

# Implementation of Inner Village Government Policy Community Based Provision of Drinking Water and Sanitation

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## ABSTRACT

This research was conducted at the Telaga Baru Village Office, Meranti Islands Regency. The purpose of this study was to analyze the village administration's efforts in providing community-based drinking water and sanitation in the village of Telaga Baru, Meranti Islands Regency. This type of research using qualitative methods is descriptive. The technique used in data collection is a literature study by reviewing books, journals and other written works. Field study with interviews, documentation, and observation. Based on the research results, it is known that the efforts of the village government in the provision of community-based drinking water and sanitation in Telaga Baru Village, Meranti Islands district are carried out by the government's **efforts** to carry out and supervise activities and carry out continuous and periodic management. This effort has not run optimally, because the government's efforts to refine are still constrained by funds, so efforts to refine clean water have not been achieved. So that the government's efforts **can** be achieved, the government must synergize in carrying out cooperation between the regional government and Pamsimas so that they can benefit each other.

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## INTRODUCTION

Water is a very important basic need for all living creatures world, including humans, which are used to fulfill production and also to fulfill domestic needs. Without water, humans will have difficulty sustaining their lives, therefore its management must be arranged in such a way that it can be used effectively and efficiently. Meeting the need for clean water requires serious attention from the government and society, considering that clean water is a basic need for every member of society. One of the government programs regarding clean water is PAMSIMAS (Community-Based Provision of Drinking Water and Sanitation), which is one of the government programs, both central and regional governments, which is supported by the World Bank to improve the provision of drinking water and sanitation, especially to reduce diarrheal diseases and conditions. others that are spread through water and the environment. (PAMSIMAS Technical Guidance 2015).

The aim of Pamsimas is to increase the number of underserved communities, including low-income communities in rural areas and surrounding areas, who can access sustainable drinking water and sanitation services, increase the implementation of clean and healthy living values and behavior in order to achieve the MDGs targets. Based on Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages, it is explained that development in villages is the government's effort to improve the quality of life and living for the greatest welfare of village communities.

Pamsimas management is carried out using a community-based approach that places the community as the main decision maker and is responsible for managing drinking water and sanitation. As in Minister of Health Regulation number 3 of 2014 article 1 paragraph 1 concerning community-based total sanitation, which is then abbreviated to STMB, is an approach to changing clean and healthy lifestyles in empowering communities through triggers.

The trigger here is intended as a way to encourage changes in clean and healthy living behavior, based on one's own awareness by changing behavior or habits both individually and in society. The focus of Pamsimas research is Deisa Teilaga Baru, Meiranti Islands Regency. Every regency /city area has a private government unit called deisa. Deisa is a teireindah government unit under district/city government. (Nurcholis, 2011:1). So it requires more attention from the government for the welfare of the community, especially Deisa Teilaga Baru because the community of Deisa Teilaga Baru still uses rain-fed water and inadequate well water (salty and brown in color) to meet their daily needs.

So there is a problem of ensuring the availability of clean water, poor water conditions good for direct consumption by local communities, and there are also several factors that influence the water quality in Deisa Teilaga Baru to become less This is good because the presence of peat soil means that the water has a brown color and a slightly sour taste so that it does not meet the requirements for drinking water, and the land is not located on the coast of the sea so that as the tides occur, the water quality becomes salty and cannot be used. This has led the government to balance PAMSIMAS.

You can see the previous phenomenon which explains what actions the government has taken regarding Village Government Efforts in Providing Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation (Pamsimas) in Telaga Baru Village, Kepulauan Meranti Regency, "Like the research carried out by previous researchers regarding analysis

The factors that influence the management of PAMSIMAS in West Banglas Village, West Tebin Tinggi District, Meranti Islands Regency can be explained by the implementation of research and findings in the field regarding the Analysis of Factors that Influence the *Management* of PAMSIMAS in West Banglas Village, Tebing Tinggi District, Meranti Islands Regency., the researcher can conclude that there are several factors that influence the management of PAMSIMAS, namely in terms of policy content, benefit factors and the degree of change to be achieved which are still obstacles, while in terms of the policy environment the role of the Village Government and Regional Government is still minimal in providing support in terms of material as well as the construction of PAMSIMAS facilities which have not been able to reach all PAMSIMAS beneficiary communities."

According to the theory explained by Winarno, 2012, policy implementation is seen in a broad sense, as a stage of the policy process immediately after the enactment of a law. Implementation is widely seen as having the meaning of implementing a law where actors, organizations, procedures and techniques work together to carry out policies in an effort to achieve policy or program goals. Implementation on the other hand is a complex phenomenon that may be understood as a process, an output or an impact.

Here it is clear that the implementation of the mechanism of government policy all leads to implementation carried out in the field and leads to what is the target of research implementation, Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision (Pamsimas) in Telaga Baru Village, Kepulauan Meranti Regency, according to Grindle (Nugroho, 2004), implementation is a series of policy objectives and the results of government activities, therefore policy implementation requires a policy implementation system which is translated into program actions to achieve the final goals as determined by the policy. Grindle stated that implementation is a general process of administrative action that can be researched at a specific program level. The implementation process will only begin if the goals and objectives have been determined, the activity program has been arranged and funds are ready and have been distributed to achieve the targets. Policy implementation links policy objectives and their realization with the results of government activities. (Al-ikhlas, 2014)

Balancing Pamsimas in Deisa Teilaga Baru requires the involvement of the district/city government with a mechanism for determining government assistance for the community which is carried out based on a decision letter for the establishment of the Pamsimas deisa Budget Acceptance List (DIPA) as well as the ability of community groups to carry out pamasimas activities. independently.

Next, the Drinking Water Commitment Maker (PPK) prepares and signs the decision letter to receive Community Assistance (BPM) which is ratified by the head of the Work Unit (Satkeir) for implementing regional settlement infrastructure /KPA at the regional settlement infrastructure center. The decision letter to receive the BPM is the basis for providing government assistance to the community. The basis for the creation of BPM which originates from the Regional Government Revenue Budget (APBD) is the Regent's Decree regarding the determination of village targets for Pamsimas activities. Once the Regent's Decree is issued, the OPD managing Pamsimas activities can conclude a cooperation agreement (or agreement) with community groups. The Government carried out a balancing of Pamsimas in Deisa Teilaga Baru in two areas, Machine Translated by Google The first was in Rumbia Hamlet, which began

balancing work in July 2018 until Seipteimbeir 2018, then the balancing of Pamsimas in Rumbia Hamlet was seen as a success by the government because it was able to overcome the problem of the clean water crisis in the community, from no clean water to there being water. clean.

Then continued the second balancing act in Keilapa hamlet which was built in February 2021 until April 2021. The implementation of PAMSIMAS is based on the use of water pumps as a sanitation and the distribution of water to residents' homes so that it is easy for people to utilize and use clean, clean water., as, everyday, needs. The majority of the population, especially people in Rumbia hamlets who live not far from the sea, have water that is not suitable for use for daily needs such as washing, especially for drinking because they have salty water. So that the people of Rumbia hamlet feel helped and have access to clean water and do not use well water for their daily needs.

However, not all people use Pamsimas water because the water produced by Pamsimas has a slightly salty taste so Pamsimas can only be used for MCK (Bathing, Washing, Toilet). This has resulted in a lack of use of Pamsimas water by the village community. This condition is similar to Pamsimas in Keilapa hamlet, which was only put into use at the beginning of 2021, which has a white water color and a slightly salty taste. However, only a portion of the population uses clean water which has been provided by the government. According to the results of a peer research interview with Mr. Sumarno, a resident of Keilapa Hamlet, namely:

*"We don't use Pamsimas because the water produced is not good, the water cannot be drunk, it can only be used for bathing and washing, and the people who receive Pamsimas have to pay a fee of 25,000 per month, so instead of paying a fee, we prefer to use well water that can meet the needs of bathing and washing."*

Based on the results of research interviews with residents of Keilapa Hamlet, the contributing factor is that many people do not use Pamsimas because the water produced by Pamsimas is in poor condition, Pamsimas water has a white color but can only be used for toilet washing (MCK). So people choose to use water from their own well which is brown in color for daily needs such as washing toilets (MCK) which does not meet clean water standards. Instead of having to pay for Pamsimas water as much as 25,000/month. but cannot be consumed. The schedule for operating Pamsimas water in Deisa Teilaga in 2022 is as follows:

**Table 1.**  
**PAMSIMAS Water Operation Schedule in Telaga Baru Village**  
**No Name of Hamlet**

<b>No</b>	<b>Name Of Hamlet</b>	<b>Operation Schedule/Hours</b>		
<b>1</b>	Rumbia Hamlet and Kareit Hamlet	07.00-09.00 WIB	11.00-13.00 WIB	15.00-17.00 WIB
<b>2</b>	Keilapa Hamlet	08.00-11.00 WIB	-	-

*Source: Chair of the Community Scholarship Group (KKM) Sumbeir Teilaga in 2023*  
Table 1.1 shows that the Pamsimas peingopeirasian schedule is carried out in two

The impat is Rumbia Hamlet along with Kareit Hamlet and Keilapa Hamlet. The Pamsimas peingopeirasian schedule is carried out every day. In Rumbia Hamlet and Kareit Hamlet, the operating schedule is carried out three times a day to meet the needs

of the community, which is carried out from 07.00 to 09.00 WIB, as well as 11.00 to 13.00 WIB and 15.00 WIB to 17.00 WIB.

Rumbia Hamlet and Kareit Hamlet have the same Pamsimas distribution schedule because Kareit Hamlet does not have Pamsimas distribution, so it only receives Pamsimas water from Rumbia Hamlet. In Keilapa Hamlet peingopeirasian pamsimas only once a day, namely from 08.00 to 11.00 WIB. Because there are only a few people who use Pamsimas. So, the Pamsimas peingopeirasian which is carried out once a day is sufficient for the community's needs.

Even after balancing PAMSIMAS, there are still specific constraints in providing clean water, whether sourced from the community itself, PAMSIMAS administrators or the water produced, these constraints can be seen as follows:

**Water conditions can only be used for bathing, washing toilets (MCK)**

Through the balancing of Pamsimas, the community's needs for water have been met, however, the water produced can only be used for bathing, washing and toilets (MCK), because the water produced has a slightly salty taste. So that the use of Pamsimas from year to year increases and many people choose to use rain-fed water and well water for their daily needs even though they do not meet clean water standards. This can be seen from the number of residents who distribute and do not distribute Pamsimas water in 2020, 2021 and 2022 as follows:

**Table 2**  
**Data.Number,Community.Recipients (PAMSIMAS)**

No	Hamlet name	Family Card (KK)			Peineirima Society Pamsimas			Society that does not accept it Pamsimas		
		Yr. 2020	Yr. 2021	Yr. 2022	Yr. 2020	Yr. 2021	Yr. 2022	Yr. 2020	Yr. 2021	Yr. 2022
1	Hamlet Rumbia	316 families	351 families	398 families	205	134	112	111	217	286
2	Hamlet Kareit	287 families	318 families	353 families	152	118	63	135	200	290
3	Hamlets Keilapa	311 KK	342 families	374 families	-	145	98	-	197	276
	Total	914 families	1,011 families	1,125 families	357	397	273	246	614	852

*Sumbeir: Chair of KKM Sumbeir Teilaga in 2022*

Table 1.1 shows that the use of Pamsimas has decreased from year to year. It can be seen that the use of Pamsimas from year to year is increasing because the water produced by Pamsimas can only be used for toilets (bathing, washing and toileting), so many people choose to use well water. and rainwater for daily needs.

The use of Pamsimas water is more widely used in Rumbia Hamlet because the Pamsimas water produced is a little better than well water. Meanwhile, in Keilapa Hamlet, the Pamsimas water that is released is better than Dusun Pamsimas water. Machine Translated by Google.

Rumbia. However, fewer people use PAMSIMAS water because people prefer to use well water for daily needs even though it does not meet the clean water standard requirements.

**The number of water pipes in Pamsimas that have been damaged.**

The number of water pipes that have been damaged shows that there is a great level of empowerment of the community and administrators to maintain facilities and sanitation. This can be seen from the data on the number of Pamsimas equipment that experienced damage in 2021, 2020 to 2022 as follows:

**Table 3**  
**Data on the Number of PAMSIMAS Equipment**

No Name of hamlet	Broken pipe			Faucets that don't work		
	2020	Year 2021	Year 2022	2020	Year 2021	Year 2022
1 Rumbia Hamlet 2	28	53	68	14	21	32
Kareit Hamlet 3	19	36	62	22	34	48
Keilapa Hamlet Total	-	27	41	-		23

Sumber: *Head of KKM Sumbeir Teilaga in 2023*

Table 1.2 shows that the large number of Pamsimas equipment such as water pipes and water taps that are damaged shows that there is great participation from the community and Pamsimas administrators in managing Pamsimas. As well as natural factors that cause easy installation of Pamsimas equipment to experience damage.

**Trade off theory**

**Lack of commitment from management due to minimal understanding of empowerment**

The lack of commitment of administrators in clean water management is due to the lack of understanding by administrators regarding the concept of empowerment that should be understood by Pamsimas administrators that in the Pamsimas empowerment program, administrators must be responsible for the smooth running of water to all the homes of members of the Pamsimas clean water service. And administrators must guarantee that access to clean water for the community will be good without any obstacles. However, due to the lack of understanding of water management managers and their responsibilities in managing Pamsimas water, this results in a lack of community access to optimally clean water.

So efforts are needed from the village government in providing community-based drinking water and sanitation so that the water produced by Pamsimas is suitable for consumption by the community and can meet daily needs. And the researchers are interested in conducting research regarding the PAMSIMAS program entitled "Analysis of Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Services (PAMSIMAS) in Deisa Teilaga Baru Regency, Meiranti Islands". The aim of this research is to analyze the efforts of the local government in providing drinking water and sanitation community-based (PAMSIMAS) in Deisa Teilaga Baru, Meiranti Islands Regency.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The type of research used is qualitative research with descriptive research. Qualitative analysis is expected to be able to produce in -depth descriptions of speech, writing or behavior that can be observed from individuals, specific groups, communities and organizations. Descriptive qualitative research is intended to describe and describe existing phenomena, both those of a natural nature, which pay more attention to characteristics, quality and relationships between activities (Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata, 2011: 73).

The research period starts from January to March 2023 and takes place at the Deisa Teilaga Baru office, Meiranti Islands Regency. Research informants' knowledge is divided into two, namely the main informant is the person who wants to know technically and in detail about the research problem to be studied. Meanwhile, supporting informants are people who can provide additional information as a framework for analysis and discussion in qualitative research. (Martha & Kreisno, 2016).

The informants in this research are parties involved in the management and management of Pamsimas as well as community leaders who use Pamsimas and community leaders who do *not* use Pamsimas Deisa Teilaga Baru. Based on the above analysis, this research had informants consisting of the Head of the Community Scholarship Group (KKM) (Mustafa), Peinaseihat (Head of Deisa : Noeirhadi), Head of KPSPAMS (Arifin and Heirmawan), UK Keiseihatan (Putri), Community leaders (Sutopo and Sumarno ).

This research is analyzed descriptively. This means providing **an** overview of the variables studied and described and explained based on research data. (Sugiyono, 2014:89). Measuring the implementation of the community-based total drinking water and sanitation program (PAMSIMAS). Community empowerment is explained in words or sentences using numbers and analysis as well as analysis to draw conclusions.

## **RESULTS**

To see the village government's efforts in providing community-based drinking water and sanitation in Teilaga Baru Village, Meiranti Islands Regency, the government carried out research based on the health and safety regulations No. 3 of 2014 regarding community- based total sanitation, with the following indicators:

### **1. Carrying out and supervising activities**

to carry out the development of a community-based Pamsimas program really requires socialization and supervision to ensure that human resources work smoothly in accordance with their functions, duties and desires. This monitoring functions to ensure that a process is running smoothly. Apart from that, surveillance also has the function of knowing that a work or activity has been carried out correctly. Surveillance aims to see the correspondence between plans for community activities and the reality of implementing activities in the

community. The village government's efforts to carry out and supervise activities are:

Socializing the program to the community The community's need for sanitation and clean water must be a primary concern, both by regional government and village government. The government has carried out outreach to the local community about the program that the government has built, namely a clean water program that can address the problems that exist in the community. The aim of the government in socializing the Pamsima's program to the community is so that the public knows the importance of using and managing clean water for daily needs and to ask for the community's approval in implementing the Pamsimas balance. The Government also hopes for cooperation between the community and Pamsimas to achieve the balance of the Pamsimas program so that clean water produced by Machine Translated by Google Pamsimas can be utilized by the community. This research shows that the government has carried out socialization of the Pamsimas program to the community optimally. So that people understand what is meant by Pamsimas, and later people can take advantage and access clean water easily.

**a. Prepare and implement the construction of project facilities in the area**

In preparing and carrying out the construction of project facilities in Deisa, the Deisa government has provided land grants from the community for the construction of Pamsimas, as a form of program support for the continued performance of drinking water services at the community level. Balancing Pamsimas requires collaboration of funding sources from the Regional Revenue Budget (APBN), Regional Revenue Budget (APBD), Regional Revenue Budget ( APBDeisa), community self-help as well as private cooperation and others. This funding is carried out so that the balance of Pamsimas infrastructure can be carried out well and to accelerate the achievement of drinking water service access targets. Based on the results of the research carried out by the researchers, the costs incurred by the government were carried out with cooperation or collaboration of funds from the APBN, APBD, APBDeis, as well as self-help from the community. So that the government's efforts in balancing Pamsimas in the Teilaga Baru village can run optimally.

**b. Carrying out training on clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS)**

The government has carried out training on clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) for the community by promoting increased education on clean living so that they do not act carelessly because this can give rise to various kinds of diseases. The government is also making efforts by implementing Pamsimas to improve the quality of clean and healthy living behavior for the community. As well as being able to improve people's standard of living even better. This is what encourages people to improve the



quality of everyday life with the aim of living a clean and healthy life.

So, the government's efforts to carry out clean and healthy living training (PHBS) have been carried out optimally. Because the government has made efforts to socialize about clean and healthy living behavior among the community, so that with the existence of Pamsimas it is hoped that the quality of life of the community can be even better.

## **2. Continuous and Periodic Management**

Management is an activity carried out to optimize the implementation of management functions so that they can achieve the goals that have been set. The management of the Pamsimas program is carried out by the Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities and Sanitation Management Group (KPSPAMS) which is expected to be one of the contributors to sources of village income. The government's efforts to carry out systematic management and leadership in the Pamsimas program can be done in three ways, namely:

### **a. Establishment of a management body**

The Pamsimas program that has been built by the government is the responsibility of the community to manage it so that it can be utilized by the wider community. In order to manage this, it is necessary to establish a SPAMS sustainability management agency at the community level carried out by the drinking water and sanitation system management group (KPSPAMS) in accordance with the AD/ART of the hamlet. KPSPAMS aims to become a drinking water and sanitation supply system (SPAM) built by Pamsimas that is maintained and maintained so that it can improve and even increase the reach of drinking water and sanitation services to the community. And Beirpeiran is the main partner of the village/district government in efforts to expand and increase the reach of village/district drinking water and sanitation services. Beirbased Machine Translated by Google

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the village government's efforts in establishing the Peingeilola Agency have been carried out optimally, because the Government has guided the Village Peingeilola Agency to implement Pamsimas.

### **b. Maintenance and management of facilities**

Pamsimas maintenance aims to assign responsibility to facility managers to operate and optimize existing facility services. In carrying out maintenance, the management agency for drinking water supply and sanitation facilities (BPSPAMS) is the agency that is responsible for operation and maintenance. As for the performance of BPSPAMS at this stage, the contribution mechanism and functioning of built facilities is an important factor in the continuity of drinking water and sanitation services.

An example of *maintenance* carried out by the Deisa government is backwashing (backflow washing) on the sand filter so that it can function properly. And there is also periodic maintenance, namely maintenance carried out to extend the service life of the SPAM unit which is usually followed by replacement of equipment/spare parts. Periodic maintenance may require a longer period of time over a monthly or yearly period. For example, replacing a water source that is *no longer alive*."

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the

government's efforts in maintaining Pamsimas facilities have been carried out optimally, the government has made efforts to maintain Pamsimas infrastructure, and has invited the community to always participate in mutually maintaining Pamsimas infrastructure.

**c. Sustainability of the program**

In the continuity of the Peimeirintah program, Deisa continues to strive so that the Pamsimas program that has been built can be managed well and can continue to be utilized by the community. According to Mr. Noeiradi, the head of Deisa Teilaga Baru, namely

*"The DISA government has planned to carry out repairs by repairing water mills and repairing equipment that has experienced damage, but the DISA government is still constrained by funding. What is clear is that Deisa Teirus is trying to meet the clean water needs of the Deisa community. If the repairs are obvious, repairs will be carried out",*

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the government's efforts in the Pamsimas program are to carry out repairs, because repair is one of the efforts that can be made regarding SPAM techniques or Pamsiams facilities if their performance experiences a decline in function so that they can function normally again. We are still experiencing difficulties in carrying out repairs, such as problems in financing, because carrying out repairs requires very large funds, and for the acquisition of water distillation equipment, currently the government has included it in the RPJMD.

However, the efforts made by the Deisa government still face difficulties in carrying out repairs such as constraints in financing, because carrying out repairs requires very large funds, and for the purchase of water distillation equipment, currently the Deisa government has included it in the RPJMD. So it can be seen that there have been efforts by the deisa government to continue the program but there are still obstacles in implementing it.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the research and discussion, the research can conclude that village government efforts in providing drinking water and sanitation are community-based (PAMSIMAS) in Deisa Teilaga Baru Regency of the Meiranti Islands has not yet been achieved optimally. Because every indicator of the village government's efforts has been implemented. However, the sub-indicators of program sustainability have not yet been achieved. The efforts that have been achieved are carried out by the Deisa government, namely implementing and monitoring activities such as socializing the Pamsimas program to the community, preparing and carrying out the development of project facilities in the region, carrying out training in clean and healthy living behavior (PHBS) and carries out continuous management and periodically, in this way, supports the management body, maintenance and maintenance of facilities as well as program continuity. Meanwhile, the government's efforts to repair facilities have been carried out well, such as replacing water sources that **are** no longer running with new ones so that people can use pmsimas and the government has made efforts to repair leaking pipelines.

However, the government's efforts to distill clean water so that the water produced by Pamsimas is better, can be consumed by the community and **can** guarantee drinking water services to the community, have not yet been achieved because the government's efforts to distill clean water are still limited by funding, but the government has include funds for clean water distillery investment in the RPJMD so that later clean water distillery can be carried out in the Teilaga Baru village. As for suggestions from the government, so that the continuity of the program can run optimally, the government must work in synergy in carrying out cooperation between regional government and Pamsimas so that they can benefit each other.

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