all existing budget allocation schemes from the Government to villages. Village funds sourced from the State Budget are a form of state recognition of the unity of legal communities that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of local communities based on initiatives, origin rights and/or traditional rights (Prayoga, 2017, (Meilan 2020), (Ash-shidiqqi and Wibisono, 2018)). In addition, the provision of Village Funds is also intended to support the improvement of community welfare and equitable development and also aims to (i) Improve village public services; (ii) Promoting the village economy; (iii) Alleviating poverty; (iv) Strengthening rural communities as subjects of development; and (v) Address development gaps between villages. The Village Fund distribution policy has been running since 2015 which until 2019, Village Funds in the State Budget have reached Rp257.7 trillion. The amount of the Village Fund is a tangible manifestation of the implementation of the Nawacita program in the third ideal, namely building Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state (Ridlwan, 2014).

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Village Fund is a fund sourced from the State Budget intended for villages that is transferred through the district/city Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget and used to fund the implementation of development, and community empowerment, in its implementation, village funds are not necessarily used in accordance with the wishes of the village government, but must be in accordance with the results of joint decisions through deliberative activities of development activity plans that are driven by the Village Consultative Board (BPD) every year starting from July to October of the current year (Arina 2021), (Hurriyaturrohman, 2021), (Retired, 2020).

Regional Development

Regional development planning is basically an effort to apply the concepts of economic development to the spatial dimension, or it can also be viewed as an uninterrupted accumulation of the concept of economic development that sees opportunities and offers, (Benneworth, 2004), (Lubis 2021), (Barca, 2012). As well as demand as an opportunity. In this case, opportunity and supply are the ability or potential of an area that can be developed, while demand as an opportunity is the potential of a region to develop based on the needs of a region. In principle, regional development planning views the region as a way to classify, and the potential to develop according to the economic progress of the region.

Regional planning refers to the establishment of development measures that will be applied to a particular area in accordance with the objectives that have been set. These steps include planning development goals, predicting something that will happen in the future in an area, estimating various problems that may arise during the development process, and determining the right location or area to be used as a place to carry out predetermined activities (Lubis 2021). Life that takes place in an area has dynamics and there are always problems. The situation, conditions, physical-socio-cultural order, economic management will provide an overview of how an area will grow and develop (Sumarni et al., 2023). This condition also reflects a dynamic process that needs to be observed for its existence. The planners, who in this case are stakeholders need to conduct an analysis of the territory. Before setting the goal of developing their area, they need to study the existence of cities and regions, pay attention to what the organization of city and regional life looks like which includes components / functions, problems / diseases of certain contexts to be able to describe anatomical objects of observation (Lubis, 2021).

Research Method

In this study, the author took the location or object of research in North Tongauna District, Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province, which is one of the sub-districts that get village funds for villages in the sub-district area. The estimated time is May and July 2023. The sectoral classsen typology analysis is carried out by comparing the North Tongauna District Revenue with the Village Original Income comparison, after which it classifies it into 4 (four) quadrants, namely:

1. Quadrant I is an economic sector that has a value of the growth rate of the analysis area and the contribution value of the analysis area above the average of the reference area ($r_{ik} > r_i$ and $Y_{ik} > Y_i$).
2. Quadrant II is an economic sector that has a growth rate above the average of the reference region but the value of its contribution is below the average of the reference region ($r_{ik} > r_i$ and $Y_{ik} < Y_i$).
3. Quadrant III is an area with an economic sector that has a growth rate below the average of the reference area and the value of its contribution is above the average of the reference area ($r_{ik} < r_i$ and $Y_{ik} > Y_i$).
4. Quadrant IV is an area with economic sectors that have a growth rate and contribution value below the average of the reference areas ($r_{ik} < r_i$ and $Y_{ik} < Y_i$).

The determination of the category of a sector into the four categories above is based on the growth rate of sectoral contribution and the average amount of sectoral contribution to GDP, can be shown in the following matrix:

Table 1. Klassen typology

No	Fast Growth	Contribution	
		$Y_{ik} > Y_i$	$Y_{ik} < Y_i$
1	$R_{IK} > R_I$	Quadrant I Forward and Fast Grow ($r_{ik} > r_i$ and $Y_{ik} > Y_i$)	Quadrant II Forward But Depressed ($r_{ik} > r_i$ and $Y_{ik} < Y_i$)
2	$R_{IK} < R_I$	Quadrant III Potential But Still Can Grow ($r_{ik} < r_i$ and $Y_{ik} > Y_i$)	Quadrant IV Relatively Left Behind ($r_{ik} < r_i$ and $Y_{ik} < Y_i$)

Source: Syafrizal, (2008)

Information:

R_{ik} = Growth rate i in the Village Original Income analysis area

r_i = Growth rate i in the reference area of North Tongauna District Revenue

Y_{ik} = Average value of sector i contribution in the Village Original Income analysis area

Y_i = Average value of sector i contribution in the reference area of North Tongauna District Revenue

To determine the value of the growth rate of economic sectors in a region, a formula is used to calculate the percentage of economic sectors as follows:

$$\text{Growth rate} = \frac{E_{i,j,t} - E_{i,j,t-1}}{E_{i,j,t}} \times 100$$

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$E_{i,j,t}$ = Revenue of sector i analysis area or reference area in year t or year after base year.

$E_{i,j,t-1}$ = Sector i revenue in the analysis area or reference region in the base year or initial year.

To determine the value of the contribution of the economic sector in a region, a formula is used to determine the value or percentage of contribution as follows:

$$\textbf{Contribution} = \frac{E_j}{E_j} \times 100$$

Information:

E_i = GDP sector i analysis area or reference area

E_j = Total GDP of the analysis area or reference region

Result and Discussion

Development of Village Original Income in North Tongauna District After Village Fund

The use of Village Funds is prioritized to finance community development and empowerment aimed at improving the welfare of rural communities, improving the quality of human life and poverty reduction and is outlined in the Village Government Work Plan. BUMDes as Dynamicators (mobilizing community participation if there are obstacles in the development process) in optimizing the increase in village original income are very observant in monitoring and see various activities in the community that are always dynamic. The form of its dynamism sets itself in the midst of the community to be able to directly plunge into encouraging the community to play an active role in the activities of village-owned enterprises and be responsible for serving the community.

In several villages in North Tongauna District, the budget allocation is usually for infrastructure development and improvement such as road construction and improvement, draenase construction and improvement, for education improvement, ECCE development, kindergarten development, for health, posyandu development, Polindes development and other programs for economic improvement including the establishment of BUMDes for empowerment, usually focusing on Activities to increase the capacity of the village government and the village community itself through training. Increasing capacity and facilities for BUMDes managers cannot be underestimated, but the progress of BUMDes becomes large if supported by all aspects, so that they feel responsible as made in the BUMDes regulations, namely the Articles of Association and Bylaws (AD / ART). The details of BUMDes in Tongauna District are as follows:

Table 2. List of Villages and BUMDes in North Tongauna District

No	Village	BUMDes
1	Waworoda Jaya	Save and Borrow
2	Sanuanggamo	Production Facility Assistance (Saprodi),

		Tent rental
3	Puundompi	Save and borrow
4	Ambopi	Save and Borrow
5	Anggohu	Service Sector
6	Olua Ao	Production Facility Assistance
7	Nambeaboru	Credit
8	Olo Onua	Trade Field
9	Barowila	Save and borrow
10	Andalambe	Save and borrow

Source: Processed Data, (2023)

The issue of the economic empowerment model has been carried out by Tongauna District with the formation of BUMDes which is also based on different village potentials but among all BUMDes models is still something that is believed to be one way to increase Village Original Income. For example, Waworoda Jaya BUMDes carry out savings and loans business activities, then Sanuanggamo conducts production facilities assistance (saprodi) and tent rental businesses, then Puundopi does savings and loans, Ambopi does savings and loans, Anggohu does business in the field of Services, Olua Ao conducts Production Facilities Assistance, Nambeaboru conducts credit business and Olo Onuapada does trade and Barowila and Andalambe does savings and loan business.

It is known that before the Village Fund the original Village Revenue did not exist because there was no source of income other than BUMDES related to PADES The specifics of the realization of Village original income accumulated in Waworoda Jaya, Sanuanggamo, Puundopi, Ambopi, Anggohu, Olua Ao, Nambeaboru, Barowila Olo Onua and Andalambe are shown in the following table:

Table 3 Village Original Income from BUMDes North Tongauna District

No	Village	Village Original Income (PADES)				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Waworoda Jaya	IDR 7,800,000	IDR 6,726,800	IDR 8,550,000	IDR 8,750,000	IDR 6,450,000
2	Sanuanggamo	IDR 10,600,000	IDR 7,028,750	IDR 7,578,500	IDR 3,887,000	IDR 6,439,000
3	Puundopi	IDR 7,200,000	IDR 6,000,000	0	0	0
4	Ambopi	IDR 13,500,000	IDR 28,512,500	IDR 30,372,300	IDR 30,372,300	IDR 40,100,000
5	Anggohu	IDR 3,800,000	IDR 3,384,250	IDR 2,500,000	IDR 2,500,000	0
6	Olua Ao	IDR 10,332,000	IDR 7,402,000	IDR 6,573,000	IDR 8,739,150	IDR 9,257,500

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7	Nambeaboru	0	IDR 2,683,750	0	IDR 7,410,500	IDR 10,305,500
8	Barowila	0	IDR 2,560,800	IDR 4,655,100	IDR 2,200,000	IDR 21,200,000
9	Olo Onua	IDR 7,500,000	IDR 12,000,000	0	IDR 17,000,000	IDR 21,000,000
10	Andalambe	0	0	0	0	IDR 3,650,000
Total		IDR 60,732,000	IDR 76,298,850	IDR 60,228,900	IDR 80,858,950	IDR 118,402,000

Source: APBDes, (2018-2022)

The total of Village Original Income from BUMDes in each village in 2018 amounted to Rp.60,732,000, 2019 amounted to Rp.76,298,850, 2020 amounted to Rp.60,228,900, continued in 2021 amounted to Rp.80,858,950 and 2018 amounted to 2022 Rp.118,402,000. It is known that the use of village funds is focused on aspects of development and empowerment. So it can be said that BUMDes in Waworoda Jaya, Sanuanggamo, Puundopi, Ambopi, Anggothu, Olua Ao, Nambeaboru, Barowila Olo Onua and Andalambe villages contribute to village income that will advance the economy in North Tongauna District.

Development of North Tongauna District Area After Village Fund

Klassen's Typology analysis identifies patterns and images of regional economic structure, in this case the Original Village Income of North Tongauna District, sourced from ten villages that form BUMDes that focus on the financial sector and assistance for production facilities. The explanation of the rate and contribution of the average accumulated original income of North Tongauna District villages is shown in the following table:

Table 4. Growth Rate of Village Original Income 2018-2022

No	Village	Village Original Income (PADes)				Growth Rate
		2019	2020	2021	2022	
1	Waworoda Jaya	7.800.000	6.726.800	8.550.000	8.750.000	-0,03
2	Sanuanggamo	10.600.000	7.028.750	7.578.500	3.887.000	-0,02
3	Puundopi	7.200.000	6.000.000	0	0	-0,04
4	Ambopi	13.500.000	28.512.500	30.372.300	30.372.300	0,37
5	Anggothu	3.800.000	3.384.250	2.500.000	2.500.000	-0,09
6	Olua Ao	10.332.000	7.402.000	6.573.000	8.739.150	-0,08
7	Nambeaboru	0	2.683.750	0	7.410.500	-0,15
8	Barowila	0	2.560.800	4.655.100	2.200.000	2,23
9	Olo Onua	7.500.000	12.000.000	0	17.000.000	-0,04
10	Andalambe	0	0	0	0	0,00
	Total	60.732.000	76.298.850	60.228.900	80.858.950	0,13

Source: Processed Data, (2023)

It is known from the table of the growth rate of Original Village Income Waworoda Jaya Village has an average rate value of -0.03, Sanuanggamo Village of -0.02, Puundopi of -0.04, Ambopi Village of 0.37, Anggothu Village of -0.09, Olua Ao Village of -0.08, Nambeaboru Village of -0.15, Barowila Village of 2.23, Olo Onua Village of -0.04 and Andalambe Village of 0.00. Then it is also known that the average value of Village Original Income Contribution 2018-2022 is displayed in the following table:

Table 5. Average Village Original Income Contribution 2018-2022

No	Village	Village Original Income (PADes)					Average Contribution
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
1	Waworoda Jaya	7.800.000	6.726.800	8.550.000	8.750.000	6.450.000	10%
2	Sanuanggamo	10.600.000	7.028.750	7.578.500	3.887.000	6.439.000	10%
3	Puundopi	7.200.000	6.000.000	0	0	0	4%
4	Ambopi	13.500.000	28.512.500	30.372.300	30.372.300	40.100.000	36%
5	Anggothu	3.800.000	3.384.250	2.500.000	2.500.000	0	4%
6	Olua Ao	10.332.000	7.402.000	6.573.000	8.739.150	9.257.500	11%
7	Nambeaboru	0	2.683.750	0	7.410.500	10.305.500	4%
8	Barowila	0	2.560.800	4.655.100	2.200.000	21.200.000	6%
9	Olo Onua	7.500.000	12.000.000	0	17.000.000	21.000.000	13%
10	Andalambe	0	0	0	0	3.650.000	1%
Amount of Contribution							100%

Source: Processed Data, (2023)

It is known from the Average Contribution of Village Original Income 2018-2022 that Waworoda Jaya Village has a contribution value of 10%, then Sanuanggamo Village with a contribution value of 10%. Puundopi Village has a contribution value of 4%. Ambopi Village has a contribution value of 36%. Anggothu Village with a contribution value of 4%, followed by Olua Ao Village with a contribution value of 11%. Nambeaboru Village with a contribution value of 4%. Barowila Village has a contribution value of 6%. Furthermore, Olo Onua Village has a contribution value of 13% and Andalambe Village has a contribution value of 1%.

Table 6. Comparison of Average Growth Rate and Average Contribution of North Tongauna District Income and Village Original Income

Business Field Category	District Revenue		Original Village Income			Information	Quadrant
	Fast	Contribution	Village	Fast	Contribution		
Finance and	0,21	80,20	Waworoda Jaya	- 0,03	10	Slow and Lagging	4
			Sanuanggamo	- 0,02	10	Slow and Lagging	4

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Assistance for Production Facilities		Puundopi	- 0,04	4	Slow and Lagging	4
		Ambopi	0,37	36	Slow but potentially evolving	3
		Anggothu	- 0,09	4	Slow and Lagging	4
		Olua Ao	- 0,08	11	Slow and Lagging	4
		Nambeaboru	- 0,15	4	Slow and Lagging	4
		Barowila	2,23	6	Slow but potentially evolving	3
		Olo Onua	- 0,04	13	Slow and Lagging	4
		Andalambe	0,00	1	Slow and Lagging	4

Source: Processed Data, (2023)

It is known that Waworoda Jaya Village is in the Slow and Lagging category so that it is included in quadrant 4, Sanuanggamo Village is in the Slow and Underdeveloped category so that it is included in quadrant 4. Puundopi Village is in the Slow and Underdeveloped category so that it is included in quadrant 4. Ambopi Village is in the Slow But Potential to Develop category so that it is included in quadrant 3. Anggothu Village is included in the Slow and Underdeveloped category so that it is included in quadrant 4. Olua Ao Village is in the Slow and Lagging category so that it is included in quadrant 4. Nambeaboru Village is in the Slow and Lagging category so that it is included in quadrant 4. Barowila Village is in the Slow But Potential to Develop category so that it is included in quadrant 3. Olo Onua Village is in the Slow and Underdeveloped category so that it is included in quadrant 4. Andalambe Village is in the Slow and Lagging category so that it is included in quadrant 4. So that it can be known that the sectoral classification can be explained in the following table:

Table 7. Classification of Village Development Based on Klassen Typology

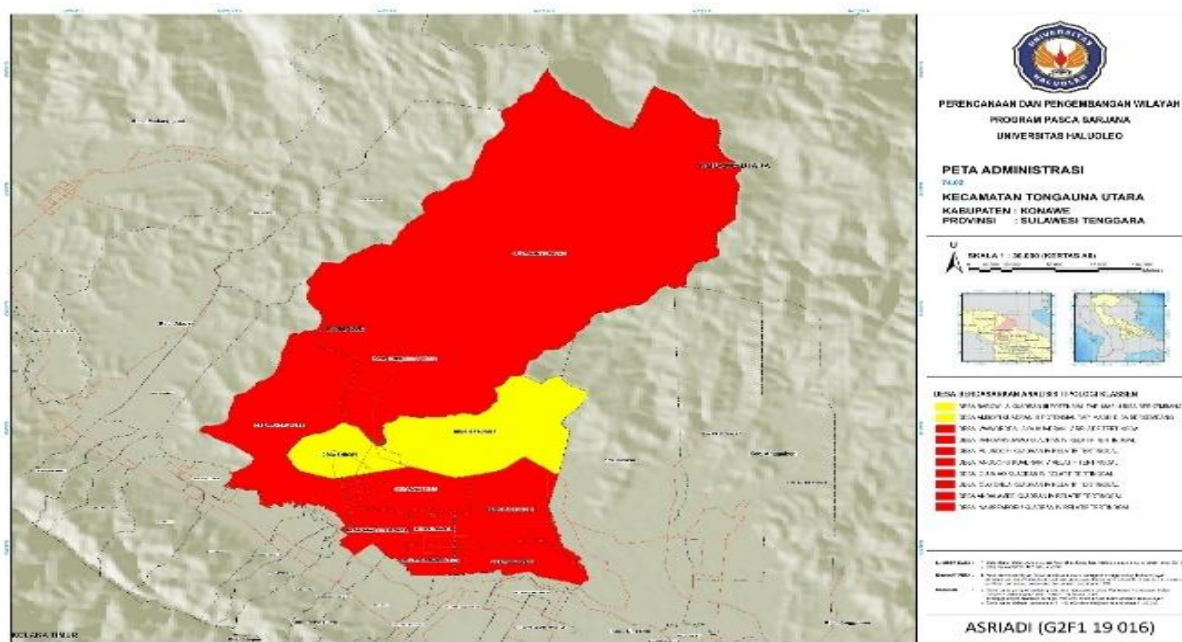
No	Fast Growth	Contribution	
		Yik>Yi	Yik<Yi
1	RIK>RI	Quadrant I Forward and Fast Grow	Quadrant II Forward But Depressed
2	RIK<RI	Quadrant III Slow but still potentially growing 1. Ambopi	Quadrant IV Slow and Slow 1. Waworoda Jaya 2. Sanuanggamo

		2. Barowila	3. Puundopi 4. Anggothu 5. Olua Ao 6. Olo Onua 7. Andalambe 8. Nambeaboru
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Source: Processed Data, (2023)

The Village Development Classification Map Based on the Klassen Typology is shown in the following figure:

Figure 1. Map of Village Development Classification Based on Klassen Typology



Source: Processed Data, (2023)

The presence of the Village Law is a bridge for villages to access budgets that have been very difficult to reach. Finally, the state budget is only enjoyed by a few who have power. Even though this power is important for the village community to have. Therefore, the existence of the Village Law is an effort to restore the power that the village needs to have. BUMDes is a village business institution whose management is carried out by the community and also the village government in order to strengthen the village economy and its formation is based on the needs and potential of the village. However, the establishment of BUMDes must still be guided by laws and regulations. BUMDes can apply for capital loans to outside parties, as stated in the Local Government Law Article 213 Paragraph 3, this explanation is very important to prepare for the establishment of BUMDes, because the implications will be in contact with the regulation The positive advantages of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) are creating jobs, increasing Village Original Income (PAD), helping the poor and developing the utilization of village assets, indirectly, the presence and results of BUMDes become a model of economic empowerment and village economic development solutions.

The results of calculations and typology analysis of sectoral classes show that Waworoda Jaya Village is in the category of relatively underdeveloped sectors so that it is included in quadrant 4, Sanuanggamo Village is in the category of relatively underdeveloped sectors so that it is included in quadrant 4, Puundopi Village is in the category of relatively underdeveloped sectors so that it is included in quadrant 4. Ambopi Village is included in the category of potential sectors or can still develop so that it is included in quadrant 3, Anggothu Village is included in the category of relatively lagging sectors so that it is included in quadrant 4. Olua Ao Village entered the Sector category relatively lagging behind so that it is included in quadrant 4, Nambeaboru Village entered the Sector category relatively lagging so that it is included in quadrant 4. Barowila Village is in the category of potential sectors or can still develop so that it is included in quadrant 3, Olo Onua Village is in the category of relatively underdeveloped sectors so that it is included in quadrant 4, Andalambe Village is in the category of relatively underdeveloped sectors so that it is included in quadrant 4.

Budiharsono (2002) development is a process of creating potential that raises new potentials from limited potentials, and also includes looking for different potentials from various groups that have different potentials. While the word region itself is a geographical unit that has a certain sharpening in which there is interaction between regional components functionally, so that the nature of regional boundaries can be dynamic not necessarily physical and definite or static (Rustiadi et al, 2001). Law No.26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning defines an area as a geographical unit with components bound by boundaries and a system with the basis of determination is administrative and functional aspects. So regional development is a process to improve the quality of the region by increasing its potential and bringing out new potential.

Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, the following conclusions were obtained:

1. The Village Fund contributes to the village's original income obtained from the income of BUMDes in Waworoda Jaya, Sanuanggamo, Puundopi, Ambopi, Anggothu, Olua Ao, Nambeaboru, Barowila, Olo Onua and Andalambe villages where BUMDES are able to contribute to economic development in North Tongauna District.
2. Results of the klassen typology analysis It is known that Waworoda Jaya Village is in the category of relatively underdeveloped sectors so that it is included in quadrant 4, Sanuanggamo Village is in the category of relatively underdeveloped sectors so that it is included in quadrant 4, Puundopi Village is in the category of relatively underdeveloped sectors so that it is included in quadrant 4. Ambopi Village is included in the category of potential sectors or can still develop so that it is included in quadrant 3, Anggothu Village is included in the category of relatively lagging sectors so that it is included in quadrant 4. Olua Ao Village is in the sector category is relatively lagging so that it is included in quadrant 4, Nambeaboru Village is in the sector category is relatively lagging so that it is included in quadrant 4. Barowila Village is in the category of potential sectors or can still develop so that it is included in quadrant 3, Olo Onua Village is in the category of relatively

underdeveloped sectors so that it is included in quadrant 4, Andalambe Village is in the category of relatively underdeveloped sectors so that it is included in quadrant 4.

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