

The Influence of Village Fund Policy Implementation, Community Participation and Organizational Performance on the Effectiveness of Village Development in Tulang Bawang District of Lampung Province

by Sampara Lukman

Submission date: 09-Jun-2023 02:22PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2112338575

File name: The_Influence_of_Village_Fund_Policy_Implementation-dedi.pdf (849.25K)

Word count: 5970

Character count: 34342

The Influence of Village Fund Policy Implementation, Community Participation and Organizational Performance on the Effectiveness of Village Development in Tulang Bawang District of Lampung Province

Dedy Paludi¹, Fernandes Simangunsong², Sampara Lukman³, Agus Fatoni⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Cilandak-Jakarta, Indonesia
hajibudhi4@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of the study These are (1) to discuss the effect of implementing the village fund policy on the effectiveness of village development; (2) To discuss the effect of community participation on the effectiveness of village development; (3) To discuss organizational performance on the effectiveness of village development; (4) To discuss the effect of implementing village fund policies, community participation and organizational performance together on the effectiveness of development. The research method used in this research is qualitative research. The source of data to be studied is primary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from the source or place of research carried out directly. Primary data in this study were obtained through questionnaires distributed to respondents. The relationship between the implementation of the Village Fund Policy and the Effectiveness of Village Development is significant with a t-count value of 3.320 and a t-table value of 1.653 with a significant value of 0.01 or <0.05. The implementation of the Village Fund Policy affects the Effectiveness of Village Development. The relationship between Community Participation and Village Development Effectiveness is significant with a t-count value of 4.098 and a t-table value of 1.653 with a significant value of 0.000 or <0.05. Community Participation affects the Effectiveness of Village Development. The relationship between Organizational Performance and Effectiveness of Village Development is significant with a t-count value of 3.658 and a t-table value of 1.653 with a significant value of 0.000 or <0.05. Organizational Performance affects the Effectiveness of Village Development. The implementation of the Village Fund Policy, Community Participation and Organizational Performance together has an influence on the Effectiveness of Village Development with the value of Sig. < 0.05. The effectiveness of village development really needs the synergy of 4A, namely APBDes, Regency/City APBD, Provincial APBD and APBN to realize optimal Village Development and utilize information technology by integrating planning and budgeting starting from the village level to the central level.

Keywords

implementation; participation; performance and effectiveness of development



I. Introduction

For developing countries such as Indonesia, development is the first step taken to achieve an increase in the quality of life of the community and the distribution of development results evenly. Seers focuses on three development goals, namely reducing poverty, tackling unemployment, and overcoming injustice in equitable distribution of development and its results (Seers in Sudjana, 2004: 178).

Indonesia's national development aims to create a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila, within the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia which is independent, sovereign, and united. Community welfare is a condition that has always been the hope of all nations in the world. Meanwhile, the essence of Indonesia's national development is the development of Indonesian people as a whole and the development of all Indonesian people.

After more than three decades of urban and rural development efforts in Indonesia, the results have not been as we expected. Development problems that have not been solved and still demand our attention include the existence of development disparities between regions, high urban priority, less synergistic urban-rural relations or linkages, underdeveloped areas and poverty issues. Even the level of the problem of poverty is getting bigger after the economic crisis.

In the context of equitable development, reducing the number of poverty and unemployment, the village as a government that is directly in contact with the community becomes the main focus in government development, this is because most of Indonesia's territory is in rural areas. Departing from this, the Government issued Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages which stated that village government financial administration was separate from district government finances. The separation in village financial administration is not only based on the desire to delegate authority and financing from the central government to local governments, but more importantly the desire to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of managing financial resources in the context of improving welfare and services to the community.

The implementation of autonomy for the village will be a force for the village government to manage, regulate and organize its own household, as well as increase the burden of village responsibilities and obligations, however, the administration of the government must still be accounted for. The accountability in question includes accountability in managing the village budget.

The realization of village funds is a follow-up to the government's program to develop Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state which aims to improve welfare and equitable development through improving public services, advancing the economy, overcoming development gaps between villages and strengthening communities as subjects of development and reduce poverty and improve the welfare of rural communities (Rorong, 2015).

Several research results show that community involvement in every decision-making process has a positive impact on the implementation of development. Community involvement in the development process shows the occurrence of communication between the community and government officials. The communication that is built will encourage the government to make budget decisions in accordance with the priorities and actual values of the community (Franklin, Ho, & Ebdon, 2009). In addition, participation can increase public trust in government (Halachmi & Holzer, 2010), accountability and performance (Suebvises, 2018). Organization must have a goal to be achieved by the organizational members (Niati et al., 2021) the implementation of village development, it is necessary to have an organization that is able to move the community to participate in village development and carry out more rational village development administration (Bambang Suryono, 2015).

According to Cohen and Uphoff in Supriatna (2000:88) it is explained that initiatives (initiatives) in participation can come from below or in other words the community itself (bottom up) and also from the government (top down). As for community development in the form of self-help in the form of initiatives and initiatives, it is a starting point for

community participation. So it can be concluded that community participation is community participation in the development process, both physical and non-physical development.

According to Effendi (2002:2) development is "an effort to increase all resources carried out in a planned and sustainable manner with the principle of equitable and fair use". In this case it can be said that development is oriented towards community development.

The problem with managing village funds is how effective the management of these funds is. While the problem with community involvement is the extent to which the government involves the community in development. While the problem with organizational performance is the extent to which the organization's performance in carrying out its duties and obligations.

According to Gibson (in Nurhayati, 2017) there are two approaches in assessing effectiveness according to goals and systems theory. Based on the objective approach, the formulation and calculation of effectiveness to achieve the objectives is determined by cooperative efforts. While the systems theory approach emphasizes the importance of adjusting to external demands as a criterion for evaluating effectiveness, the concept of organizational effectiveness must reflect two criteria, namely the entire cycle of input-process-output and the reflection of the relationship between the organization and its environment. One of the main perspectives in analyzing what is called effectiveness in organizations is the perspective of human behavior, namely the concept of organizational effectiveness is emphasized on the behavior of people in organizations that affect organizational success for the long term (Mughtar and Muntafa, 2015). Here, the behavior of individuals and groups is integrated as a unit of analysis, with the assumption that the only way to achieve the goal is through the behavior of the people in the organization. So effectiveness is the key to the success of an organization (Wibowo, 2012).

Performance is a measure of the success of a person or group of people in achieving predetermined goals. Withmore (Lijan Poltak Sinambela, 2012) suggests that 'Performance is an expression of a person's potential in fulfilling his responsibilities by setting certain standards.' to achieve a common goal." (Mukarom and Wijaya Laksana, 2015). So it can be understood that organizational performance is a measure of the success of an organization in achieving its goals, as well as the vision and mission of the organization that have been set together. As the definition of organizational performance put forward by Bastian (Hessel Nogi S. Tangkilisan, 2007) namely 'As an illustration of the level of achievement of the implementation of tasks in an organization, in an effort to realize the goals, objectives, mission, vision, of the organization.

Then to find out the extent of the performance of an organization, it is necessary to measure or assess the performance of the organization. Dwiyanto (Hessel Nogi S. Tangkilisan, 2007) suggests that the measures of the performance level of a public organization are productivity, service quality orientation to customers/community, responsiveness and accountability. From the explanation of the theory of organizational performance measurement above it can be understood that the performance of a public organization will be related to the quality of services provided by the organization to customers or the public, so that service quality becomes an important measure of the performance of public organizations.

Implementation according to Webster in Widodo (2008), is defined as "to provide the means for carrying out" which means to provide the means to do something. To give practical effect to, (make impact or effect) on something. Implementation means providing a means to implement a policy and can have an impact or effect on something particular.

The concept of implementation above gives the understanding that implementation is the act of doing something that will ultimately have an impact on something that is the object of the implementation itself. This understanding is reinforced by the opinion of R²²ley and Franklin in Winarno (2007) regarding the definition of implementation: "Implementation is what happens after the law is enacted that gives authority to programs, policies, benefi³³ or a type of tangible output (tangible output)."

Policy if viewed in a broad sense, is the stage of the policy process immediately after the enactment of the law. Policy implementation is activities to carry ²⁰ policies. Policy implementation is a series of activities aft²⁰a policy is formulated. In practice, policy implementation is a complex process that is often politically charged with the intervention of various interests.

According to Nugroho (2008:167), in principle, there are two types of selection of public policy implementation models, namely the implementation of top-down and bottom-up public policy implementations, as well as the selection of patterned public policy implementations. forced (command-and-control) and market patterns (economic incentives).

⁵⁰ The first model is the most classic model, the model introduced by the duo Donald Van Meter ⁴²h Carl Van Horn. According to Van Meter and Van Horn in Agustino (2008:142), this model assumes that policy imple⁴ntation runs linearly from public policy, implementor and public policy performance. The implementation process model introduced by Van Meter and Van Horn is basically not intended to measure and explain the final results of government policies, but rather to measure and explain what is called program achievement because according to him a policy may be implemented effectively, but fails to have a substantial impact. appropriate because the policy is not well structured or because of other circumstances. ⁴

Furthermore, Van Meter and Van Horn in Winarno (2012:155) offer characteristics in the implementation process, namely, first the implementation process will be influenced by the extent to which policies deviate from previous policies. Second, the implementation process will be affected by a number of necessary organizational changes. These two experts confirmed also his stance that change, control and compliance act are important concepts in the implementation procedure.

All obstacles ¹⁰ policy implementation can be easily distinguished into internal (internal) and external (exte¹⁸l) barriers. According to Turner and Hulme in Pasolong (2001:59), internal barriers (internal factors) can be seen from the availability and quality of the inputs used such as human resources, funds, organizational structure, information, facilities and facilities owned, as well as regulations, systems and procedures to be used.

II. Research Method

¹⁹ Based on the type of data used, this rese²⁶ch is quantitative research because it uses data in the form of numbers. Based on the level of explanation of the position of the ¹⁹riables, this research is causal associative. Causal associative research is research that aims to determine the causal relationship or effect between two or more variables (Sugiyono, 2008). The research design is as shown in the schematic below.

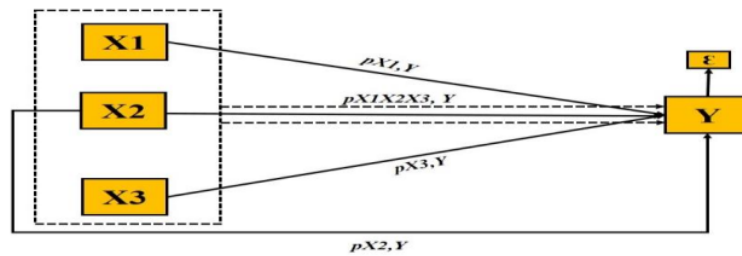


Figure 1. Research design

Information:

X1 = Village Fund Policy Implementation

X2 = Community Participation

X3 = Organizational Performance

Y = Village Development Effectiveness.

P = Influence

= Error which is another variable outside X1, X2, X3 which may affect the Y variable, but has not been identified by theory.

III. Results and Discussion

In order to provide information about the effect of implementing village fund policies (X1), community participation (X2), and organizational performance (X3) on the effectiveness of village development (Y), the researchers conducted the research through 180 respondents. The research was carried out by researchers to answer the problem with the title "The influence of village fund policy implementation, community participation, and organizational performance on the effectiveness of village development in Tulang Bawang Regency". Based on the data that has been processed by researchers using the SPSS version 22 program, the results obtained are as follows:

3.1 The Effect of Village Fund Policy Implementation (X1) on the Effectiveness of Village Development (Y) in Tulang Bawang Regency

Based on the results of the analysis and hypothesis testing that have been carried out, it shows that the implementation of the village fund policy has a positive and significant effect on the effectiveness of village development in Tulang Bawang Regency. The implementation of the village fund policy is one of the important things as the basis for good and effective village development. In managing village development, the government has the authority to make important decisions, where these decisions also have an impact on many people. Therefore, in this case the village government must immediately implement the village fund policy. The results in this study indicate that the implementation of the village fund policy is one of the important things done by the village government in carrying out village development. This is supported by the answers of many respondents who answered agree and strongly agree on each question item that has been provided. The results of the research on the implementation of the village fund policy by the village government were shown by the village government by planning beforehand to invite the community in planning activities for the use of village funds, which began with the creation or preparation of the RPJMDes (Village Medium Term Program Plan). RPJMDes is a 6-year development plan, according to the power span of a village head for one term of power. What will be achieved, how to achieve it are some things that must be explained in the RPJMDes. RPJMDes contains the vision and mission of the village head

and what he will do while leading his village. In RPJMDes there are directions for village development policies, activity plans which include the implementation of village government, implementation of village development, village community development and any community empowerment activities that will be carried out by the village government. This is supported by suggestions or ideas submitted by the community. So that the proposal from the community can be realized by the village government in the form of a program. Where the program is financed village funds.

In addition to the above analysis, based on the results of the data test that has been carried out, the calculated hypothesis value in the implementation of this village fund policy is 3,320 while the t-table value is 1,653. Furthermore, the significance value obtained by this variable is 0.001, where the statistical requirement that must be met is that the significance value cannot be greater than 0.05. Therefore, these results indicate that there is a positive and significant effect between the implementation of the village fund policy and the effectiveness of village development in Tulang Bawang Regency.

The issuance of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (UU Desa) has opened a new era in village development in Indonesia. The village funds, which are quite large in number, provide opportunities to accelerate village development and improve the welfare of rural communities. Villages, which have been the object of development policies and implementation, are now the subject of development with wider authority and opportunities in formulating policies and implementing their own development.

The implementation of the public policy referred to in this study is the implementation of the village fund policy as stated in the Village Law. The policy at the Tulang Bawang Regency level relates to the existence of as a follow-up to the amendment to the Regent of Tulang Bawang Regulation Number 11 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Management of Village Fund Allocations in Tulang Bawang Regency in 2018, which explains about village funds, namely: "Village funds are funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget designated for villages which are transferred through the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget and used to finance the implementation of development and community empowerment.

As the implementer of the policy is the village government with the policy target being rural communities and with short-term goals, namely improving rural infrastructure and increasing income and welfare of rural communities.

The results of the research on villages in Tulang Bawang Regency showed that the implementation of the village fund policy was in accordance with the needs of the community. Community needs are stated in the RPJMDes as a form of proposals or aspirations of residents in village development programs. The realization of the proposal is then stated in the APBDes as a basis for carrying out activities in accordance with the ranking of problems per hamlet. Supervision of the implementation of village funds in Tulang Bawang Regency is carried out by the community through the BPD and by the district government through the sub-district head.

The implementation of the village fund policy in Tulang Bawang Regency for 3 years went relatively smoothly and there were no findings of a criminal nature. The village head acts as the power user of the budget, and has a strategic role in implementing the Village Fund policy. The ability to describe the future state of the village he leads will be seen in the programs that are planned and implemented. Assistance is needed so that the program implemented runs according to regulations.

The results of this study will be maximized if the application of theory from the implementation of village fund policies (Edward III in Agustino, 2014) which consists of communication, resources, disposition/attitude and bureaucratic structure runs effectively

and as expected. In addition, in the implementation of the village fund policy, there are factors that can hinder, as stated by Gow and Morss in Pasolong (2011: 59) namely political, economic and environmental barriers, furthermore other factors that support the success of the implementation of the fund policy Village according to Weimer and Vining in Pasolong (2011: 59) is cooperation, namely whether all parties involved in cooperation are a productive assembling. The obstacles that exist in the implementation of the village fund policy as mentioned earlier will be maximized if the existing obstacles can be overcome and minimized. The success of policy implementation requires that the implementor knows what must be done and communicated clearly and consistently. Important resources include in this theory adequate staff and good skills to carry out their duties, powers and facilities needed to translate proposals on paper to carry out public services.

3.2 The Effect of Community Participation (X2) on the Effectiveness of Village Development (Y) in Tulang Bawang District

Based on the results of the analysis and hypothesis testing that have been carried out, it shows that community participation has a positive and significant effect on the effectiveness of village development in Tulang Bawang Regency. Community participation is also an important thing to do, considering the purpose of implementing this village fund policy is to prosper the community. Thus, community participation is carried out as an effort to prepare the community to be more independent. The results of this study indicate that community participation has a direct effect on the effectiveness of village development. This is evidenced by the number of agreed answers in the questionnaire. The above analysis is also corroborated by the results of hypothesis testing for the community participation variable using statistical tests with a t-count value of 4.098 while the t-table value is 1.653. The calculation has fulfilled that the t-count value must be greater than the t-table value. In addition, the significance value of this community participation variable is 0.000. Where this value also meets the statistical requirements that the significance value must be less than 0.05. Thus, the results of the hypothesis test indicate that community participation has a positive and significant effect on the effectiveness of village development.

Community participation in the effectiveness of village development will encourage a positive relationship between the village community and the village government, because this will make the village government interact with the community more often. The participation of every element of society is needed so that development is in accordance with the needs of the community. The stages in the village development management process often overlap, in the sense that in one meeting with the residents, several stages can occur, namely the planning, implementation, utilization, and evaluation stages. The form of community participation efforts carried out by the village government like this is quite good with the participation of the community in village development planning, the participation of the community in socialization and training organized by the village, the participation of the community in the development and supervision of village funds, and so on.

The planning stage has a very important role to see how community participation is in planning the use of village development. In this case the planning stages of the activities carried out include: Deliberation held at the Village office to determine the development planning to be implemented. In the deliberation, the village head is the initial speaker for the opening of the deliberation or meeting which is held and followed by the head of the BPD. The discussion also discussed the amount of village funds, and continued with

planning the development to be built in each hamlet³² by exchanging opinions with one another. In the development planning deliberation³¹ carried out, attended by the Village head, Village Secretary, and their staff and the Chair of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) along with their members.

To ensure the quality of the implementation of activities that still refer to the principles and mechanisms of village development, it is necessary to have a thorough and well-planned implementation preparation. This preparation is more aimed at preparing aspects of human resources, including the community, village staff and BPD members need to prepare the energy and time to run all programs held using village funds. The implementation of physical development program activities in the use of village funds should be carried out by the community independently and facilitated by the village government, the implementation stage is carried out after the planning stage is complete and there are funds for the allocation of development activities. The level of participation at the implementation stage is the level of community participation and activity in carrying out every planned development activity, namely from the implementation of meetings, the formation of implementing groups, to the execution process of the planned development. The implementation phase of village development through the use of village funds begins with the socialization of meetings regarding village development, then the community attends development planning activities and continues with the determination of groups as executions in the implementation of development. This stage of implementation involving the community aims to ensure that village development can still use community self-help so that the community knows and understands what the use of village funds is for, and is expected to produce good village development outputs that are in accordance with the needs of the village and its community. In addition, community involvement at this stage aims to increase awareness and encourage the community to pay more attention to development activities in the village⁴⁸.

At the monitoring stage, the level of community participation in the implementation of development results is the level of community participation in utilizing the results obtained from village development activities, namely in the form of utilizing the results of development both infrastructure and empowerment, which is expected that the community can accept the results of development as if it were their own, so that in the end the community will maintain and maintain and utilize the results of development for the sake of smoothness and mutual progress. The benefits of the results of development that are felt by the community are in the form of benefits from infrastructure development, which can be in the form of roads in the village environment, bridges and waterways. Apart from that, there are also supporting buildings for education, health and multi-purpose buildings. Community participation in the utilization of maintenance can be seen from the community that regulates and secures every program that has been carried out, in this case the community is given the freedom to regulate every program that has been carried out, including taking advantage of the development that has been implemented by making the best use⁵ of it so that the development can be maintained. and looked after.

The influence of community participation on the effectiveness of village development will be maximized if the implementation of the theory of community participation as proposed by Mubyarto (in Sumaryadi, 2010) consists of planning and implementation, actively involving the community in village development. In addition, by overcoming the factors that can influence community⁵² participation as stated by Marschall (2006: 89), namely by facilitating and providing access for the community to express⁵ opinions in the decision-making process. Therefore, it is hoped that the effectiveness of community participation in village development can be increased again so that the welfare

of village community life can be realized immediately. This research is in line with the results of research from Lombogia, et al (2020) which states that community participation has a significant effect on the effectiveness of the implementation of development in the village. Where community participation is one of the determining factors in increasing the effectiveness of development implementation. The results showed that the level of correlation between community participation on the effectiveness of the implementation of development was zero point seven hundred and twenty while the coefficient of determination was 51.84%. With these results it can be explained that the increase in the effectiveness of the implementation of development is determined by community participation of 51.84% while 48.16% is determined by other factors. Achmadi (2002) states that community participation is the key to success in implementing regional development because community participation involves aspects of supervision and aspirations.

IV. Conclusion

After conducting research and analyzing the data, the researcher drew the following conclusions:

1. The variable implementation of the village fund policy (X1) has a positive and significant effect on the effectiveness of village development in Tulang Bawang Regency. This is evidenced by the regression coefficient value obtained by this variable is 3.320 and the significance value is 0.001 where this value has met the requirements, namely the significance value must be less than 0.05. So it can be said that the effect of the variable implementation of the village fund policy on the variable of the effectiveness of village development at a significance of 5% is significant. In other words, organizational performance affects the effectiveness of village development at the 95% confidence level.
2. The community participation variable (X2) has a positive and significant effect on the effectiveness of village development (Y) in Tulang Bawang Regency. This is evidenced by the value of the regression coefficient obtained by this variable is 4.098 and the significance value of this variable is 0.000 where this value has met the requirements that the significance value must be less than 0.05. So it can be said that the influence of the community participation variable on the village development effectiveness variable at a significance of 5% is significant. Or in other words, community participation affects the effectiveness of village development at the 95% confidence level.
3. Organizational performance variable (X3) has a positive and significant effect on the effectiveness of village development (Y) in Tulang Bawang Regency. This is evidenced by the regression coefficient value obtained by this variable is 3.658 and the significance value of this variable is 0.000 where this value has met the requirements that the significance value must be less than 0.05. So it can be said that the influence of the organizational performance variable on the village development effectiveness variable at a significance of 5% is significant. In other words, organizational performance affects the effectiveness of village development at the 95% confidence level.
4. Variables of implementing village fund policies, community participation and organizational performance together affect the effectiveness of village development. This can be seen from the R-Square value which is 0.731. This value indicates that the proportion of the effect of the variable implementation of village fund policies, community participation and organizational performance on the effectiveness of village

development is 73.1%. This means that the implementation of village fund policies, community participation and organizational performance, together have a proportion of influence on the effectiveness of village development by 73.1% while the rest, which is 26.9% (100% - 73.1%) is influenced by other variables. not in this linear regression model. This conclusion is also strengthened by the F test which shows an F value of 30.494 with a prob value. F-count (sig.) 0.000. Prob value. This F-count is smaller than the 0.05 significance level, so it can be concluded that the estimated linear regression model is feasible to use to explain the effect of village fund policy implementation, community participation and organizational performance together on the dependent variable, namely the effectiveness of village development.

References

- A. D., Siti Irene. 2011. *Desentralisasi dan Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pendidikan*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar.
- Adi Herlina, Dodi Herman. *Pengaruh Implementasi Kebijakan Alokasi Dana Desa Terhadap Efektivitas Pembangunan Fisik di Desa Sukatani Kecamatan Cisurupan Kabupaten Garut*. 2018. Jurnal Pembangunan dan Kebijakan Publik.
- Agustino, Leo. 2008. *Dasar-Dasar Kebijakan Publik*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Amins, Achmad. 2012. *Manajemen Kinerja Pemerintah Daerah*. Yogyakarta: LaksBang PRESSindo.
- Andreeyan, Rizal. 2014. *Studi Tentang Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pelaksanaan Pembangunan di Kelurahan Sambutan Kecamatan Sambutan Kota Samarinda*. Samarinda: Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Mulawarman.
- Bungin, Burhan. 2005. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*. Jakarta: Prenadamedia
- Doni, D., Yogya, M. A., & Wedayanti, A. A. P. M. D. (2021, January). Management of Market Pelita Retribution In Bangko District In Increasing Original Revenue of Rokan Hilir Regency. In *INCEESS 2020: Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Economics Engineering and Social Science, InCEESS 2020, 17-18 July, Bekasi, Indonesia* (p. 41). European Alliance for Innovation.
- Dewi, S.P. 2012. *Pengaruh Pengendalian Internal dan Gaya Kepemimpinan Terhadap Kinerja Karyawan SPBU Yogyakarta*. Jurnal Nominal, 1(1), hal. 1- 22
- Dwiningrum, Siti Irene Astuti. 2011. *Desentralisasi dan Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pendidikan*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Hery. 2019. *Analisis Kinerja Manajemen. Cetakan Pertama*. Jakarta: PT Grasindo.
- Hessel, Nogi. 2005. *Manajemen Publik*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Widiasarana.
- Ispik, A., Yogya, M. A., Purwati, A. A., Wedayanti, M. D., & Zainal, M. L. H. (2021). Analysis of Benefits, Discipline and Leadership Style in improving Employee Performance of the Ministry of Religion in Pekanbaru, Indonesia.
- Jeddawi, Murtir. 2008. *Implementasi Kebijakan Otonomi Daerah: Analisis Kewenangan, Kelembagaan, Manajemen Keagawaian, dan Peraturan Daerah*. Yogyakarta: Kreasi Total Media.
- Keban, Jeremias. T. 2003. *Indikator Kinerja Pemerintah Daerah: Pendekatan. Manajemen dan Kebijakan*. Yogyakarta: Fisipol UGM.
- Lombogia, R. Ruru, J. M., Plangiten, N. 2018. "Pengaruh Partisipasi Masyarakat Terhadap Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Pembangunan di Desa Timbukar Kecamatan Sonder". Jurnal Administrasi Publik 4.
- Mahmudi. 2005. *Manajemen Kinerja Sektor Publik*. Yogyakarta: UPP AMP YKPN.

- Mahsun, Mohamad. 2006. *Pengukuran Kinerja Sektor Publik: Cetakan Pertama*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit BPFPE.
- Mardikanto, Totok dan Poerwoko Soebiato. 2013. *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Perspektif Kebijakan Publik*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Mukarom, Zaenal dan Muhibudin Wijaya Laksana. 2015. *Manajemen Pelayanan Publik*. Bandung: CV Pustaka Setia.
- Mulyadi, D. 2015. *Perilaku Organisasi dan Kepemimpinan Pelayanan*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Niati, D. R., Siregar, Z. M. E., & Prayoga, Y. (2021). The Effect of Training on Work Performance and Career Development: The Role of Motivation as Intervening Variable. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal): Humanities and Social Sciences*, 4(2), 2385–2393. <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v4i2.1940>
- Nugroho, Riant Dwijodijoto. 2003. *Kebijakan Publik: Formulasi, Implementasi, Evaluasi*. Jakarta: PT. Elex Media Komputindo Kelompok Gramedia.
- Rauf, R., Zainal, Z., & Maulidiah, S. (2020). The Community Participation Dalam Menjaga Kawasan Hutan Di Provinsi Riau. *Kemudi: Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 5(01), 60-76.
- Rauf, R., Zainal, Z., Prayuda, R., Rahman, K., & Yuza, A. F. (2020). Civil Society's Participatory Models: a Policy of Preventing Land and Forest Fire in Indonesia. *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change*, 14(3), 1030-1046.
- Rorong, Marliyanti. 2015. *Efektivitas Penggunaan Dana Desa Dalam Pembangunan Di Desa Bango Kecamatan Wori Kabupaten Minahasa Utara*.
- Siagian, Sondang P. 2005. *Administrasi Pembangunan, Konsep Dimensi dan Strateginya*. Jakarta: Penerbit Bumi Aksara.
- Soetomo. 2006. *Strategi-strategi Pembangunan Masyarakat*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Subarsono, A.G. 2011. *Analisis Kebijakan Publik*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Sugiyono. 2014. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sulistiyani, Ambar Teguh. 2004. *Kemitraan dan Model-Model Pemberdayaan*.
- Suparjan dan Hempri Suyatno. 2003. *Pengembangan Masyarakat dari Pembangunan Sampai Pemberdayaan*. Yogyakarta: Aditya Media.
- Supriatna, Tjahya. S.U. 2000. *Strategi Pembangunan dan Kemiskinan*. Jakarta: Penerbit PT. Rineka Cipta.
- Susantyo, Badrun. 2007. *Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pembangunan di Pedesaan*. *Jurnal Informasi* Vol. 12, No 03.
- Syafiie, Inu Kencana. 2003. *Sistem Administrasi Negara Republik Indonesia*. Bandung: PT Bumi Aksara.
- Tachan. 2008. *Implementasi Budaya Unggulan di Industri Menuju World Class*. Jakarta: Menara Tunggal.
- Tangkilisan, Hessel Nogi S. 2003. *Kebijakan Publik yang Membumi, Konsep, Strategi dan Kasus*. Yogyakarta: Lukman Offset dan YPAPI.
- Terry, G.R. 2006. *Prinsip-Prinsip Manajemen*, Terjemahan J.Smith. Jakarta : Bumi Aksara Widarta.
- Wahab, Abdul Solichin. 2008. *Analisis Kebijakan dari Formulasi ke Implementasi Kebijaksanaan Negara*. Jakarta : Bumi Aksara.
- Wibowo. 2012. *Manajemen Kinerja*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.

- Wrihatnolo, R.R., dan Dwidjowijoto, R.N., 2007. *Manajemen pemberdayaan : Sebuah Pengantar dan Panduan untuk Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*. Jakarta: PT. Elex Media Komputindo.
- Yogia, A. I. M. A., Wedayanti, Z. M. D., & Purwati, A. A. (2021). The Role of Organizational Culture on Employee Satisfaction and Performance.
- Yulianti, Yoni. 2012. *Analisis Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pelaksanaan Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (PNPM) Mandiri Perkotaan di Kota Solok*. Program Pasca Sarjana Universitas Andalas, Padang
- Yunanto, Arif. 2014. *Pengaruh Gaya Kepemimpinan, Budaya kerja, Komitmen Organisasi terhadap Motivasi Kerja dan Kinerja Pegawai BKD Klaten*, Advance Edisi Pebruari 2014 Vol. 1 No. 2 ISSN: 2337 – 5221.
- Zainal, Z. (2016). Dinamika Kebijakan Pemerintahan Desa Di Indonesia Dari Masa Ke Masa (Studi Tahun 1979-2015). *Jurnal Tapis: Jurnal Teropong Aspirasi Politik Islam*, 12(1), 19-36.
- Zainal, Z., Rambey, R. R., & Rahman, K. (2021). Governance of Household Waste Management in Pekanbaru City. *MIMBAR: Jurnal Sosial Dan Pembangunan*, 37(2). <https://doi.org/10.29313/mimbar.v37i2.7947>

The Influence of Village Fund Policy Implementation, Community Participation and Organizational Performance on the Effectiveness of Village Development in Tulang Bawang District of Lampung Province

ORIGINALITY REPORT

46%
SIMILARITY INDEX

44%
INTERNET SOURCES

24%
PUBLICATIONS

14%
STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1 proceeding.unpkediri.ac.id 8%
Internet Source

2 www.slideshare.net 4%
Internet Source

3 www.semanticscholar.org 3%
Internet Source

4 jurnal.untag-sby.ac.id 2%
Internet Source

5 ojs.unm.ac.id 2%
Internet Source

6 ijisrt.com 1%
Internet Source

7 sirisma.unisri.ac.id 1%
Internet Source

8 resmilitaris.net 1%
Internet Source

9	www.questjournals.org Internet Source	1 %
10	proceeding.umsu.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
11	jurnal.narotama.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
12	ijpsat.ijsh-t-journals.org Internet Source	1 %
13	repository.ubaya.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
14	ejournal.aibpm.org Internet Source	1 %
15	ijefm.co.in Internet Source	1 %
16	www.ojs.excelingtech.co.uk Internet Source	1 %
17	rjoas.com Internet Source	1 %
18	repository.ub.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
19	eprints.uny.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
20	Submitted to unigal Student Paper	1 %

21	www.iiste.org Internet Source	1 %
22	www.ij sar.in Internet Source	1 %
23	journal.staihubbulwathan.id Internet Source	1 %
24	scholarsmepub.com Internet Source	1 %
25	internationaljournalcorner.com Internet Source	1 %
26	jurnal.widyagama.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
27	Submitted to Universitas Siswa Bangsa Internasional Student Paper	<1 %
28	Submitted to Universitas Hang Tuah Surabaya Student Paper	<1 %
29	Submitted to Universitas Jember Student Paper	<1 %
30	Submitted to Universitas Jenderal Soedirman Student Paper	<1 %
31	Submitted to University of Melbourne Student Paper	<1 %
32	ijbassnet.com Internet Source	

<1 %

33

ojs.unimal.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

34

ejurnal.ung.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

35

journal.uir.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

36

Submitted to Padjadjaran University

Student Paper

<1 %

37

Bambang Giyanto, Tintin Sri Murtinah, Nuh Habibi. "Rejection of Village Change into Village: A Case Study in Banyumas and Tangerang Districts", KnE Social Sciences, 2022

Publication

<1 %

38

Suandi Suandi, Entang Adhy Muhtar, Rd Ahmad Buchari, Darto Darto. "The Evaluation of Village Fund Policy in Penukal Abab Lematang Ilir Regency (PALI), South Sumatera, Indonesia", Sustainability, 2022

Publication

<1 %

39

Praptining Sukowati, Muhammad Usman, I Made Weni, Kridawati Sadhana. "STUDY OF SOCIAL REALIZATION OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION ON DEVELOPMENT IN

<1 %

GAMPONG MERDUATI VILLAGE BANDA

ACEH", Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews,
2020

Publication

40

Vebby Kareth, David Paul Elia Saerang, Novi Swandari Budiarmo. "Village financial management: Case study in "Kampung Srer"", Indonesia Accounting Journal, 2021

Publication

41

doaj.org
Internet Source

<1 %

42

techniumscience.com
Internet Source

<1 %

43

Submitted to Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
Student Paper

<1 %

44

Submitted to Universitas Nasional
Student Paper

<1 %

45

ijbtob.org
Internet Source

<1 %

46

repository.unikama.ac.id
Internet Source

<1 %

47

Andarias Patiran, Melyanus Bonsapia, Milcha Handayani Tammubua, Muhamad Yamin Noch, Victor Pattiasina. "ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE MANAGEMENT OF

<1 %

VILLAGE FUNDS IN THE ANGKAISERA
DISTRICT OF YAPEN ISLANDS REGENCY",
Journal of Economics Review (JOER), 2022

Publication

48

Hetty Maria, Luthfi Fattah, Yusuf Azis. "Level of Community Participation in Community-Based Urban Farming Development in Banjarbaru City, Indonesia", European Journal of Agriculture and Food Sciences, 2022

Publication

<1 %

49

Marlena Marlena, Henny Rakhmawati, Neti Dwi Wahyuni. "Influence of Accountability of Village Fund Allocation Management and Community Participation on Village Development", Proceedings of the International Seminar on Business, Education and Science, 2022

Publication

<1 %

50

adoc.pub

Internet Source

<1 %

51

ejournal3.undip.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

52

jurnal.kemendagri.go.id

Internet Source

<1 %

53

jurnal.ugj.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

repository.uki.ac.id

54

Internet Source

<1 %

55

Delima Samosir, Kristian ., Miar .. "Analysis Effectiveness of Use of Alocation Village Funds and Village Funds in Samba Danum Village Katingan Tengah Disrict on 2018", KnE Social Sciences, 2020

Publication

<1 %

56

conference.untag-sby.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

57

journal.ikopin.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

58

media.neliti.com

Internet Source

<1 %

59

revistascientificas.us.es

Internet Source

<1 %

60

devotion.greenvest.co.id

Internet Source

<1 %

61

ecoplan.ulm.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

62

jurnal.stiepemuda.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

63

koreascience.or.kr

Internet Source

<1 %

www.balitourism.or.id

64

Internet Source

<1 %

65

www.ejournal.pelitaindonesia.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

66

"The International Conference on ASEAN 2019", Walter de Gruyter GmbH, 2019

Publication

<1 %

67

Isthi Tresna Aristhantia, Jajang Saeful Hikmat, Diki Rahmat Awaludin. "ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF INFLATION ON MUDHARABAH SAVING RESULTS AT MANDIRI SHARIA BANK 2015-2020", Syari'ah Economics, 2022

Publication

<1 %

68

repository.ubharajaya.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On