

# Contribution of Village Fund to Development and Social Empowerment and Coastal Community Economy in the Village of West Kurau and Village of Kurau in Central Bangka Regency

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## Abstract:

This research chooses the financial management of West Kurau Village and Kurau Village in Central Bangka Regency has not been maximally implemented for the Socio-Economic Empowerment of the Coastal Communities as expected by the community. For this reason, village fund management including Accounting and Governance for Financial Administration, Village Fund Management, and Programs is the most dominant emphasis in terms of economic empowerment of coastal communities, especially in the fields of accounting and economics of rural community development. This study uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods in describing the condition of village fund management and its benefits to the socio-economic community of the West Kurau and Kurau villages. The Random Effect calculation method is carried out to measure the contribution of village funds to the economic conditions of the community while the Probit Panel Method is carried out to measure the contribution of village funds to infrastructure development as well as the community's social ability to organize and socialize with government institutions. Whereas, qualitative analysis is carried out to deepen research insights on socio-economic conditions through in-depth discussions and interviews in order to have a deep and comprehensive depiction.

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## 1. Introduction

Village development has a very important and strategic role in the framework of National Development and Regional Development, because it contains elements of equitable development and its results and directly touches the interests of most of the people who live in rural areas in an effort to improve their welfare. In village development, the village administration is a subsystem of the government administration system in Indonesia, so that the village has the authority, duties and

obligations to regulate and manage the interests of its own people or known as regional autonomy. In carrying out the authority, duties and obligations of the village in the administration of government and development, a source of village income is needed (Moh. Sofiyanto, Ronny Malavia Mardani, 2016). The government issued a policy in the form of financial support, namely Village Funds sourced from the State Expenditure Budget which is intended for villages that are transferred through the district/city Regional Revenue Budget and are used

to finance government administration, development implementation, community development, and community empowerment (PP No 8 2016 About Village Funds). The Village Fund is intended for the implementation of development and community empowerment. In article 4 (Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration No. 21 of 2015 concerning Determination of Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2016, 2015), the Village Funds are prioritized to finance the implementation of local scale village programs and activities in the field of village development and village community empowerment. Village Development, including: a). construction, development and maintenance of infrastructure or physical facilities and infrastructure for livelihoods, including food security and development, b). development and maintenance of educational, social and cultural facilities and infrastructure, c). development of community economic businesses, including the construction and maintenance of production and distribution infrastructure, and / or d). construction and development of renewable energy infrastructure and environmental conservation activities. The empowerment of village communities includes activities aimed at increasing the capacity of residents or village communities in developing entrepreneurship, increasing income, and expanding the economic scale of individual citizens or community groups and villages. The goal of using the Village Fund is to improve the lives of rural communities, especially in economic, social, cultural and political terms. Community participation is one of the main aspects of the use of village funds. The use of village funds is formulated in village meetings and budget allocations are included in the village budget. If the community wants to use the funds outside of these provisions, it can be done after getting the Regent's approval (Arif Sofianto, 2017). Data from BPS in Central Bangka Regency in 2018 shows GRDP Growth Based on Constant Prices (ADHK) commonly referred to as economic growth which illustrates the increase in production in an

area. According to ADHK PDRB in 2017, Central Bangka Regency had a GRDP value of 5.62 trillion rupiah, or grew around 3.45 percent. This growth was greater than the growth in 2016 which was only around 3.05 percent. Even though the ADHK GRDP figure is not as high as when the Central Bangka economy was still prosperous, the growth in 2017 showed that the Central Bangka economy headed towards an increasingly better direction, but on the contrary behind these figures, the rural economic sector should also be supporting this (Central Bangka Regency in Numbers, BPS; 2018). This study wants to look at the contribution of village fund policies issued by the government to the social and economic aspects of coastal communities, especially in Kurau Village, using a qualitative and quantitative approach. Several aspects to be explored include the influence of village funds on coastal economic activities in the village of Kurau, the effectiveness of the use of infrastructure in the village of Kurau in supporting the lives of rural communities as well as aspects of community social capacity, especially in organizing and carrying out activities related to government institutions. Using surveys at the individual level, this study will use primary data and be processed quantitatively with Panel data structures. There are 60 respondents who will be surveyed to get objective results regarding the contribution of the use of village funds to community economic development and empowerment. Inferencing analysis that will be carried out, among others, uses the Random Effect method and probit regression to get a good picture of the problem to be studied. Villagers with daily professions as Kurau fishermen peddling their catches, such as crabs, fish, and others that are still fresh, which can be bought along the side of the highway, not far from the Kurau bridge. If you are a person who has a hobby of diving or exploring, this village is a suitable place for you to come because there are fishing boats here that can be rented for you to dive to enjoy the beauty of the underwater world or even to travel to small islands off the coast ([http : //www.visitbangkabelitung.com/2018](http://www.visitbangkabelitung.com/2018)). Based on one

of the scopes of Bangka Belitung University's strategic plan regarding the Socio-Economic independence of the Coastal community, this study aims to get a deeper picture of the effectiveness of village funds towards the Socio-Economic conditions in West Kurau Village and Kurau Village of Central Bangka with certain methods.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESES DEVELOPMENT

### 2.1. Definition of Village

According to Law no. 6 of 2014, a village is a village and a customary village or what is referred to by another name, hereinafter referred to as a village, is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, rights of origin, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. According to Haryanto (2007: 2), a village has the right to regulate its wider area. In order to regulate and manage the interests of its people, the village has the authorities, namely (1) To carry out existing government affairs based on the village proposal rights; (2) To Carry out government affairs which are the authority of regencies/cities but handed over by the regulator to the village, namely government affairs which can directly improve community services. (3) Assistance tasks from the central government, provincial government and district/city government. (4) Other governmental matters handed over to the village (Sofianto, 2016).

### 2.2. Village Fund Budget or (ADD)

Based on Government Regulation Number 72 of 2005 article 1 paragraph 11, Village Fund Budget (ADD) is funds given to villages originating from financial balance funds between the central and regional governments received by regencies/cities. ADD is a village right as the district/city government has the right to obtain DAU (General Budget Fund)

and DAK (Special Budget Fund) budget from the central government. The objectives of ADD are: To strengthen village financial capacity (APBDes), thus  $APBDes = PADesa + ADD$ ; To provide flexibility for villages in managing governance, development, and social issues; To encourage the creation of village democracy; To increase income and equity in order to achieve the welfare of rural communities. There are some of the benefits of ADD for the district, namely: Districts can save energy to let villages manage their autonomy without continuing to depend on the district; Districts can concentrate more on continuing the development of public services on a broad scale that is far more strategic and more beneficial for the long term.

The benefits of ADD for the village are: The village can save development costs, because the village can manage its own development projects and the results can be maintained well for their sustainability; Each village receives equitable development, so that it can better provide services to the village community; Villages get budget certainty for village government operational expenditure; Villages can deal with village issues quickly without having to wait for programs from the regency/city government; Villages are no longer dependent solely on community self-help in managing governance, development, and social issues; Encouraging the creation of democracy in the village; Encouraging the creation of direct supervision from the community to reduce the occurrence of irregularities; With the participation of all parties, the welfare of women, children, farmers, fishermen, poor people, etc. can be achieved. On the other hand, the beneficiaries of the Village Fund include: the Village Government, the Village Consultative Body (BPD), the Village Community Institutions (LPM, PKK, etc.), and the Village Community.

### 2.3. Village Development

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 114 of 2014, Village Development is an effort to improve the quality of life for the maximum welfare

of rural communities. Village development planning is a process of stages of activities organized by the Village Government by involving the Village Consultative Body and elements of the community in a participatory manner for the utilization and allocation of village resources in order to achieve village development goals. The purpose of village development, according to Law No. 6 of 2014, is to improve the welfare of rural communities and the quality of human life and poverty reduction through meeting basic needs, construction of village infrastructure and facilities, development of local economic potential, and sustainable use of natural resources and the environment (Sofianto, 2016).

#### **2.4. Community Economic Empowerment**

In accordance with Law No. 6 of 2014, the definition of empowerment of rural communities is an effort to develop independence and welfare of the community by increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, abilities, awareness, and utilizing resources through the determination of policies, programs, activities, and assistance in accordance with the essence of the problem and the priority needs of the village community. Indicators of community success to measure the implementation of empowerment programs are (1) The number of people who are actually interested in attending the activities carried out; (2) The frequency of attendance of each resident carrying out each type of activity. (3) The level of ease in organizing the program to obtain consideration or approval of citizens on new ideas put forward. (4) The number and types of ideas put forward by the community which are indicated for the reasoning of the implementation of the control program. (5) Amount of funds that can be extracted from the community to support the implementation of program activities. (6) The intensity of officers' activities and problem control. (7) Increased capacity for scale of community participation in the health sector. (8) Reduction in people suffering from illness. (9) Increased awareness and response to the need to improve healthy life. (10) Increased

independence of public health (summarized from various sources, 2018).

### **3. RESEARCH METHODS**

This research was conducted in West Kurau Village and Kurau Village, Central Bangka Regency, Bangka Belitung Islands Province, with the scope of the research in the Kurau village community and village officials.

#### **3.1. The measured variables**

The variables measured in this study include: Village Funds; Kurau Village Officials; Social and economic conditions of the people of the village of Kurau.

#### **3.2. Research design**

In order to get good research results, this study uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods. The use of combined methods in a study will make data processing become a more comprehensive, valid, reliable and objective analysis (Sugiyono, 2016). This study focuses on the analysis using statistical inference, especially the multiple regression and probit regression in expressing the effectiveness of village funds on development and socio-economic empowerment in the Kurau village community.

#### **3.3. Data Collection and Analysis Techniques**

Data collection techniques in this study consisted of interviews, questionnaires, FGDs, and document observations. The data analysis technique in this study was conducted using the Miles and Huberman approach, namely an interactive model with 3 data collection activities, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions that are interrelated (Husaini and Purnomo, 2008; 88). As explained earlier in the background, this study used micro data at the individual level through a direct survey process in the area of research object. The data retrieval was done by distributing questionnaires to individuals who were deemed eligible to be respondents. Data analysis will be carried out quantitatively and qualitatively. First, the quantitative method will be performed by performing panel regression (Random Effect) and



probit panel regression in panel data that have been collected by a particular method.

### 3.4. Population and Sampling Techniques

The sampling method used in this study is a mixed sampling method between non probability sampling and probability sampling. The process of determining the sampling begins with determining the criteria for someone who is considered as someone who is rational and able to determine his/her own choices (Gujarati, 2004). This is illustrated by setting the following criteria: Residents of the village of Kurau (or have resettled in the last 2 years or so); Mature in the sense of; Having his/her own income and/or already married. The next sampling method is the probability sampling method, especially cluster random sampling. This method specifically takes several groups of respondents from various backgrounds based on professions, such as Fishermen, Shopkeepers, Fish Sellers, Cage Managers, Village Officials, Farmers, Breeders, and others.

### 3.5. Operationalization of Variables

The operational definitions of the variables used in this study are as follows:

#### 3.5.1. Village Funds

Based on Government Regulation Number 72 of 2005 article 1 paragraph 11, Village Fund Budget (ADD) is funds given to villages originating from financial balance funds between the central and regional governments received by regencies/cities. ADD is a village right as the district/city government has the right to obtain DAU (General Budget Fund) and DAK (Special Budget Fund) from the central government.

#### 3.5.2. Social Economic Development and Empowerment of the community.

Socio-economic development in society can be interpreted in a broad sense. There are several aspects of development and empowerment that will be examined in this study so that they can provide a clear picture, namely:

##### a. Infrastructure Aspects

This aspect can instantly have an impact on socio-economic life on society, such as roads and bridges which of course change both social and economic aspects in society. Thanks to the availability of infrastructure in the village, the community can work more easily, access to fishermen's harvests is smoother, and access to education as well as several other things is also smoother.

##### b. Economic aspects

This research also includes economic aspects, so that the effectiveness of the use of village funds on community welfare can be captured properly. In contrast to the economic impact of infrastructure, village funds can also support community economic activities through the use of village funds which can affect the income of rural communities and their welfare.

##### c. Social aspects

The study also added that it would like to examine the social impact felt by the community on the existence of village funding policies by the government. In this case, several measurements that will be carried out related to social aspects include: the ability of the community to organize and improve community relations with government agencies in both village and district levels.

### 3.6. Data analysis method

#### 3.6.1. Panel Regression Method (Random Effect/Fixed Effect).

Based on the data structures that have been available and determined by researchers, this study will use the Random Effect/Fixed Effect analysis method to measure the influence of village funds on the level of economic aspects of the community through income. According to Gujarati (2012), panel data are a combination of individual data (cross section) and time series data. Based on the advantages of panel data, it has implications on not having to test classical assumptions, such as multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation, and normality in the panel data model. (Gujarati, 2004; Verbeek, 2000) Wibisino, 2005; Aulia 2004). According to

Widarjono (2009), estimating the regression model with panel data uses three approaches, namely the common effect, fixed effect, and random effect approaches. This research has invariant in time data values, so that it can only be calculated using the random effect method.

To test the hypothesis, the empirical model to be tested is as follows:

$$E_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 DD_{it} + e_{it} \quad (1)$$

Note: i = individual

t = year

$E_{it}$  = Economic Condition (measured using the level of income)

$\beta_1 DD_{it}$  = Village Fund in 2017

$e_{it}$  = Error

### 3.6.2. Simple Tabulation Method

In measuring the influence of village funds on infrastructure development and social aspects in the research community, it is necessary to conduct a simple quantitative analysis by tabulating several social and economic aspects (infrastructure development). The simple tabulation method will produce a percentage value of the people who feel the impact of the realization of the Village Fund on Economic and Social aspects. The economic aspect is measured by looking at people's perceptions regarding the use of village funds in building several supporting facilities that are important such as education facilities, health facilities, place to dock, and others. As for the social aspect, there will be some questions related to community empowerment in relation with the realization of the Village Fund. The following are examples of questions that will be explored in the social aspects survey.

### 3.6.3. Qualitative Descriptive Method

This research is a qualitative descriptive study. According to Whitney (in Nazir; 1988: 34), descriptive research is the search for facts with the right interpretation in order to get a systematic, factual, and accurate description, picture, or painting of facts, traits and relationships between phenomena investigated. Qualitative research, according to

Sugiyono (2006), is a study in which the data collected and analysis are more qualitative in nature. The subject of this study was determined purposively which represented the typology of village representation. The typology of this village is based on the topographical aspects, including: (1) mountainous villages, (2) highland villages, (3) lowland villages, and (4) coastal villages. The typology of villages based on their main activities include: (1) agribusiness villages, (2) agro-industrial villages, (3) tourism villages, and (4) non-agricultural villages (Adisasmita, 2006).

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 4.1. Economic aspects

In explaining the relationship between the realization of village funds with the welfare of the village community, it will be calculated using the panel regression model as follows:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 DD_{it-1} + \text{Other control variable} + e_i \quad (1)$$

$Y_{it}$  = Income

$DD_{it}$  = Village Fund

$e_i$  = Error

The data used have a panel structure at the individual level which is spread in 2 villages with a total of 60 individuals. The model does not use lag because the absorbed village funds will directly affect the level of community income in the current year.

After conducting a regression analysis of the impact of the realization of village funds on community consumption, the following results were obtained:

```
. xtreg $ylist $xlist, re
```

Random-effects GLS regression		Number of obs = 180	
Group variable: id		Number of groups = 60	
R-sq: within = 0.3574		Obs per group: min = 3	
between = 0.2256		avg = 3.0	
overall = 0.2513		max = 3	
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)		Wald chi2(5) = 82.18	
		Prob > chi2 = 0.0000	

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
loginc					
umur	.0161883	.0046551	3.48	0.001	.0070644 .0253121
jeniskelamin	.0860438	.1037658	0.83	0.407	-.1173335 .2894211
pendidikan	.0844662	.0542547	1.56	0.120	-.021871 .1908034
desakota	.0794177	.1138401	0.70	0.485	-.1437048 .3025402
logdanadesa	.1873241	.034083	5.50	0.000	.1205227 .2541255
_cons	9.700182	.6571943	14.76	0.000	8.412105 10.98826
sigma_u	.33367802				
sigma_e	.18495494				
rho	.76497092				(fraction of variance due to u_i)

Figure 1. Panel regression results (random effect)  
Effect of village funds on the level of community income (Source: processed data, 2019)

The results show that the realization of village funds has a positive effect on community income in the village. The calculation results state that a 1 percent increase in the realization of village funds will increase the income of rural communities by 0.18 percent. This illustrates that the village fund can significantly improve the welfare of the village community through an increase in the level of overall community income. This study also calculated using the Fixed Effect method. This method is not possible to do because there are several variables that are invariant in time. The following are the results of calculations using the fixed effect method:

```
. xtreg $ylist $xlist, fe
note: jeniskelamin omitted because of collinearity
note: pendidikan omitted because of collinearity
note: desakota omitted because of collinearity
```

Fixed-effects (within) regression		Number of obs	=	180
Group variable: id		Number of groups	=	60
R-sq: within	= 0.3652	Obs per group: min	=	3
between	= 0.1747	avg	=	3.0
overall	= 0.1790	max	=	3
corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.7073		F(2,118)	=	33.94
		Prob > F	=	0.0000

loginc	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
umur	.0496825	.027715	1.79	0.076	-.0052008 .1045658
jeniskelamin	0	(omitted)			
pendidikan	0	(omitted)			
desakota	0	(omitted)			
logdanadesa	.0734235	.0989498	0.74	0.460	-.1225241 .2693711
_cons	11.33073	1.260063	8.99	0.000	8.835461 13.826
sigma_u	.50617931				
sigma_e	.18495494				
rho	.88221319	(fraction of variance due to u_i)			

F test that all u\_i=0: F(59, 118) = 13.04 Prob > F = 0.0000

Figure 2. Panel regression results (fixed effect)  
Effect of village funds on the level of community income (Source: processed data, 2019) Data that are invariant in time are gender, education, and village status (Kurau and West Kurau)

## 4.2. Infrastructure Aspects

Infrastructure aspect is one of the important aspects in supporting the economic and rural development. The data below provide a general overview of perceptions of the use of village community budget funds. Consider the following chart:

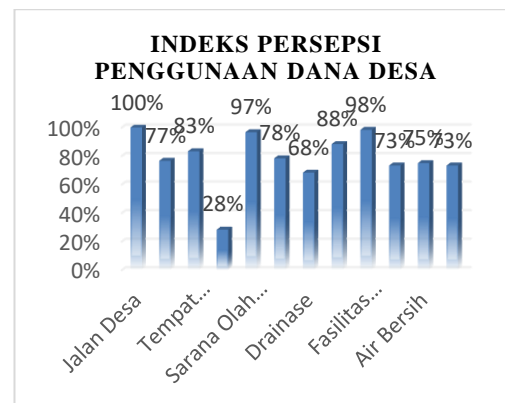


Figure 3. Results of a Simple Tabulation of Perception of the use of village funds on infrastructure development (Source: Processed Data, 2019)

The data show that the village community feels that the use of village funds tends to be used in every aspect of infrastructure. Village roads, sports facilities, and education facilities are facilities that are prioritized in the realization of the village fund budget. Furthermore, the community believes that village funds also have a major impact on the construction of fishing boat docks and health facilities. Meanwhile, the village market is an infrastructure that is not too touched by the realization of the village budget.

## 4.3. Aspects of Social Empowerment

In looking at its impact on community social empowerment, this study conducted a survey of community perceptions about their opinions on the use of village funds and its impact on improving social capacity. Consider the following chart:

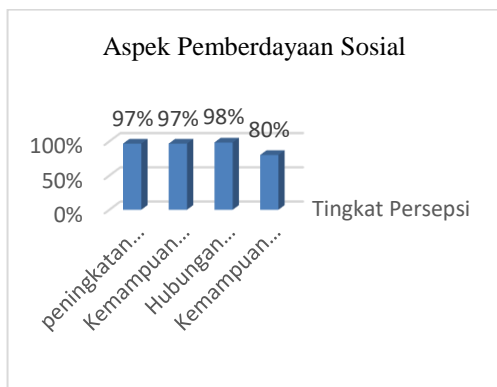


Figure 4. Results of a Simple Tabulation of Aspects of Social Empowerment (Source: Processed Data, 2019)

The data show that as much as 98 percent of respondents felt the influence of village funds on improving the ability of the community to interact and socialize with government institutions. Furthermore, 97 percent of the community felt that village funds could improve the general skills of the community in relation with some works, such as producing a processed product and others, while there was also an increase in the ability to manage village funds appropriately, accurately, and according to the rules. Furthermore, 80 percent of the community felt an increase in their ability to organize as a form of positive impact from the disbursement of village funds.

## 5. CONCLUSION

This study conducted a study of the impact of the realization of the Village Fund by the Government on the socio-economic aspects of the coastal communities in the villages of Kurau and West Kurau. After conducting a quantitative analysis using the Fixed Effect Method and the Simple Tabulation Method, it was found that the realization of village funds has good implications, especially on increasing the empowerment of coastal communities both socially and economically. The first finding of this study explains that an increase in the realization of the Village Fund by 1 percent can increase the monthly income of the community by an average of 0.18 percent. This gives an indication of the increase

in welfare of the community. The increase in income can be felt from the increase in the money supply in the village. It is known that the village budget in the villages of Kurau and West Kurau each has a range of 300 million to 1 billion annually. Furthermore, there are several other aspects that are explored on the perceptions of villagers regarding the use of village funds. The village community has a perception that the village budget is used to improve infrastructure that can support long-term community life, such as: village roads, sports facilities, educational facilities, fishing boat docks, and health facilities. After conducting the survey, the community of Kurau and West Kurau villages agreed that village funds had a significant influence in improving social capacity. It is known that over 95 percent of the community has improved skills, increased ability to manage village funds, and increased community relations with government agencies. Furthermore, 80 percent of the community felt that village funds were able to stimulate the community in increasing its ability to organize. Recommendations for this study only discuss several aspects, while location only relies on 2 (two) villages, namely the Village of Kurau and the Village of West Kurau because of the limitations of Time and Research Funds. Suggestions for further researchers are appreciated in order to be able to add other aspects of the Village Fund and to be able to add more Objects both in the Village and District within the Regency.

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