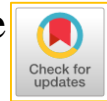


Village funds and village-level of economic growth: A case study in Pamekasan



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ABSTRACT

Village funds have become a significant strategy in the government's efforts to improve economic development at the village level, and village funds play a role in encouraging equitable village economic growth in Pamekasan Regency but still require a more in-depth evaluation. This research is based on the condition of even village economic growth in Pamekasan Regency villages, which is still below the average of 29.53. A study aims to analyze the relationship and how much influence there is between village funds, poverty-free villages, developing village index, and villages without disparity on the increase in the economic growth score of the village equally. The data collection technique is a documentation technique sourced from the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration. The method used in this study is multiple linear regression. The study results show that the increase in the economic growth score of the village is evenly responded to positively by villages without poverty and without inequality. On the other hand, the increase in the economic growth score of the village is responded negatively by the village fund because the higher the economic growth score of the village is even, the village fund budget will be reduced. After all, the welfare of the community begins to be achieved. The implication of the study is to provide input for related agencies and village communities in increasing the score of equitable village economic growth in Pamekasan Regency villages.

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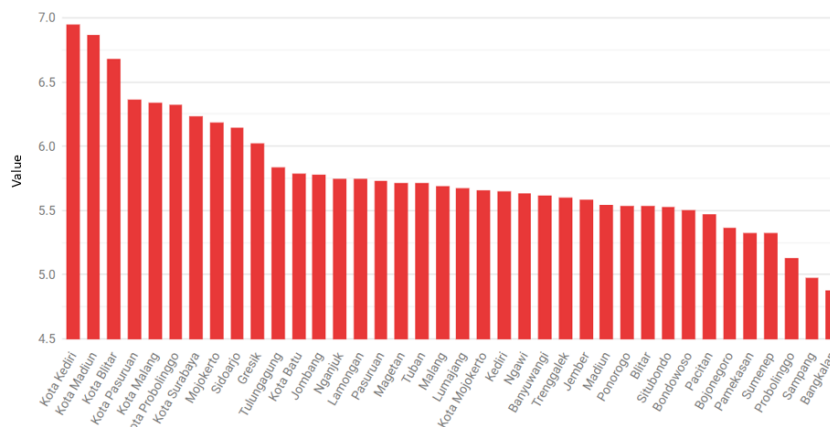


1. Introduction

Villages are the smallest part of the government that has the authority to plan to advance and improve the welfare of their communities. According to [Syamsi \(2014\)](#) the village is the closest government and knows all the needs of the community. Until now, rural areas are synonymous with the characteristics of marginal areas, relatively high poverty, infrastructure and public services are still low, so it can be said that rural areas are still considered underdeveloped. The arrangement and regulation of villages is implemented through Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. This law supports the implementation of village duties and functions in village government and development in various aspects in accordance with its authority. Law Number 6 of 2014 also mandates the government to allocate village funds. The funds are budgeted annually in the State Budget and given to each village as one of the sources of village income. Based on this law, village funds aim to improve public services in villages, alleviate poverty, advance village economies, reduce development gaps between villages, and strengthen village communities as development subjects. Therefore, the distribution of village funds is an important element in efforts to advance village development and village fund has a role for local community empowerment.

Economic development starting from the outskirts of the village is one of the government's Nawacita programs since 2016. The third Nawacita program, which is to build Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening rural areas within the framework of a unitary state, will be continued in the government's program in 2019. To accelerate development in the village, the government has issued a village budget policy since 2015. This policy is the first and largest program in the world, aiming to provide a stimulus for villagers to improve their living standards. Indonesia has tens of thousands of villages spread throughout the region which makes it difficult for the central government to improve the welfare of the people because villagers often move to densely populated areas such as Jakarta and other cities (Vernia et al., 2018).

A number of studies have examined the importance of development starting from villages such as Endah (2020), Rahman (2016), Anggraini et al (2024), Probosiwi (2017), Rani (2016), Marlita & Widodo (2020) and Musjtari (2018) stated that village development is closely related to national development because most of Indonesia's population lives in rural areas. In addition to the large population, livelihoods in rural areas also make a significant contribution to the country's independence. As the spearhead of regional development, it is important to pay attention and prioritize village development. To achieve equitable growth and economic development, development in Indonesia must start from the countryside. This is based on several reasons, including the country's underlying problems such as poverty, low levels of education, poor health, and inadequate facilities and infrastructure, which are common in rural areas. Therefore, it is necessary to immediately build awareness that villages have a strategic position in the Republic of Indonesia.



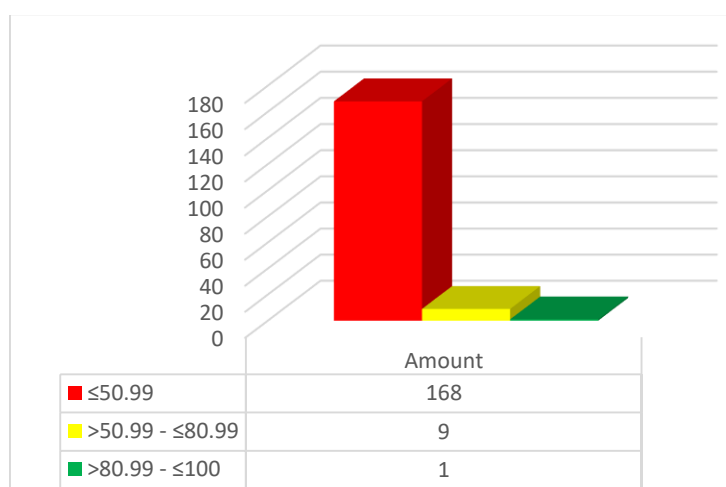
Source: Inclusive National Development Planning Agency (2023)

Figure 1. Graph of the Inclusive Economic Development Index by District in East Java in 2021

Figure 1 shows the Inclusive Economic Development Index, the Regency area on the island of Madura is relatively low. Bangkalan Regency ranks 38th out of 38 Regencies/Cities in the administrative region of East Java. Meanwhile, three other districts, namely Sampang, Sumenep and Pamekasan, are ranked 37th, 35th and 34th, respectively. The data shows that four districts in Madura are classified as underdeveloped areas compared to 38 districts/cities in East Java Province. Good development is equitable and balanced development accompanied by equitable distribution of economic growth in the sense of development that does not cause higher inequality. In realizing equitable development and economy, the government has made a Regional Autonomy policy in the era of development autonomy that has started from the lowest government, namely the village. The development gap between villages and villages can be seen from the village development index which is a tool to measure the level of village development (Yulitasari & Tyas, 2020). Based on the development village index data sourced from the Ministry of village, Pamekasan Regency has proven itself as the district with the most independent villages in Madura. In 2020, there were as many as three different villages declared independent village status. An increase of two villages in 2021, and 12 villages in 2022. So in total in 2022, there are 17 independent villages out of 178 villages. This shows that rural development is going well because more and more villages are getting IDM status which is increasing and the average village is at the level of developing status and there are no villages that are at the backward or very backward level.

The goal of development is not only high economic growth, but also how development can be enjoyed equally by the entire community. In addition, economic growth must be able to bring about

economic improvement of the community through job creation because development also includes improving the quality of human life. According to Sembanyang (2011) states economic growth is one of the indicators of the welfare of a country and between regions in each region because economic growth is influenced by consumption and investment patterns. After the Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are set as a development agenda in each country in the world, economic growth must be accompanied by equity and sustainability. This is in line with Rimawan et al (2019), Mujiwardhani et al (2019), Artino et al (2019) and Ernawati et al (2021) that through the allocation of village funds has a positive influence on increasing economic growth in the short term and is suspected to have positive implications for the welfare of the village community. Equitable village economic growth is the eighth goal of the Village SDGs which has eight indicators, including: 1) Average village GDP above Rp. 30.000.000; 2) workers in the formal sector are at least 51 percent; 3) there is access to formal capital and MSMEs get access; 4) the open unemployment rate is 0 percent; 5) the village cash labor-intensive program can absorb more than 50 percent of unemployment in the village; 6) the newly trained workforce reaches 100 percent; 7) 100 percent achievement of the workplace having health and safety facilities; 8) tourists who increase and can contribute 8 percent to the village's GDP (Sinarwati et al., 2019).



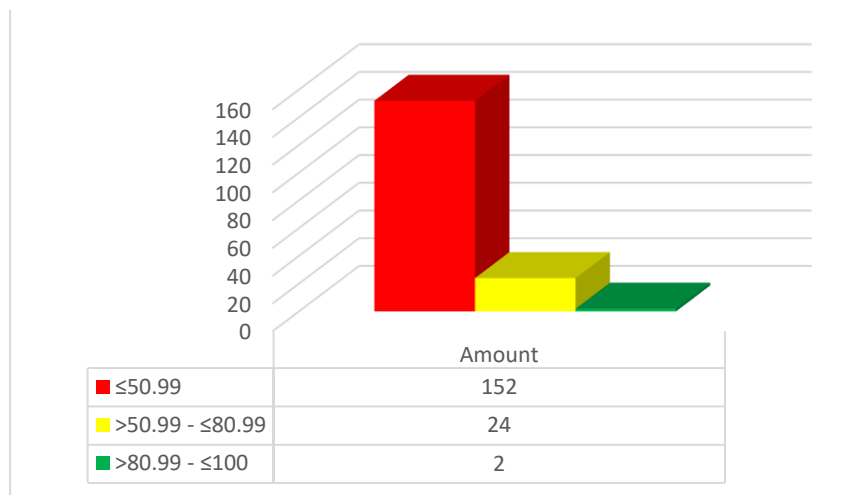
Source: Ministry of Agriculture Data Processed (2023)

Figure 2. Graph of Equitable Village Economic Growth in Pamekasan Regency Village

Figure 2 shows there are still many villages in Pamekasan Regency that have not achieved even village economic growth. This is evidenced by the existence of 168 villages out of 178 villages that have an even village economic growth score of less than 50.99. It can be said that there is still a high problem of uneven economic growth in the village of Pamekasan Regency because out of 178 villages, only one village has achieved an even village economic growth score above 80.99 or close to 100, meaning that the village has succeeded in achieving even economic growth among the communities in the village, so that the inequality of economic growth is quite low. The difference in the potential and economic growth of each region results in inequality in development and uneven economic growth that can have an impact on people's welfare. Therefore, the achievement of equitable economic growth in a region is considered important because economic growth is one of the many factors that can be used as a reference in the ability to increase economic development, so that the level of economic growth must always be accompanied by equitable development so as not to cause inequality between regions (Oktaviani et al, 2022). Yuliani & Saragih (2015) stated his discovery that there is a relationship between economic growth and income difference in the form of an "inverted U" curve which means that in the early stages of economic growth, income distribution tends to deteriorate, but after reaching a certain level of development, income distribution will improve.

The budget is very important in increasing village development and increasing economic growth equally. This is due to the low fiscal independence at the village level, at the same time urban areas have fewer facilities and infrastructure to carry out economic activities compared to rural areas. One of the policies that has been stipulated in Law No. 6 of 2014 is related to the Village Fund policy. The basis for providing village funds needs to be seen the effect to what extent this budget can overcome the problem of development inequality and poverty in an area, especially in rural areas because the village fund program is a fiscal policy whose management is autonomous, so that village officials as village fund managers are given authority in terms of the use of the budget. Pamekasan Regency is

the district that has the smallest village fund or can be said to get a small amount of village funds compared to the other three districts in Madura. In addition, in the last three years, the nominal Village Fund in Pamekasan Regency has always decreased until in 2023 it will reach 197.259.886.000 million rupiah. Village funds in the State Budget are determined at 10 percent of and outside of regional transfer funds which are gradual. In addition, this is influenced by the distribution of Village Funds which is calculated based on four factors, namely the number of population, area area, poverty rate and geographical difficulty. When viewed from the condition of the poor population in Pamekasan Regency in 2022, it is 13.93 percent. This percentage has decreased compared to 2021 which reached 15.3 percent. However, it is larger than the average of East Java Province which is 10.35 percent in 2023. Even in the last six years, Pamekasan Regency continues to have the lowest percentage of poor population compared to the other three districts in Madura.



Source: Ministry of Agriculture Data Processed (2023)

Figure 3. Graph of Villages Without Gaps in Pamekasan Regency Villages

Figure 3 shows the percentage of poverty in Pamekasan Regency is the lowest compared to the other three districts in Madura, the level of inequality in Pamekasan Regency villages is still relatively high. If you look at the graph 1.5 below, out of 178 villages located in Pamekasan Regency, there are 152 villages that have a village score without a gap below 50.99, far from the specified target. This means that the level of inequality in Pamekasan Regency villages is still relatively high and has not at all achieved the goal of villages without gaps where eliminating various forms of inequality. The purpose of allocating village funds has become clearer since the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 concerning the implementation of achieving sustainable development goals. Thus, the existence of the Village SDGs and the village fund program can form three important conditions that need to be considered because they are common problems faced by almost all village communities, including villages without poverty, equitable village economic growth, and villages without inequality.

The stimulation of the Village Fund transfer budget allocation is assumed to encourage rural economic activities which can at the same time create an economic impact, so that it has strong implications for reducing development inequality between villages and cities. This is in line with the arguments put forward by [Crudu \(2015\)](#) that fiscal policies such as the transfer of Village Funds are one of the most important tools for the government to influence the distribution of income, and various literatures mention that fiscal transfers can encourage improvements in the distribution of income ([Arham & Payu, 2019](#)). Even though the research conducted by [Huang and Chen \(2012\)](#) in China the difference in results is that transfer funds are not significant in improving development inequality, this is due to the fact that the transfer capital imposed is not based on existing needs and rules. However, many researchers say that village funds are positively correlated with economic growth, as is the case according to [Hartojo et al \(2022\)](#) In the results of his research, it was stated that there was a significant increase in rural economic growth, especially in Eastern Indonesia where the economic growth rate was higher than that of Central and Western Indonesia. This shows the effectiveness of village funds in improving economic conditions in remote areas. [Lestari et al \(2023\)](#) argued that fund allocation with community needs can help achieve fair economic growth.

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages, it is stipulated that improving the welfare of village communities and the quality of human life, as well as poverty alleviation through the fulfillment of basic needs, the development of village facilities and infrastructure for the development of local potential and the sustainable use of natural resources and the environment. Therefore, the use of Village Funds in 2023 is prioritized to finance activities that support the achievement of the Village SDGs related to national economic recovery, national priority programs and mitigation and handling of natural and non-natural disasters. The purpose of this study is to find out how much the role of village funds and other supporting variables in increasing the village economic growth index evenly in Pamekasan Regency villages. So, this exposure is very important to be researched because with four factors that influence the size of the acquisition of village funds, it is hoped that all villages and local governments in Pamekasan Regency will be able to maximize the use of village funds to finance government administration, development implementation, community development and community empowerment which of course can reduce various forms of development gaps between villages which at the same time can achieve economic growth.

2. Method

This study uses a quantitative approach with the use of *cross-section* data in 2022 on 171 villages out of a total of 178 villages in Pamekasan Regency. *Cross-section* data is data that covers one year in various objects, such as village data in this study. This data was processed and analyzed using a statistical method, namely multiple linear regression analysis which aims to identify the relationship between variables in this study. The use of quantitative methods in this study has several advantages, including the grouping of data related to the amount of village funds distributed and the achievement of village economic performance for each village can be measured quantitatively, data estimation to accurately analyze the influence of village funds on village economic growth evenly is used, a quantitative approach with multiple linear regression analysis tools can be Seeing how much the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable is great, the outlier test in this study uses a *studentized* residual value with an upper threshold value of 2 and a lower threshold of -3 which can help to ensure that the data used in this study is valid and not affected by other values that can deviate from the results of the study.

The analysis used in this study includes the classical assumption test, the determination coefficient test, and the hypothesis test (t-test) which aims to thoroughly and in-depth analyze the relationship between variables in this study. Therefore, the advantage of using this quantitative method with the help of multiple linear regression analysis can ensure that the research results produced in this study are based on accurate data analysis results. The data sources used in this study are secondary data sourced from the publication and documentation of reports of related agencies, namely the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration. These data sources include information on Village Funds, Poverty-Free Villages, Developing Village Index, Poverty-Free Villages, and Equitable Village Economic Growth. The reason for using this secondary data is because the data obtained is comprehensive and relevant for further analysis. The multiple linear regression analysis model in this study is formulated as follows:

$$Y = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon \quad (2)$$

Where Y is the village-level of economic growth; X_1 is the village fund; X_2 is the poverty-free in village; X_3 is the village development index; X_4 is the village without gap of income; α_0 is the constant; $\beta_1 - \beta_4$ is the coefficient of independent variables and ε is the error term.

3. Results and Discussion

Villages without poverty, developing village index and villages without disparity to equitable village economic growth. The correlation analysis between variables accompanied by discussion is in accordance with the analysis steps that have been described earlier, namely looking at the level of significance below 0.05. The advantages of the regression method are generalizing and extracting from certain data patterns, being able to acquire knowledge even though there is no certainty (Alif & Kurniawan, 2024). The classical assumption test was carried out to test the quality of the research data. The classic assumption tests carried out in this study include normality tests, multicollinearity tests and heteroscedasticity tests. The normality test is carried out to test whether in a regression

model, the dependent variable, the independent variable or both have a normal distribution or not. The jarque-bera approach is to measure the difference between the skewness and kurtosis of the data from the residual values. The normality test in this study can be seen by using the Jarque-Bera test. By looking at the p-value assuming that the p-value < 0.05 which means rejecting H_0 (residual not normally distributed). On the other hand, the data is said to be normal if the p-value is more than 0.05 (sig > 0.05).

Table 1. Result of Normality Test

Series : Residuals	
Sample : 171	
Observations : 171	
Mean	4.82e-14
Median	-0.692931
Maximum	22.49561
Minimum	-17.82639
Std. Dev	9.116402
Skewness	0.423460
Curtosis	2.677510
Jarque-Bera	5.851581
Probability	0.053622

Source: data processed

Table 1 explains that the probability significance value on all model variables is 0.053 greater than 0.05. Therefore, in accordance with the basis in decision-making, it can be concluded that the data used in this study is normally distributed, so that it can continue to test other assumptions, namely the multicollinearity test. Multicollinearity testing according to Purnawijaya (2019) can be observed through *Variable Inflation Factor* (VIF) with the condition that $VIF < 10$, it can be said that there is no multicollinearity in a study.

Table 2. Result of Variance Inflation Factors

Variable	Variance Inflation Factors		
	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	2585.768	5195.148	NA
X1	5.601006	4861.806	1.011852
X2	0.001077	2.556402	1.037586
X3	173.0096	180.7989	1.031524
X4	0.002366	7.722775	1.022791

Source: data processed

Table 2 explains that value *Variable Inflation Factor* (VIF) in each variable in this study was less than 10.00, namely Village Fund (1.0118), Village Without Poverty (1.0375), Village Development Index (1.0315) and Village Without Inequality (1.0227). So it can be said that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity in this study. So that it can continue to test other assumptions, namely the heteroscedasticity test. According to Purnawijaya (2019) heteroscedasticity test can be performed using the *Glejser* by regressing the value of *Absolute* residual to independent variables. If the probability value (sig > 0.05), then heteroscedasticity does not occur.

Table 3. Result of Heteroskedasticity Test

Variable	Glesjer Approach			
	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	11.26756	30.19370	0.373176	0.7095
X1	-0.425094	1.405253	-0.302504	0.7626
X2	-0.001501	0.019488	-0.077044	0.9387
X3	6.208414	7.810101	0.794921	0.4278
X4	0.011832	0.028884	0.409640	0.6826

Source: data processed

Table 3 explains that the significant values between the values of the independent variables and the absolute residual values in the Village Fund (0.7626), Villages Without Poverty (0.9387), the

Developing Village Index (0.4278) and the Village Without Gap (0.6826) are all greater than 0.05, namely in the Prob value. Chi-Square by $0.9056 > 0.05$. So it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in this study. Table 4 explains that the results of the multiple linear regression analysis, and shows a constant value (α_0) of 177.323 and a value of Village Fund (β_1) -8.397, Village Without Poverty (β_2) 0.089, Village Index of Developing Village (β_3) 23.958, Village Without Inequality (β_4) 0.159. So that the regression equation can be written as follows:

$$Y = 177.323 - 8.397X_1 + 0.089X_2 + 23.958X_3 + 0.159X_4$$

177.3231 by indicating a positive value. Positive signs indicate a unidirectional influence between the Independent variable and the Dependent variable. This shows that if all independent variables including village funds (X1), villages without poverty (X2), developing villages index (X3), and villages without inequality (X4) are valued at 0 percent or do not change, then the value of village economic growth is 177.3231. Village Fund has the coefficient -8.397 with a probability value of $0.0005 < 0.05$. This shows that the village fund variable has a significant negative effect on increasing the economic growth of the village evenly by 8.396695. This means that if there is an increase of 1 rupiah in the village fund variable, it will reduce the variable of the village economic growth score evenly by 8.396695 in 2022. Based on the results of the estimate, it can be concluded that the village fund variable can worsen the increase in the even village economic growth score in Pamekasan Regency villages, this is due to the large percentage of BLT-DD as a priority for the use of village funds in 2022 which is 40% which only focuses on one aspect, namely poverty and hunger alleviation, so that the aspect of developing equitable village economic growth has not been touched. These results are not in accordance with the research [Karnoto \(2024\)](#) and [Mardalena et al \(2023\)](#) which states that there is a positive relationship between village funds and economic growth and development. Meanwhile, study from [Haya & Suman \(2023\)](#) similar to this study that the study showed that the village fund variable had a significant negative effect on economic growth, and had a significant positive impact on the poverty rate. This can be influenced by the factor of the use of village funds that do not sufficiently reduce the existing structural gap in the aspect of village fund management which is more than 80% for the development sector which does not have a multiplier effect on improving the village economy.

Table 4. Result of Multiple Regression

Variables	Coefficient
C	177.323 (3.487)***
X1	-8.397 (-3.548)***
X2	0.089 (2.703)***
X3	23.958 (1.821)*
X4	0.159 (3.272)***
Diagnostic Tools	
Adj R-squared	0.185
F-statistics	10.676

Source: data processed

Table 4 shows The coefficient of Poverty-Free Village is 0.089 with a probability value of $0.0076 < 0.05$. This shows that the variable of villages without poverty has a significant positive effect on the economic growth of the village evenly in villages in Pamekasan Regency. Increase in the variable of villages without poverty by 1%, the achievement of equitable village economic growth in villages in Pamekasan Regency will increase by 0.089 assuming that other variables are fixed. These results show that empirically, villages without poverty and even village economic growth in Pamekasan Regency villages have a one-way relationship where if an area with a high success rate of villages without poverty will experience an even village economic growth or equal distribution of income, especially in rural areas, will increase. The results of this research are in line with the ideas conducted by [Maulana et al \(2022\)](#), [Indartuti \(2022\)](#), [Yusuf and Khoirunurrofik \(2022\)](#) obtained results similar to this study that the study showed that the poverty rate variable had a significant negative effect on economic

growth. Therefore, to increase economic growth, people must make efforts to reduce the poverty rate because poverty has a great influence on the rate of economic growth.

The coefficient of the village development Index is 23.956 with a probability value of $0.0703 > 0.05$. This shows that the variable of the developing village index does not have a positive effect on the economic growth of the village evenly distributed in villages in Pamekasan Regency. Increase in the variable of the developing village index by 1%, the achievement of equitable village economic growth in villages in Pamekasan Regency will increase by 23.956 assuming other variables remain constant. This indicates that every change that occurs in the developing village index is not a benchmark in the success of equitable village economic growth in Pamekasan Regency villages in obtaining an increase. Thus, the variable of the developing village index has not been able to become the main factor in influencing the increase in equitable village economic growth in Pamekasan Regency villages. This is in line with the study [Regy \(2021\)](#) states that with the development of village status and population increase, the village government in improving the services of existing facilities such as infrastructure, considering the potential for village development as a suburban village is able to increase economic growth in the village.

The coefficient of village without gap is 0.159 with a probability value of $0.0013 < 0.05$. This shows that the village variable without inequality has a significant positive effect on the economic growth of the village evenly distributed in villages in Pamekasan Regency. Increase in the village variable without a gap of 1%, the achievement of equitable village economic growth in villages in Pamekasan Regency will increase by 0.159 assuming other variables are fixed. This shows that empirically, the goal of villages without inequality and equitable village economic growth in Pamekasan Regency villages has a one-way relationship where if an area with a high level of village success without inequality will experience an even village economic growth or equal distribution of income, especially in rural areas, will increase. The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by [Yasa & Arka \(2015\)](#) which found a significant positive relationship between economic growth and community welfare. Therefore, the increasing number of villages without disparities such as the growth of per capita output and people's purchasing power will increase equitable economic growth.

4. Conclusion

Achieving equitable economic growth conditions, especially in rural areas, is important to be implemented because it can improve the welfare of rural communities which at the same time has an impact on the low poverty problem and various forms of inequality that often occur in villages. The problem of inequality is still a major concern, especially in each village in Pamekasan Regency because based on data on village economic growth evenly distributed in each village in Pamekasan Regency sourced from the Ministry of Agriculture is still very low. This is evidenced by the fact that out of 178 villages, only 1 village has an even village economic growth achievement score with a score close to 100. Another 168 villages have a score below 50, meaning that the economic growth conditions in the village are not evenly distributed so that the problem of inequality is still high.

The results of the study show that the variables of village funds, villages without poverty and villages without inequality have a significant influence on increasing village economic growth evenly. Among the three variables that have a significant influence, the village variable without inequality has a considerable correlation value compared to others. This means that the higher the achievement of villages without gaps, which means that there are no gaps in the area, it can participate in increasing the economic growth of the village equally. The local government continues to monitor and evaluate every policy carried out through the use of village funds. This will help in assessing whether the policy is effective in achieving improved villages without poverty, villages without inequality, community welfare, equitable and sustainable economic growth.

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Declarations

- Author contribution** : This research is the result of joint contributions from all authors involved such as the development of discussion ideas, data collection, data analysis and final writing
- Funding statement** : This research is a personal work and does not receive financial support from any party. Thus, the author is fully responsible for the financing and implementation of this research.
- Conflict of interest** : The authors declare no conflict of interest.
- Additional information** : No additional information is available for this paper.

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Appendix

Village	Equitable Village Economic Growth	Village Fund	Poverty-Free Village	Developing Village Index	Village Without Gaps
Dabuan	14.35	797.072.000.00	5.21	0.6733	41.82
Terrak	35.25	1.446.753.000.00	11.08	0.6511	40.68
Mangar	26.57	886.899.000.00	37.40	0.6663	52.69
Urbanization	17.61	1.371.549.000.00	8.81	0.7371	35.87
Kramat	18.41	1.373.402.000.00	7.66	0.6644	52.36
Ambat	27.46	1.277.474.000.00	23.37	0.6622	56.14
Branta Pesisir	24.58	1.253.300.000.00	53.11	0.8210	28.80
Tlanakan	21.98	1.218.700.000.00	10.77	0.6752	59.06
Branta Tinggi	37.44	755.819.000.00	15.74	0.6884	39.35
Llesah	25.84	673.510.000.00	11.46	0.6757	57.11
Tokol Ban	46.69	1.151.010.000.00	39.89	0.7410	40.74
Ceguk	37.67	792.514.000.00	55.27	0.6968	57.32
Panglegur	36.87	958.147.000.00	46.50	0.7373	54.94
Bukek	32.45	852.146.000.00	20.75	0.6851	39.04
Gugul	19.13	932.969.000.00	22.71	0.6716	35.51
Slampar Ban	13.90	1.483.387.000.00	16.79	0.6679	42.68
Taro'an	20.89	1.019.664.000.00	17.45	0.6870	43.01
Cape	37.37	1.083.255.000.00	7.29	0.7206	39.45
Padelegan	50.00	1.111.937.000.00	0.00	0.8716	70.00
Majungan	21.11	979.852.000.00	0.00	0.7168	0.00
Pagagan	41.22	950.976.000.00	16.85	0.7275	15.40
Baddurih	22.92	872.884.000.00	12.00	0.6957	34.30
Sopa'ah	58.71	676.634.000.00	59.38	0.7243	60.51
Prekbun	32.87	691.212.000.00	16.07	0.7108	52.15
Durbuk	16.94	924.040.000.00	29.55	0.6871	6.70
West Pademawu	47.59	1.006.774.000.00	56.03	0.7330	45.93
East Pademawu	29.06	1.230.508.000.00	40.18	0.8240	48.71
Bunder	35.19	982.143.000.00	35.51	0.8729	35.83
Dasok	50.00	1.004.170.000.00	100.00	0.7170	66.67
Murtajih	37.83	920.296.000.00	29.33	0.8290	61.56
Sumedangan	53.95	851.605.000.00	62.70	0.7244	38.49
Lemper	27.76	799.808.000.00	47.06	0.6989	36.48
Pond	34.69	733.858.000.00	13.41	0.7086	44.98
Buddagan	18.60	811.223.000.00	8.92	0.7111	10.46

Village	Equitable Village Economic Growth	Village Fund	Poverty-Free Village	Developing Village Index	Village Without Gaps
Savings	18.99	786.644.000.00	75.65	0.7016	36.54
Konang	41.58	1.103.663.000.00	55.81	0.7125	37.38
Pandanus	19.13	686.591.000.00	23.13	0.7727	50.69
Bubble	37.81	695.446.000.00	34.77	0.8159	40.29
Galis	41.79	1.084.862.000.00	71.67	0.7278	42.78
Bulay	26.10	1.252.354.000.00	72.51	0.7303	36.75
Pairing	19.44	821.844.000.00	52.94	0.8189	36.61
Ponteh	35.60	1.018.960.000.00	65.54	0.8354	36.45
Polagan	19.36	1.193.170.000.00	51.52	0.8129	36.22
Artodung	49.31	632.332.000.00	77.18	0.7127	40.35
Panempan	39.97	1.049.330.000.00	62.28	0.8197	33.93
Laden	51.51	871.188.000.00	49.06	0.8659	37.08
Jalmak	40.48	770.504.000.00	29.97	0.7057	38.01
West Teja	45.35	900.061.000.00	24.46	0.7056	13.81
East Teja	33.60	839.219.000.00	41.70	0.7765	39.09
Bettet	48.81	836.195.000.00	28.01	0.7044	34.45
Nyalabu Laok	28.43	742.171.000.00	32.00	0.7056	36.53
Nyalabu Daja	31.45	828.792.000.00	17.99	0.7448	49.93
Toronan	23.83	1.071.224.000.00	20.04	0.7598	33.51
Pamaroh	25.99	1.211.688.000.00	29.05	0.7838	38.57
Pamoroh	19.53	1.385.709.000.00	18.12	0.7067	34.98
Sokalelah	25.38	782.785.000.00	2.28	0.7606	34.59
Brave	51.85	937.451.000.00	42.11	0.8533	41.52
Kertagena Laok	27.48	783.931.000.00	20.85	0.7970	40.18
Central Kertagena	33.89	1.456.028.000.00	14.62	0.8419	50.04
Bungbaruh	36.50	1.350.198.000.00	33.79	0.7432	39.63
Kadur	22.20	1.212.961.000.00	9.20	0.7416	39.54
Bangkes	22.21	1.757.275.000.00	50.48	0.7522	37.79
Kertagena Dajah	21.45	990.821.000.00	71.40	0.7163	57.91
Peltong	28.77	731.319.000.00	38.65	0.7178	8.72
Blumbling	22.47	1.975.177.000.00	30.17	0.7178	46.58
Trasak	49.39	1.059.735.000.00	12.20	0.7294	46.48
West Tentenan	15.61	631.944.000.00	11.62	0.7871	39.85
East Tentenan	32.52	622.847.000.00	33.65	0.8895	32.58
Grujugan	31.56	978.983.000.00	17.15	0.7408	36.54

Village	Equitable Village Economic Growth	Village Fund	Poverty-Free Village	Developing Village Index	Village Without Gaps
Outside Ban	19.22	1.227.269.000.00	12.15	0.7895	37.94
Prohibitions in	31.66	939.626.000.00	20.18	0.7441	42.92
Anonymous	23.79	851.611.000.00	15.67	0.7379	37.46
Plump	30.07	1.066.428.000.00	43.33	0.7467	34.66
Taraban	21.84	685.006.000.00	16.89	0.7886	34.11
Duko Timur	17.61	781.937.000.00	0.00	0.7335	35.26
Fluent	22.77	1.010.154.000.00	22.93	0.7243	35.17
West Kaduara	25.99	1.015.769.000.00	30.51	0.7446	34.70
Bicorong	29.12	1.247.382.000.00	7.51	0.7037	48.40
West Klompang	32.30	778.619.000.00	23.65	0.7129	45.79
East Klompang	34.86	1.088.394.000.00	2.28	0.7056	43.23
Cenlece	26.17	1.291.912.000.00	65.27	0.7038	42.71
Bajang	25.51	825.301.000.00	22.95	0.7149	43.32
Banban	23.02	693.623.000.00	7.95	0.6911	36.25
Somalang	31.22	950.218.000.00	22.38	0.6848	33.76
Palalang	25.27	886.481.000.00	7.91	0.6563	32.93
Seddur	19.94	1.362.209.000.00	57.76	0.7065	31.74
Pakong	24.42	1.118.929.000.00	38.99	0.8081	33.08
Bandungan	31.36	835.678.000.00	20.01	0.7002	43.76
Balungs	27.91	1.387.780.000.00	0.00	0.7048	39.06
Source: Waru	33.52	1.726.690.000.00	24.45	0.6846	36.51
Tamponjng Pregih	16.53	1.146.382.000.00	0.00	0.6590	46.69
Tamponjng Guwa	44.65	801.816.000.00	3.33	0.7070	47.06
Central Tamponjng	21.30	1.009.589.000.00	0.21	0.7060	46.70
Tamponjng Tenggina	12.46	1.005.931.000.00	5.73	0.6959	35.18
Ragang	37.91	953.965.000.00	39.12	0.7071	45.80
Ragang	30.78	1.637.770.000.00	0.00	0.7094	53.66
Sana Laok	10.49	1.763.278.000.00	2.96	0.7087	45.59
East Waru	39.30	1.731.539.000.00	12.79	0.8216	40.71
West Waru	27.38	900.961.000.00	8.74	0.6348	36.05
Tlonto Ares	38.69	947.136.000.00	5.94	0.7175	40.37
Tagangser Laok	30.61	1.805.971.000.00	28.73	0.6260	22.29
West Longitude	31.94	1.068.573.000.00	2.52	0.6322	26.72
Pangereman	27.52	1.100.820.000.00	40.31	0.6798	19.81
Bangserreh	28.97	836.217.000.00	51.65	0.6543	60.26

Village	Equitable Village Economic Growth	Village Fund	Poverty-Free Village	Developing Village Index	Village Without Gaps
Lesong Laok	25.20	1.338.403.000.00	0.55	0.6413	60.14
West Ponjanan	21.46	1.903.034.000.00	8.02	0.6921	17.44
East Ponjanan	22.79	912.805.000.00	29.64	0.7063	20.17
Kapong	26.73	970.533.000.00	41.60	0.6287	15.76
Lesong Daja	24.80	1.046.884.000.00	21.16	0.7067	29.56
Batu Bintang	25.46	920.100.000.00	10.11	0.6976	43.66
Blaban	32.54	842.742.000.00	29.63	0.7067	57.02
Tamberu	23.59	2.257.737.000.00	32.58	0.6324	33.07
East Longitude	16.29	1.317.384.000.00	37.52	0.6921	39.90
Central Sana	15.59	1.443.707.000.00	57.51	0.6946	31.76
Sana Dajah	22.12	1.008.920.000.00	62.56	0.7254	34.98
Tagangser Dajah	20.03	1.088.552.000.00	14.81	0.8090	39.33
Sotabar	38.62	1.472.288.000.00	56.29	0.7670	32.77
Tlonto Raja	18.84	1.016.209.000.00	54.62	0.7057	40.29
West Dempo	25.00	956.477.000.00	56.18	0.6854	45.06
East Dempo	27.21	991.641.000.00	26.04	0.6883	34.79
Bindang	20.58	1.903.471.000.00	66.20	0.6698	36.73
Batukerbuy	16.43	759.021.000.00	11.05	0.6983	22.77
New Coral	33.52	1.109.718.000.00	26.50	0.7081	10.20
Bird Temple	32.02	1.170.456.000.00	76.13	0.7097	34.82
Gro'om	15.81	1.137.977.000.00	0.00	0.6725	95.38
Srambah	18.91	1.161.862.000.00	19.65	0.6873	36.44
Pangtonggal	27.34	1.003.556.000.00	14.29	0.7002	21.16
Samiran	48.24	750.030.000.00	6.06	0.6960	48.14
Kodik	17.73	1.220.162.000.00	4.51	0.7021	39.00
Klampar	25.54	964.055.000.00	14.01	0.8325	36.12
Equals	27.46	908.084.000.00	18.13	0.6981	33.15
Lenteng	17.79	1.020.977.000.00	4.61	0.6962	10.82
Talangoh	22.22	769.924.000.00	34.48	0.7168	16.30
Billa'an	25.09	883.398.000.00	0.60	0.6965	26.91
Rangwar Laok	29.67	1.066.580.000.00	0.00	0.7000	28.67
Daja Warfare	22.82	995.279.000.00	31.38	0.7594	40.33
Banyubulu	46.79	795.973.000.00	4.76	0.7130	10.05
Pangorayan	18.50	704.191.000.00	26.08	0.6997	37.80
Panglemah	35.65	854.230.000.00	4.17	0.7473	55.03

Village	Equitable Village Economic Growth	Village Fund	Poverty-Free Village	Developing Village Index	Village Without Gaps
Mapper	23.98	768.267.000.00	23.44	0.7090	44.05
Proppo	27.75	1.807.361.000.00	0.00	0.6943	67.52
Jambringin	19.71	1.974.835.000.00	16.18	0.7151	37.30
Campor	38.85	1.299.691.000.00	6.67	0.7124	51.62
Anonymous	0.00	1.427.921.000.00	0.00	0.6963	0.00
Pangbatok	13.50	1.435.923.000.00	56.41	0.6979	40.74
Tatangoh	50.00	930.615.000.00	100.00	0.6776	100.00
Badung	30.89	2.464.639.000.00	12.06	0.6859	26.17
Banyupelle	20.84	2.578.694.000.00	11.68	0.8549	51.39
Rek Kerrek	14.19	1.185.373.000.00	12.16	0.6827	12.87
Angsanah	25.48	923.205.000.00	34.48	0.6843	17.54
Akkor	28.64	1.234.557.000.00	54.67	0.6868	20.94
Badung Ban	24.70	1.134.055.000.00	17.66	0.6671	46.31
Panaan	45.96	1.178.827.000.00	1.61	0.6975	37.17
Patoan Laok	31.37	1.161.065.000.00	0.00	0.6289	35.19
Patoan Daja	21.77	1.057.756.000.00	8.56	0.7054	24.63
Shake	42.33	1.049.864.000.00	2.19	0.7071	29.15
Rombuh	17.29	2.042.547.000.00	11.14	0.8365	24.71
Palengaan Laok	0.00	2.238.174.000.00	0.00	0.6573	0.00
Palengaan Dajah	16.39	2.412.490.000.00	60.43	0.7286	34.02
Plakpak	26.84	1.793.178.000.00	14.29	0.6625	51.98
Palesanggar	28.64	1.146.159.000.00	9.51	0.7898	26.61
Pegantenan	31.99	698.893.000.00	68.92	0.6775	20.47
Bulangan Branta	31.93	1.134.779.000.00	25.45	0.6530	32.25
West Bulangan	24.26	1.600.237.000.00	23.08	0.6603	22.46
Bulangan Haji	23.44	809.643.000.00	13.61	0.6924	17.39
Tlagah	30.37	832.142.000.00	5.89	0.6738	39.69
East Bulangan	22.17	929.609.000.00	25.76	0.7035	16.75
East Tebul	29.17	840.904.000.00	26.67	0.6384	10.05
West Tebul	16.06	1.247.348.000.00	18.37	0.6970	43.26
Ambender	29.05	1.306.840.000.00	27.84	0.6494	24.13
Pasanggar	26.22	1.905.631.000.00	15.26	0.6395	47.23
Cape					