

Implementation of Policy Law Number 6 of 2014 in Improving The Effectiveness of Village Development

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to empirically examine the policy of law number 6 of 2014 concerning villages. This law aims to improve the quality of life and life as much as possible to achieve the welfare of rural communities; in addition, this law reduces poverty levels by strengthening village development independently. This research method is quantitative, and the analytical technique used is path analysis. The data sources in this study were primary data and secondary data with data collection techniques through research questionnaires distributed to 64 respondents consisting of village officials and the Village Consultative Body (BPD). The study results indicate that the implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages has been carried out well so that this has a positive influence on the effectiveness of village development carried out in the villages studied.

Keywords

Implementation; policy; effectiveness; village development



I. Introduction

Development is a business or a series of planned growth and change efforts for the better. At the same time, the purpose of development is to realize a just, prosperous, and prosperous society both materially and spiritually. In the implementation of the development to be following the objectives that have been set, then in its implementation, it is very much supported by good management and organization because management contains elements of well-organized planning. Without a plan, there is no basis for carrying out development activities to achieve goals. In the context of a comprehensive, integrated, and programmed village development, to achieve its goals and objectives, apart from being supported by good village government management, a clear organization is also very much determined by the participation of the village community concerned.

The effectiveness of development is a measure of the achievement of predetermined goals or objectives. In connection with the effectiveness of the development, the support and assistance from the government in the development of the village itself are very meaningful. The effective implementation of village funds in increasing development in the village must be supported by the existence of human resources for village officials/apparatus who have adequate competence in managing village funds for success in increasing development so that they can make changes through village funds that can be managed properly and on target, according to the situation needed in the village (Posumah & Sumolang, 2016). In essence, development is a planned improvement effort from one situation to another that is considered better (Syaukani, 2004). The effectiveness of development is a measure for achieving predetermined goals or objectives (Bustang, 2018). If the goals or objectives are not following the predetermined plan, then the work is not effective. In connection with the effectiveness of the development, the support and assistance from the government and the community in the development of the village itself are very meaningful. Village development as an integral part of national development is

the development that most touches people's lives in rural areas. Village development must begin by improving the implementing apparatus, namely people who realize the plan and can realize it into benefits and enjoyment for the village people through the good teaching process. To achieve village development which is the most important part of development for the government, its implementation is left to the village head as the coordinator and administrator of the village government.

Public policy is an authority because it is made by individuals who have legitimate power in a government system. The final decision that has been determined has a binding nature for public servants or public servants to take future actions. Public policy is an important factor in achieving good governance (Marume, 2016). This depends on each policy implemented by the government and the impact felt by the object of the policy. Often the public policies implemented are not in favor of the people and, in fact, only benefit certain parties. Therefore, public policies issued by the government must take sides with the people and solve any problems that exist in society. Public policy is a series of generally thought out, designed, formulated, and decided by policymakers (Anyebe, 2018). Even though a public policy cycle has been carried out, the facts on the ground often show that the policy has failed to achieve the target. Public policy as a crucial process is often interfered with by elements of political interests brought by certain parties. Both the formulation and implementation of policies can deviate from what is needed by the community. There are so many problems that arise in society every day. The government must solve these problems through a public policy, one of which is about development issues, both physically and non-physically.

Physical and non-physical development is very important for the community because both support each other's success (S. H. Sari & Sari, 2020). Although in reality, there is often a discrepancy between the two. This inequality causes the effectiveness of a policy to decrease and can be a factor in the failure of a policy. Development has an understanding as a process of change that covers the entire social system aimed at improving various aspects of life in society and carried out in a planned manner. As a process, development cannot be implemented instantly and must go through various stages, which have similarities to the public policy process. The development will also always continue as long as a nation still exists and has stages which on the one hand as independence and on the other as part of something that will never end (Anggara Sahya dan Sumantri, 2016, p. 21). Therefore, a development that has been carried out by all components of society following their potential needs to be monitored for implementation and sustainability.

In the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, it is explained that the Indonesian nation has a goal to protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire homeland of Indonesia and promote public welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in carrying out world order based on independence, eternal peace, and social justice. A planned, comprehensive, integrated, directed, and sustainable national development is carried out to realize these national goals. National development aims to realize a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which is independent, sovereign, united, and has people's sovereignty. Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government has mandated that to improve people's welfare. It is pursued through 3 (three) pathways, including Increasing public services, increasing community participation and empowerment, and increasing regional competitiveness. The Village has a strategic position and role as a government organizational unit that directly deals with the community to carry out the mission. Efforts to realize the mission in question, the Village usually has a development plan and design that aims to build the Village in the hope that it can become an advanced village and increase community welfare. Law Number 6 of 2014

made the Village no longer an object of development but became the development subject. In addition, the Village also gets the rights and obligations to regulate its government system.

The existence of the village as the smallest community unit which is part of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which must receive important treatment in the implementation of national development, received special attention during the administrations of President and Vice President Joko Widodo and Jusuf Kalla by including it in the concept of Nawacita or the Nine Main Agenda/Aspirations. The ideals are the reference for the formulation of the government's vision and mission. One of the points, namely the third point of the nine points of the Nawacita concept, is stated: "Building Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state." Indonesia's national development targets that are fair and equitable can be more easily realized if the development is based on the implementation of development in the regions and villages. Because after all, villages know and understand more about the characteristics, problems, and potentials in their respective regions. Strengthening authority to villages and the disbursement of funding assistance must be further enhanced as contained in Law number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. However, the direction of development implementation by the village must remain synchronized and integrated with the development implementation process carried out by the government above it up to the central government.

To finance the implementation of development, in addition to Village Original Income (PADesa), according to Law no. 6 of 2014 that villages also receive Village Funds (DD), which are obtained by 10% of the State Budget (APBN), where the disbursement of Village Funds (DD) does not go through intermediaries but directly to the Village. Although in practice, the Village Fund (DD) is channeled through the district/city as a form of supervision. The nominal amount of the Village Fund (DD) is different for each Village. The APBN allocation of 10% will later increase village revenues. Priority for using Village Funds (DD) to finance community development and empowerment so that later it can improve community welfare. According to (Widjaja, 2003, p. 169), Community Empowerment is an effort to increase the capabilities and potentials possessed to realize the identity, dignity, and worth to survive and develop themselves in the economic, social, religious, and cultural fields. Rural development should lead to improving the welfare of rural communities through community empowerment because to realize village independence, it must improve the quality of human resources (HR), especially in shaping and changing people's behavior to achieve a better life and a higher quality standard of living. The community or residents in community empowerment is the target to be addressed. It is hoped that in efforts to improve welfare carried out by the government, the community can feel the impact of these activities. Many residents will be faced with how quickly the ability to increase the number of tools to satisfy needs and infrastructures to meet these needs (P. Sari & Ningsih, 2019). The disbursement of the Village Fund has been running for 6 (six) years, namely since 2015 until now. It is appropriate that the improvement of the welfare of the village community must be felt. However, we often find complaints from the community about the running of the government and the implementation of development in villages in Majalengka.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Policy Implementation

Policies recommended by policymakers are not a guarantee that the policies will be successful in their implementation. Many variables can affect the success of policy implementation, both individually and in groups or institutions. The implementation of a program involves the efforts of policymakers to influence the behavior of bureaucrats as policy implementers. Dunn termed implementation more specifically, calling it policy implementation in his book entitled *Analysis of Public Policy*. According to him, policy implementation is the implementation of controlling policy actions within a certain period (Dunn, 2003, p. 132). Policy implementation is a legal administration tool in which various actors, organizations, procedures, and techniques work together to implement policies to achieve the desired impact or goal (Winarno, 2005, p. 101).

The definition explains that policy implementation is the implementation of administrative activities whose legal legitimacy exists. The implementation of the policy involves various elements and is expected to work together to realize the goals that have been set. Budi Winarno's opinion is in line with Riant Dwijowijoto, who stated that: Policy implementation in principle is a way for a policy to achieve its goals. Nothing more and nothing less. To implement public policy, there are two options: direct implementation in the form of programs or through the formulation of derivative policies or derivatives of these public policies (Dwijowijoto, 2004, p. 158). According to the opinion above, policy implementation is nothing but related to how the policy can achieve the policy's objectives through the form of programs and derivatives. The derivative or derivative of the public policy in question is through intervention projects and intervention activities.

Regarding the factors that influence the implementation of a program's policy, Subarsono, in his book entitled *Analysis of Public Policy (Concepts, Theories, and Applications)*, quotes the opinion of G. Shabbir Cheema and Dennis A. Rondinelli, suggesting that several factors influence the implementation of government program policies. Which is decentralized. These factors include environmental conditions, inter-organizational relationships, organizational resources for program implementation, characteristics and capabilities of implementing agents (A. G Subarsono, 2005, p. 101).. Several important variables can determine the success of policy implementation. Some experts classify important variables in policy implementation. Edwards III views that policy implementation is influenced by four variables, namely: "Four critical factors or variables in implementing public police: communication, resources, dispositions or attitude, and bureaucratic structure." (four critical factors or variables in implementing public policy: communication, resources, disposition or attitude, and bureaucratic structure) (Edward III, 1980: 9-10).

Based on Edwards III's view, the success of policy implementation is determined by four important factors: first, policy communication means delivering policy information from policymakers to policy implementers. Policy communication has several dimensions, including the dimensions of information transmission, clarity, and consistency. The transmission dimension requires that public policies be conveyed to policy implementers and policy target groups. The dimension of clarity means that the policy transmitted to the implementers, the policy objectives can be received clearly so that among them they know the intent and purpose of the policy. Dimensions of consistency, namely the order given in the implementation of communication, must be consistent and clear to be set or executed. The second is resources, however clear and consistent the provisions or rules are. If the policy implementers responsible for implementing the policy lack the resources, the

implementation of the policy will not be effective. Dimensions of resources include staff, facilities, and information and authority.

Organization must have a goal to be achieved by the organizational members (Niati et al., 2021). The development of human resources is a process of changing the human resources who belong to an organization, from one situation to another, which is better to prepare a future responsibility in achieving organizational goals (Werdhiastutie et al, 2020). The human resource dimension means that the effectiveness of policy implementation depends on the apparatus responsible for implementing the policy. Dimensions of equipment resources are the means used for the operationalization of the implementation of a policy. The dimensions of information and authority are relevant and sufficient information regarding how to implement a policy. Authority is needed, especially to guarantee and ensure that the implemented policies follow applicable regulations. The third is disposition; This disposition is a characteristic that is closely attached to the implementer. The disposition consists of the staffing the bureaucracy and incentives. The dimension of bureaucratic appointments is the appointment and selection of policy implementers who must be dedicated to the policies that have been set. The Incentive dimension is one of the recommended techniques to overcome the attitude problem of policy implementers by giving rewards, either money or something else.

Fourth, the bureaucratic structure; the organizational structure in charge of implementing the policy has a significant influence on the implementation of the policy. An important aspect of any organization is the existence of standard operating procedures (SOP). The SOP will be a guideline for every implementer in taking action. Unclear SOP between implementing organizations with one another will impact the failure of the implementation of a policy. The fragmentation dimension is that the implementing organization that is fragmented or scattered will be a distortion in the implementation of policies. The more fragmented the implementing organization, the more intensive coordination is needed.

2.2 Village Development Effectiveness

Village Development In Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages article 78 paragraph (1) Village development aims to improve the welfare of rural communities and the quality of human life as well as poverty alleviation through the fulfillment of basic needs, development of village facilities and infrastructure, development of local economic potential, and utilization of natural resources and the environment in a sustainable manner. Village development, in essence, prioritizes togetherness, kinship, and cooperation to realize the mainstreaming of peace and social justice. Villages develop development plans referring to district/city development plans. The Village Development plan document is the only planning document in the Village and serves as the basis for preparing the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget. Village Development Planning is carried out by involving the Village community through Village Development Planning Deliberations. The Village Development Planning Deliberation determines priorities, programs, activities, and needs of the Village community self-help, and the Regency/city Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget based on an assessment of the needs of the Village community.

The economic condition of the population is a condition that describes human life that has economic score (Shah et al, 2020). According to (Sjafrizal, 2016, p. 15), regional development planning is multidisciplinary because its broad scope includes geographical, economic, social, cultural, political, governmental, and physical aspects. Therefore, the preparation of regional development planning requires a planning team with expertise in related sciences such as Planning, Engineering, Economics, Agriculture, Law,

Government, and Social Culture. Village development is carried out by the village government and village communities in cooperation and utilizing local wisdom and village natural resources. The implementation of sector programs that enter the Village is informed to the Village Government and integrated with the Village Development plan.

Village Communities have the right to obtain information and monitor plans and implementation of Village Development. The development of rural areas is carried out to accelerate and improve the quality of services, development, and empowerment of Village communities in rural areas. The development of rural areas includes the use and utilization of the Village area in the context of determining the development area following the regency/city spatial planning, services carried out to improve the welfare of rural communities, infrastructure development, rural economic improvement, and development of appropriate technology; and empowering rural communities to improve access to services and economic activities. Uma Sekaran in (Sugiyono, 2013, p. 65) suggests that the framework of thinking is a conceptual model of how the theory relates to various factors that have been identified as important problems. The framework of thought that researchers developed in this study are as follows:



Figure 1. Research Framework

III. Research Methods

This study uses the Explanatory Survey Method. Following the proposed hypothesis, the study will use a suitable statistical analysis; for this reason, path analysis is used in the analysis. In this study, using a questionnaire and using a sample size of a population. In this case, we want to know the effect of development policy implementation and coordination on government performance and its impact on development effectiveness. The total population in this study is relatively small. Therefore all members of the village population in Majalengka District are sampled with 64 people, so the method used in sampling is the saturated sampling method or census. A saturated sampling method or census is a sampling technique when all population members are used as samples. This is often done when the population is relatively small. The following table shows the number of samples in four villages in the Majalengka District.

Table 1. Research Population

No	Name of Village	Elements of Village Government	Number of Village Officials (Persons)
1	<i>Cibodas</i>	Village Government	11
		BPD	5
2	<i>Sidamukti</i>	Village Government	11
		BPD	5
3	<i>Kawunghilir</i>	Village Government	11
		BPD	5
4	<i>Kulur</i>	Village Government	11
		BPD	5
Summary			64

Data collection in this study is divided into two techniques: techniques in the field and techniques for the library. Before data analysis, the questionnaire data generated from the respondents' answers have been collected. The data tabulation has been carried out into the Excel program. Data processing is first carried out to test the accuracy, reliability, and normality of the data to facilitate data analysis. After doing descriptive analysis on research data generated from questionnaires distributed to respondents, the next step is to conduct verification analysis with path analysis.

IV. Results and Discussion

This study's descriptive analysis of research variables used the average value method, which was analyzed from each question indicator distributed to research respondents. The results of descriptive research on the variables of this study can be described in the tables below.

Table 2. Descriptive Analysis of Policy Implementation Variables

No	Indicator	Average
1	Transmission	3.125
2	Clarity	3.016
3	Consistency	3.094
4	Human Resources	3.391
5	Budget Resources	3.234
6	Method Resources	3.141
7	Authority Resources	3.391
8	Responsibility	3.344
9	Obedience	3.453
10	The authority of the local government to support the development of the fulfillment of the public interest	3.219
11	Legal force	3.453
12	Decision making process	3.359
13	SOP	3.297
Average		3.270

Source: Research data Analysis

The descriptive analysis of the policy implementation variables based on the average value of each indicator of the studied variables shows that the results obtained are quite varied. This shows that the perceptions built by respondents towards implementing the policy of Law Number 6 of 2014 are quite varied, starting from the lowest value to the highest value. The analysis results above show that the average value of the policy implementation variable has a value of 3.270; this indicates that the respondent perceives that policy implementation is sufficient. In addition, from the analysis results, it can also be seen that the highest value is found in compliance in implementing policies and the certainty of a strong legal structure. Meanwhile, the lowest average value is found in the clarity indicator, with an average value of 3.016.

Table 3. Descriptive Analysis of Development Effectiveness Variables

No	Indicator	Rata-rata
1	The level of conformity of the work program carried out with the predetermined plan	3.297
2	The level of completion of the program according to a predetermined schedule	3.203
3	The level of conformity of the activity targets with the work program	3.234
4	Build relationships with the community	3.266
5	The level of suitability of the work program with the physical needs of the community	3.219
6	The level of suitability of the work program with the needs of the community in non-physical aspects	3.313
7	The level of conformity of the work program with the facilities available in the association	3.188
8	The level of suitability of the work program with the available infrastructure in the association	3.281
9	Work program with the ability of funds owned by the association	3.344
10	Level of suitability of work programs with personnel capabilities	3.266
11	The level of suitability of the strategy used in the implementation of the work program	3.141
Variable mean		3.250

Source: Research data Analysis

The results of the descriptive analysis of the development effectiveness variable based on the average value of each indicator of the variables studied show that the results obtained are quite varied. This shows that the perception built by respondents on the effectiveness of development is quite varied, starting from the lowest value to the highest value. The results of the analysis above show that the average value of the overall development effectiveness variable has a value of 3.250; this indicates that the respondents perceive that development effectiveness is sufficient. In addition, from the analysis results, it can also be seen that the highest value is found in the work program with the ability of funds owned by the association with an average value of 3,344. Meanwhile, the lowest average value is found in the indicator of the level of suitability of the strategy used in the implementation of the work program, with an average value of 3.141. The analytical model for the second construct, namely the causal relationship that exists between the performance of village government agencies on the effectiveness of village development, can be seen in the following figure:

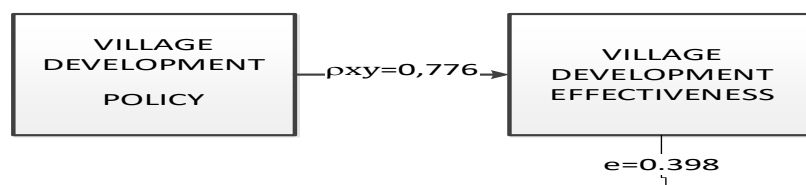


Figure 2. Path Analysis

From the picture above, it is possible to analyze the contribution of influence and test the hypothesis. The contribution of the influence of the performance variable of the village government agency on the effectiveness of village development is 0.776 or 77.60%, and other factors outside the study influence the remaining 22.40%. Testing the fourth hypothesis, namely, the performance of village government agencies affects the effectiveness of village development as seen from the t-count value of 14.393, which is greater than the t-table value of 2.667. These results conclude that the performance of village government agencies is empirically proven to have a significant effect on the effectiveness of village development. Policy implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 based on the results of path analysis and hypothesis testing has proven to have a significant influence on the performance of village government. The magnitude of the contribution of the influence of the implementation of Law No. 6 of 2014 on government performance is 20.47%. The findings of this study support the results of research (Diantika & Astanto, 2019; Pogach et al., 2004) in their research stating that "policy programs for village development play a very important role in improving development performance because with these policies, development programs can be implemented in an integrated manner. . Likewise the results of research that has been carried out by (Sahi, 2018; Utomo, 2015) that the implementation of policies on the village budget and income is very decisive for the success of village development.

V. Conclusion

On the variable of policy implementation, the analysis of the dimensions of communication, resources, disposition, and organizational structure shows that most of them are quite good. Policy implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 based on the results of path analysis and hypothesis testing has proven to have a significant influence on the performance of village government. On the variable of policy implementation, the analysis of the dimensions of communication, resources, disposition, and organizational structure shows that most of them are quite good. Of the 13 indicators that become the benchmark instrument in the assessment of policy implementation, it is found that the indicator of tidiness in providing accountability reports carried out by the village government is the highest value; this indicates that the government has had good performance in the reporting system. Meanwhile, the lowest indicator in the assessment of policy implementation is transmission, which is the process of delivering either directly or indirectly related to policy implementation. This fact shows that the implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 is still not optimal, so that it can impact the achievement of successful development in the village is not yet optimal. This is due to the inadequate availability of resources, especially the number and quality of human resources implementing the policy itself.

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Article 1 Paragraph 8 states that village development is an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the greatest welfare of the village community. The effectiveness of village physical development in the Majalengka District has several supporting factors. Among them are sources of funds from the government, which consist of government donations and assistance, local government donations and assistance, some of the regional taxes and levies gave to the village. Then the sources of community self-help funds and community participation can increase village financial income. This is following the study results that the descriptive financial dimension is included in the high category.

In contrast, obstacles to the effectiveness of village development in the Majalengka District include community satisfaction. There are still community aspirations based on the

results of the musrenbang that have not been realized. Although the development funds are considered good by the respondents, from the aspect of the ability to accommodate the aspirations of citizens in the development process, both physical and non-physical development still has limitations. Therefore, especially the villages in the research area consisting of the villages of Cibodas, Sidamukti, Kawunghilir, and Kulur, it is better to explore the potential of villages based on local wisdom so that they can add to the original opinion of the village which in turn can contribute positively to village development.

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