


# The Influence Of Community Participation And Policy Implementation On Equitable Welfare In Bogor District Through The Samisade Program

Triana Pertiwi<sup>1</sup>, Harianto<sup>2</sup>, Lala M. Kolopaking<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Regional Development Management, Bogor Agricultural Institute, Bogor, Indonesia

Article Info	ABSTRACT
<b>Keywords:</b> Participation, equal distribution of welfare, Samisade Program	The aim of decentralization is to increase the empowerment of independently owned potential in an effort to improve the welfare of the people in their respective regions. But real conditions do not describe the ideal situation that is expected. Economic development is not accompanied by equal distribution of income and disparities still exist. Bogor Regency has an average Gini Ratio value of 0.4 in 2018-2020, indicating that inequality is approaching a critical point and has the potential to give rise to social jealousy. Equal distribution of community welfare has become a strategic issue in the 2018-2023 Bogor Regency RPJMD which is manifested in financial assistance for village infrastructure for the Samisade program (Samilyar Sadesa – One Billion One Village) with the concept of developing villages. The community can actively participate in preparing and implementing priority programs that have been formulated together and have the same rights in receiving this assistance. Therefore, a study is needed regarding the contribution of community participation and policy implementation to the effectiveness of the Samisade Program as well as the contribution of community participation and policy implementation through the Samisade Program to equal distribution of welfare through the program. The research method used was descriptive quantitative based on data obtained through questionnaires distributed to 100 villages in 12 sub-districts. Data analysis using SmartPLS.
This is an open access article under the <a href="#">CC BY-NC</a> license 	<b>Corresponding Author:</b> Triana Pertiwi Regional Development Management, Bogor Agricultural Institute, Bogor, Indonesia <a href="mailto:trianapertiwi@apps.ipb.ac.id">trianapertiwi@apps.ipb.ac.id</a>

## INTRODUCTION

The decentralization system is the transfer of government power from the central government to regional governments through autonomy. Regional autonomy has the aim of increasing the empowerment of independently owned potential, becoming a stimulus for regions to improve equitable prosperity in their respective regions as a collective and comprehensive effort to contribute to equal distribution of prosperity and development of the national economy. However, real conditions do not reflect the ideal situation that is expected. Economic development is not accompanied by equal distribution of income or there are still gaps.

**Table 1.** Development of the national economy and disparities in income distribution

	1976	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020
Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	6,89	6,98	4,93	7,24	6,50	7,82	0,79	4,5	5,69	6,01	6,17	5,01	5,07	2,07
Gini Ratio	0,35	0,33	0,32	0,32	0,34	0,36	0,31	0,33	0,36	0,35	0,39	0,41	0,49	0,39

from the New Order era (centralism) to the reform era (decentralization) nequality indicates that there is economic injustice which is characterized by the still high inequality of people's income from the previous era due to control of assets and access to economic resources by a small group of economic actors (databoks.katadata.co.id, 2018). The national economic condition is a representation of the regional economy. Unequal economic development and inequality can occur due to the consequences of regional autonomy. Provinces on the island of Java, which constitute 56.10 percent of the population concentration in Indonesia and are the center of the national economy, have income distribution gaps that are still relatively high. DKI Jakarta in 2018 - 2020 had an average Gini ratio of 0.394 and West Java as a buffer area for the capital city had a higher level of inequality, namely 0.403 compared to Central Java at 0.367 and East Java at 0.371. This gap can be seen from the districts/cities which support the capital city with quite high PAD.

**Table 2.** Average PAD, HDI, Gini Ratio, Poverty Level in Buffer Areas DKI Jakarta 2018-2020

Kabupaten/ Kota	PAD (dalam ribu Rupiah)	IPM	Gini Ratio	% Tingkat Kemiskinan
Bogor	2.749.589.718,72	70,25	0,40	7,16
Kota Depok	1.207.375.603,95	80,69	0,35	2,22
Bekasi	2.267.056.778,77	73,85	0,36	4,40
Kota Bekasi	2.454.559.879,22	81,38	0,35	4,1

Source: BPS (processed data: average PAD, HDI, GR, and Poverty TK. 2018-2020)

PJMD Bogor Regency for 2018-2023, through analysis of the Williamson Index calculation, shows that the high income inequality that occurs in Bogor Regency is caused by the existence of several sub-districts which have hyper GDP per capita above the GDP per capita of Bogor Regency which is contributed by PDRB which is capital intensive ( processing industry category). The Bogor Regency Regional Economic Indicator for 2018 states that the Gini index with a value of 0.40 is approaching the vulnerable point, because if it is at level 5.0 the Gini ratio will cause a lot of social jealousy in the community, and could even have the potential for riots, which means there will be political instability. and have an impact on the economic sector. According to Kanbur and Vanables in Spatial Inequality and Development (2005), signs of regional inequality include the low quality of rural education, poor infrastructure, low banking activity, development directed at the exploitation of natural

resources, so there are not many job opportunities. based on local socio-economic characteristics. These symptoms of inequality will have an impact on low income figures, increasing the potential for poverty so that society is far from prosperous.

**Table 3.** Percentage of underprivileged families in Bogor Regency  
In 2019 and 2020 above 10%

No	Kecamatan	Persentase Keluarga Prasejahtera	
		2019	2020
1.	Parungpanjang	16,76	18,59
2.	Cigombong	18,82	18,37
3.	Rumpin	16,12	17,16
4.	Tanjungsari	16,04	16,48
5.	Ciseeng	13,12	14,31
6.	Cariu	13,73	13,81
7.	Sukamakmur	13,92	13,72
8.	Klapanunggal	13,14	13,57
9.	Jonggol	12,53	12,55
10.	Cigudeg	11,71	12,29
11.	Jasinga	11,30	12,21
12.	Leuwisadeng	11,64	11,48
13.	Tenjo	11,92	11,30
14.	Megamendung	9,59	11,18
15.	Gunungputri	4,01	10,83

Development inequality between regions has become one of the regional problems recorded in the 2018-2023 Bogor Regency RPJMD. Increasing and equalizing community welfare has also become one of the strategic issues to achieve the regional vision through the mission of realizing regional development that is equitable, just and sustainable. The Bogor Regency Government, in achieving equal distribution of welfare in accordance with the targets in the 2018-2023 RPJMD, uses a bottom-up approach (assisted community approach) as a form of community development and empowerment in designing village development activity programs, one of which is through financial assistance for village infrastructure or what is known as as the Samisade program (Samilyar Sadesa – One Billion One Village). The Bogor Regency Government targets to be able to solve the problem of limited access to transportation and communication in each village according to their needs, while at the same time providing a stimulus through the multiplier effect that arises for the community to be able to improve their welfare independently. Therefore, it is necessary to study the influence of community participation and policy implementation on equal distribution of welfare in Bogor Regency through the Samisade Program

## METHODS

### Time and Place of Research

The research was conducted in the Bogor Regency area, especially in sub-districts with a level of underprivileged families above 10 percent according to BPS data sources for 2020 and 2021 with an estimated time of 3 months for research and 2 months for processing data and writing results, so the estimated time needed is two months starting from January 2024 to May 2024.

### Types and Methods of Research Data Collection

The types of data in this research include qualitative and quantitative data. Qualitative data is obtained based on information material/findings from the objects studied with the function of translating and organizing them into descriptions, explanations or descriptions. Quantitative data is obtained based on statistical data figures and can be analyzed and in writing this study the qualitative methods used are descriptive, comparative and correlation. The data sources used are primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained directly through a questionnaire with Guttman Scale answer preferences. Meanwhile, secondary sources are obtained through literature or library studies sourced from books, BPS data, journals and other literacy materials in both physical and digital form. Measurements in the questionnaire are carried out using a Likert scale which is used to measure a person's attitudes, opinions, perceptions or social phenomena. Through a Likert scale.

### Sample Determination Method

This research is divided into two stages of the analysis process. The first is to determine the relationship between variables and the second is to analyze internal and external factors as a basis for determining the selected strategy. In the stage of identifying relationships between variables, the population is villages in sub-districts with a poverty level of more than 10 percent based on 2019 and 2020 condition data published by BPS in 2020 and 2021. The sampling method used is probability sampling which is a sampling method that provides equal opportunity for each element (member) of the population to be selected as a member of the sample using the stratified random sampling technique or stratified random sample. The steps for determining the number of villages for sampling in each sub-district are as follows:

1. Determine the sampling population which is the total number of villages in Bogor Regency, namely 435 villages, by determining the variance first;
2. Determine the target population consisting of 136 villages spread across 12 sub-districts with a pre-prosperous percentage above 10 percent according to BPS 2020 and 2021 data;
3. Determine the target subpopulation ( $n_0$ ) by taking into account the probability of being selected and not selected as respondents;
4. Calculate the sample size of each sub-population.
5. Based on these calculations, the number of villages as research samples in each sub-district was obtained with details in Table 6 below:

**Table 6.** Calculation of sample size as a subpopulation

No	Kecamatan	Jumlah Desa	Wn	n <sub>0</sub>	Pn	Sampel size (pembulatan)
1.	Parungpanjang	11	0,081	0,020	8,12	9
2.	Rumpin	14	0,103	0,026	10,34	10
3.	Tanjungsari	10	0,074	0,018	7,39	7
4.	Ciseeng	10	0,074	0,018	7,39	7
5.	Cariu	10	0,074	0,018	7,39	7
6.	Sukamakmur	10	0,074	0,018	7,39	7
7.	Klapanunggal	9	0,066	0,017	6,65	7
8.	Jonggol	14	0,103	0,026	10,34	10
9.	Cigudeg	15	0,110	0,028	11,078	11
10.	Jasinga	16	0,118	0,029	11,82	12
11.	Leuwisadeng	8	0,059	0,015	5,91	6
12.	Tenjo	9	0,066	0,017	6,65	7
	Jumlah	136	1	0,25	100	100

N (Sampling Population) = 435 villages

V =  $(0.05/1.96)^2 = 0.000651$

n<sub>0</sub> =  $0.250/0.000651 = 384.160$

n =  $384,160/(1+(384,160/136)) = 100,442 \approx 100$

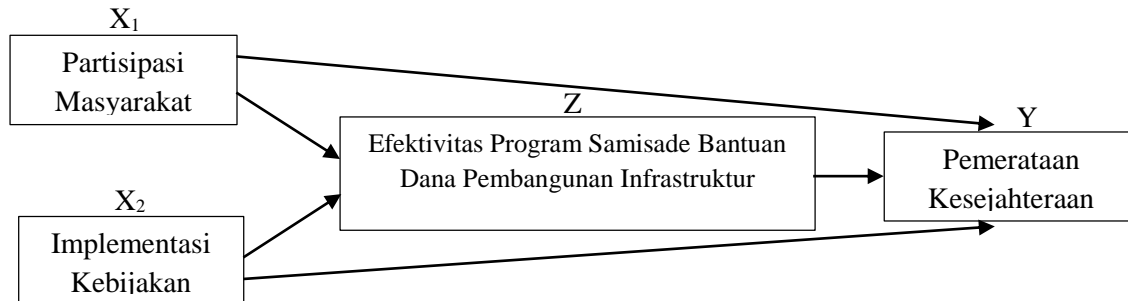
After determining the number of sub-populations, a total of 100 villages will be used as samples. The villages that will be sampled are the villages with the lowest IDM ranking for a number of villages in the sample size in each sub-district based on data from the Bogor Regency Village Community Empowerment Service (DPMD) in 2020.

The second stage is an analysis of internal and external factors to determine the formulation of a strategy for equalizing prosperity in Bogor Regency through the Samisade program. The method for determining the sample at the strategy formulation stage is to use a nonprobability sampling method with certain considerations (purposive sampling). This type of non-probability sampling based on certain considerations requires special criteria so that the samples taken are in accordance with the research objectives in solving problems and can provide more representative values so that they can fulfill the objectives of the research or in other words the criteria are determined based on the research objectives. The sample selected is a sample that has the following criteria:

1. Residents of Bogor Regency;
2. Know and understand the welfare problems of the people of Bogor Regency;
3. Have an active role in implementing the Samisade Program

### Data Processing and Analysis Methods

Based on theory and research objectives, hypotheses can be formulated which will be tested using a correlation framework as in Figure 2.



The analytical method used to determine the correlation between variables uses multiple regression to analyze the data and path analysis to determine the influence of mediating variables. The statistical tool used to process data is Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with the Smart Partial Least Squares (Smart PLS) method, which is software developed by the Institute of Hamburg, Germany. SEM itself is a statistical tool for solving multilevel models simultaneously that cannot be solved by linear regression equations which can be considered as a combination of regression analysis and factor analysis. The relationship between variables in Figure 5 shows 7 relationships between variables, namely:

1. Relationship  $X_1 \rightarrow Z$  ----- > H1
2. Relationship  $X_2 \rightarrow Z$  ----- > H2
3. Relationship  $X_1 \rightarrow Y$  ----- > H3
4. Relationship  $X_2 \rightarrow Y$  ----- > H4
5. Relationship  $Z \rightarrow Y$  ----- > H5
6. Relationship  $X_1 \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Y$  ----- > H6
7. Relationship  $X_2 \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Y$  ----- > H7

Data processing with Smart PLS consists of two stages, namely the evaluation of means model stage and the evaluation of structure model stage. The summary of the analysis method for writing this research is as follows

**Table 7.** Summary of research analysis

No	Tujuan	Variabel dan Sumber data	Metode Analisis
1.	Identifying the contribution of community participation and policy implementation to the effectiveness of the Samisade Program	X1: Community participation	SEM PLS
2.	Identifying the contribution of community participation and policy implementation through the Samisade Program to equal distribution of welfare	X2: Policy Implementation	SEM PLS

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Description of Research Objects

#### Bogor Regency

Administratively, Bogor Regency has an area of 2,664 km<sup>2</sup> consisting of 40 sub-districts which include 19 sub-districts and 416 villages. The vision and mission of Bogor Regency as stated in the Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) is the 3rd stage of implementing the Regional Long Term Development Plan (RPJPD) which is the vision and mission of the elected Regent and Deputy Regent candidates for the 2018-2023 period. The Vision and Mission of the Bogor Regency Government is outlined in the regional development program which is a regional strategic program as an elaboration of efforts to achieve the goals and targets in the RPJMD by taking into account regional policy strategies and directions. Apart from that, regional strategic programs are inseparable from efforts to realize superior programs which became the political promise of the regional head for the 2018-2023 period with the slogan "PANCAKARSA", namely Smart Bogor Karsa, Healthy Bogor Karsa, Advanced Bogor Karsa, Developing Bogor Karsa, and Bogor Karsa Civilized. The development priorities of the Bogor Regency Government are:

1. Improving the quality and accessibility of education;
2. Improving the quality of public health;
3. Increasing the competitiveness of the regional economy and public services;
4. Increasing equitable distribution of sustainable development; as well as
5. Improve public order and comfort based on civilized religious values.

The development program is designed to improve not only physical development but also the people of Bogor Regency itself, so that aspects of equity and sustainability can be achieved. One of the superior programs in the context of equitable development and prosperity is the Samilyar Sadesa or One Billion One Village program which was launched as a funding assistance program for village infrastructure development with a program that can be adjusted to the needs of each village (bottom-up approach). Development planning and implementation are carried out together with the village government and community.

nalysis of questionnaire data

The research was carried out by distributing questionnaires to 3 (three) sample village level stakeholders, namely: Village Secretary, Members of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) and Members of the Community Empowerment Institution (LPM). Questionnaires were distributed online via Whatsapp media using the Google Form form. The results of the questionnaire for answers to the Yes statement were given a value of 1 (one) and a value of 0 (zero) for answers to the No statement. The answer is then reclassified using the criteria that if the answer is Yes to a positive statement it is categorized as a correct answer, and conversely if there is an answer No to a positive statement then it is categorized as a wrong answer. Likewise, answers to negative statements that are answered Yes are in the wrong answer category and answers No to negative statements are in the correct answer category. This is done to determine the scale of the respondents' answers so that the data can be processed via the SmartPLS application.

Respondents' answers to statements on indicators as explanations for latent variables generally showed positive results because the majority of respondents' answers were in the correct answer category, namely 21,626 answers out of 22,800 total answers or dominating 94.85% of all the statements responded to. This can be an initial illustration that the Samisade infrastructure development program has a role in equalizing welfare in Bogor Regency. However, to find out the relationship between the contribution of community participation and policy implementation to the Samisade program and the distribution of welfare as measured mathematically, data analysis was carried out using the SmartPLS application. The process of this data processing tool is divided into two main stages, namely the evaluation of measurement model stage to test the validity and reliability of the measuring instrument and the evaluation of the structural model to determine the correlation of the structure of the measurement model as an answer to the research objectives.

The first validity test is a convergent validity test which consists of loading factors and Average Variance Extracted (AVE). An indicator is considered reliable if it has a correlation value above 0.7, however in the development stage a correlation of 0.50 is still acceptable (Ghozali, 2006). The data running process to obtain a valid and reliable instrument was carried out 3 times because there were still indicators with outer loading values below 0.7 and cross loading values for other constructs that were greater than the construct correlation with the latent variables. The reliability test also meets the requirements with composite reliability and Cornbach alpha values > 0.6 (Ghozali, 2016).

### Contribution of community participation and policy implementation effectiveness of the Samisade Program

In the structural model (inner model) test, the bootstrapping procedure is used to assess the level of significance or probability of direct effects, indirect effects and total effects. The correlation between community participation and policy implementation on the effectiveness of the Samisade Program is a direct effect.

**Table 8.** Structural test of the direct effect model in the bootstrapping procedure

Hipotesis	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics ( O/STDEV )	P Values
<b>Hipotesis 1: X1 -&gt; Z</b>					
Partisipasi Masyarakat -> Efektivitas Program Samisade	0,259	0,261	0,092	2,819	0,005
<b>Hipotesis 2: X2 -&gt; Z</b>					
Implementasi Kebijakan -> Efektivitas Program Samisade	0,569	0,573	0,086	6,610	0,000
<b>Hipotesis 3: Z -&gt; Y</b>					
Efektivitas Program Samisade -> Pemerataan Kesejahteraan	0,609	0,605	0,097	6,299	0,000

Hipotesis	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics ( O/STDEV )	P Values
<b>Hipotesis 4: X1-&gt;Y</b> Partisipasi Masyarakat -> Pemerataan Kesejahteraan	0,164	0,164	0,089	1,837	0,066
<b>Hipotesis 5: X2-&gt;Y</b> Implementasi Kebijakan -> Pemerataan Kesejahteraan	0,206	0,212	0,091	2,255	0,024

The contribution of community participation and policy implementation for the effectiveness of the Samisade Program is found in structure models one and two. Hypothesis 1 shows that the direct influence of X1 on Z is 0.259, which means that there is a positive influence of X1 on Z or it can be interpreted that the higher the value of The estimated coefficient test result of X1 against Z is 0.261 with a T-value of 2.819 (more than 1.96) and a standard deviation of 0.092. So the P value is 0.005 (less than 0.05) so accept H1 which means the direct influence of X1 on Z is statistically significant.

Hypothesis 2 is that the correlation between X2 and Z has a direct influence value of 0.569, which also means that there is a positive influence of The test value of the coefficient X2 against Z is 0.573 with a T-count value of 6.610 (more than 1.96) and a standard deviation of 0.086. The P value is 0.000 (less than 0.05) so that H2 is accepted, which means there is a positive and significant direct influence of X2 on Z. The test results show that community participation has a positive and significant influence. Every one unit increase in community participation will affect the increase in the effectiveness of the Samisade Program by 25.9%, so that there is a significant contribution of community participation to the effectiveness of the implementation of the Samisade Program. Policy implementation also shows a positive and significant influence. Every one unit increase in policy implementation will increase the effectiveness of the Samisade Program by 56.9%. Therefore, it can be concluded that these two exogenous variables have a positive and significant influence on the effectiveness of implementing the Samisade Program.

#### **Contribution of community participation and policy implementation to equal distribution of welfare through the Samisade Program**

The correlation in this model structure is an indirect correlation or indirect effect caused by the existence of variable Z, namely the effectiveness of the Samisade Program as an intervening or mediator variable. Through this indirect correlation test, it will show the contribution of the existence of the Samisade Program to efforts to equalize the welfare of the people of Bogor Regency based on community participation and policy implementation.

**Table 9.** Structural test of the total indirect effect model in the bootstrapping procedure

Hipotesis	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics ( O/STDEV )	P Values
<b>Hipotesis 6: X1-&gt;Z-&gt;Y</b>					
Implementasi Kebijakan -> Efektivitas Program Samisade -> Pemerataan Kesejahteraan	0,347	0,345	0,068	5,067	0,000
<b>Hipotesis 7: X2-&gt;Z-&gt;Y</b>					
Partisipasi Masyarakat -> Efektivitas Program Samisade -> Pemerataan Kesejahteraan	0,157	0,158	0,061	2,561	0,010

The contribution of community participation and policy implementation to equal distribution of welfare through the effectiveness of the Samisade Program as a result of running the bootstrapping procedure can be determined by comparing the direct and indirect correlations of the measured structural model tests. The contribution of community participation to equal distribution of welfare through the Samisade Program compares Hypothesis 4 (X1 -> Y) with Hypothesis 6 (X1->Z->Y). The direct relationship between However, when between with the variable Z as an intervening variable, the relationship between

The second mediation criterion is to compare Hypothesis 5 (X2->Y) with Hypothesis 7 (X2->Z->Y) to determine the contribution of policy implementation to equal distribution of social welfare through the Samisade Program. The direct relationship between X2 and Y shows a positive and significant correlation as indicated by a T-value above 1.96 and a P value of less than 0.005. Meanwhile, with Z as an intervening variable, the correlation value obtained is positive but not statistically significant. This result can be interpreted that the presence of variable Z in the relationship between

## CONCLUSION

A large area with a fairly large population and the demographic diversity of the community is one of the challenges for Bogor Regency in the context of equalizing prosperity. The Bogor Regency Government created a program based on a bottom-up approach (assisted community approach), namely through financial assistance for village infrastructure or what is known as the Samisade program (Samilyar Sadesa - One Billion One Village) with strengthening through policy regulations that regulate it so that the program runs according to its objectives. The relationship between these elements is tested for their contribution mathematically through the exogenous variable category consisting of community

participation, policy implementation, endogenous variables and equal distribution of welfare as well as the connecting variable, namely the effectiveness of the Samisade Program. Community participation and policy implementation have a positive and significant contribution to the effectiveness of the implementation of the Samisade Program which is a direct structure model or direct effect which is shown by a positive parallel direction of one unit increase in community participation and policy implementation which simultaneously increases the value of the effectiveness of Program implementation Samisade. Meanwhile, the correlation test of community participation and policy implementation towards equal distribution of welfare through the connecting variable of the effectiveness of the Samisade Program shows different results based on the external variable. The relationship between the variables tested is an indirect effect or indirect relationship. The relationship between community participation and the distribution of welfare through the Samisade Program has a positive and significant relationship contribution with the relationship role category for all variables being full mediation. This is shown without the Samisade Program as an intervening variable, the correlation between community participation and equal distribution of welfare is not significant, but the significance of the increase in value for equal distribution of welfare occurs when the Samisade Program becomes a mediator for efforts to equalize welfare. Meanwhile, the relationship between policy implementation and equal distribution of welfare through the Samisade Program is positive but not significant. This can be seen through the positive and significant relationship between policy implementation and community welfare directly, but not with the Samisade Program as an intermediary. The significance value decreases, which means that the Samisade Program does not have a mediating effect on the contribution of policy implementation to equal distribution of welfare, in other words, without the Samisade Program, implementation still contributes to equal distribution of welfare.

## REFERENCE

- Anggun Ciptasari Nurana. 2012. *Analisis Dampak Kebijakan Otonomi Daerah Terhadap Ketimpangan Perkembangan Wilayah di Kawasan Ciayumajakuning*. [Jurnal]. Jurnal Bumi Indonesia Volume 1, Nomor 3 Tahun 2012. Tersedia pada <http://lib.geo.ugm.ac.id/ojs/index.php/jbi/article/view/82>
- Anugrah Fitrah, Firman Jeff. 2020. *Efektifitas pembangunan Desa Melalui Percepatan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Pedesaan (PPIP) di Desa Telaga Suka Kecamatan Panai Tengah Kabupaten Labuhan Batu*. [Jurnal]. Jurnal Samudera Ekonomika Vol 4 No. 2. Medan (ID): Universitas Sumatera Utara.
- [BPS] Badan Pusat Statistik. 2020. *Gini Ratio Provinsi 2002-2020*. Tersedia pada: <https://bps.go.id/linkTableDinamis/view/id/1116>.
- [BPS] Badan Pusat Statistik. *Kesejahteraan Rakyat 2020*.
- [BPS] Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Bogor. 2021. *Statistik Kesejahteraan Rakyat Kabupaten Bogor Tahun 2020*.
- Carlos KY Paath. 2016. *Otonomi Daerah Lahirkan Banyak Hal Positif*. [Artikel] terbit Selasa, 19 April 2016 | 23:17 WIB. Tersedia pada: <https://www.beritasatu.com/nasional/360889/otonomi-daerah-lahirkan-banyak-hal-positif>

- Cahyono Edi. 2017. *Pemerataan Kesejahteraan Rakyat Oleh Humas Dipublikasikan pada 19 Januari 2017*. [Opini]. Tersedia pada: <https://setkab.go.id/pemerataan-kesejahteraan-rakyat/>
- Chrissandi Arlina Buana. 2010. *Pemerataan Kesejahteraan: Sebuah Mimpi Indonesia*. [artikel] terbit pada 16 Juli 2010. Tersedia pada: <https://inspirasiablog.wordpress.com/2010/07/16/pemerataan-kesejahteraan-sebuah-mimpi-indonesia/>
- David FR, David FR. 2015. *Manajemen Strategik: Suatu Pendekatan Keunggulan Bersaing-Konsept*. Ed ke-15. Jakarta (ID): Salemba Empat.
- Elvina, Musdhalifah. 2019. *Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat melalui Partisipasi dan Implementasi Kebijakan dengan Efektivitas Pembangunan Program Dana Desa sebagai Variabel Intervening*. [Jurnal] Jurnal Sosial Humaniora dan Pendidikan (JSHP) Vol. 3 No.1. <https://jurnal.poltekba.ac.id/index.php/jsh/article/view/509>
- Gischa Serafica. 2021. *Upaya Mewujudkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat*. [artikel] Terbit pada 20 Januari 2021. Tersedia pada: <https://www.kompas.com/skola/read/2021/01/20/164114169/upaya-mewujudkan-kesejahteraan-masyarakat>
- Gustyarini Nur Indah Dewi. 2019. *Analisis Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kesejahteraan Masyarakat di Provinsi Jawa Tengah*. [Skripsi]. Semarang (ID): Universitas Negeri Semarang.
- Hidayat Anwar. 2021. *Tutorial Partial Least Square dalam PLS SEM*. [Artikel] Terbit pada 1 Juni 2022. Tersedia pada: <https://www.statistikian.com/2021/04/tutorial-partial-least-square-dalam-pls-sem.html>.
- Joseph E. Stiglitz, Amartya Sen, Jean-Paul Fittoussi. 2011. *Mengukur Kesejahteraan*. Penerjemah: Mutiara Arumsari, Fitri Bintang Timur. Jakarta (ID): Marjin Kiri.
- Latif Adam, dkk. 2019. *Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pembangunan Infrastruktur di Desa Timoreng Panua Kecamatan Panca Rijang Kabupaten Sidenreng Rappang*. [Jurna] Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan Vol 5, No.1, Februari 2019. Tersedia pada <https://jurnal.unigal.ac.id/index.php/moderat/article/view/1898>.
- Larasati Nabilla, Ria Catur Ajeng Kartika, Kusnan. 2021. *Pembangunan Desa Berkembang sebagai Desa Sejahtera Mandiri dalam Perspektif Administrasi Pembangunan dan Dynamic Governance*. [Jurnal] Jurnal Adminitrasi Publik (JPAP) Vol 7 Nomor 1 Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya. Surabaya (ID). Tersedia pada <http://jurnal.untag-sby.ac.id/index.php/jpap/article/view/5161>
- Mastur. 2015. *Pelaksanaan Otonomi Daerah dan Dampaknya Terhadap Hukum dan Perubahan Sosial. Fakultas Hukum Universitas Wahid Hasyim Semarang*. [Jurnal] Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Hukum QISTIE Vol. 8 No. 1 Mei 2015. Tersedia pada: <https://publikasiilmiah.unwahas.ac.id/index.php/QISTIE/article/view/1227>
- Meiryani. 2021. *Memahami Inner Model (Model Struktural) dalam Smart PLS*. [Artikel] Terbit pada 12 Agustus 2021. Jakarta (ID): Binus University. Tersedia pada: <https://accounting.binus.ac.id/2021/08/12/memahami-inner-model-model-struktural-dalam-smart-pls/#:~:text=Inner%20model%20merupakan%20model%20struktural,tidak%20dapat%20diukur%20secara%20langsung>

- Nasution Lokot Zein. 2021 *Penguatan Sektor Keuangan bagi Percepatan Pemerataan Kesejahteraan*. [Jurnal] Journal of Regional Economic Indonesia (JREI) Vol. 2 No.1, 2021: 71-91. Malang (ID). Tersedia pada: <https://jurnal.unmer.ac.id/index.php/jrei/article/view/6183/3092>
- Nugroho Tri Cahyo. 2021. *Implementasi Kebijakan Program Gerakan "Mappadeceng" dalam Bidang Pendidikan di Kabupaten Soppeng*. [Tesis]. Makasar (ID): Universitas Hasanuddin.
- Prijana. 2005. *Metode Sampling terapan untuk Penelitian Sosial*. Bandung (ID): Humaniora Utama Press.
- Putra Pasca Dwi, Nair Muhammad, Rozaini Noni. 2018. *Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Melalui Pendidikan, Pemberdayaan Ekonomi, Peningkatan Sarana dan Prasarana serta Kesehatan di Kota Gunung Sitoli: Implementasi Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) PT. Pertamina (persero) Marketing Operating Region (MOR) I – Terminal Bahan Bakar Minyak (TBBM) Gunung Sitoli*. [Jurnal] Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (JPKM) Vol.24 No.3. Medan (ID). Tersedia pada: <http://jurnal.unimed.ac.id/2012/index.php/jpkm/article/view/11611>
- Rangkuti F. 2013. *Analisis SWOT Teknik Membedah Kasus Bisnis: Cara Perhitungan Bobot, Rating, dan OCAI*. Jakarta (ID): Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Rohimat Dadan, Rahmawati Rita, Seran G Goris. 2017. *Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Implementasi Program Kotaku/PNPM di Kecamatan Ciawi*. [Jurnal] Jurnal Governansi. Bogor (ID): Universitas Djuanda.
- Rizqina Finna. 2010. *Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Implementasi Kebijakan Manajemen Berbasis Sekolah di Kecamatan Kalideres Kotamadya Jakarta Barat*. [Tesis]. Jakarta (ID): Universitas Indonesia.
- [Setda] Sekretariat Daerah. Peraturan Bupati Bogor Nomor 83 Tahun 2020 tentang Pedoman Bantuan Keuangan Infrastruktur Desa. Bogor (ID): Sekretariat Daerah Kabupaten Bogor.
- Situmorang Chazali Husni. 2017. *Kebijakan Pemerintah Kaitannya dengan Kesejahteraan*. [Artikel] terbit pada 5 Januari 2017 <http://journalsocialsecurity.com/news/kebijakan-pemerintah-kaitannya-dengan-kesejahteraan.html>
- Solikin Anwar. 2016. *Analisis Penyaluran Beras untuk Rumah Tangga Miskin (Raskin) di Desa Tanjung Bakau Kecamatan Rangsang Kepulauan Meranti*. [Skripsi]. Pekanbaru (ID): UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau.
- Sudaryana Bambang. 2017. *Analisis Kebijakan Publik*. Yogyakarta (ID): Deepublish.
- Sugiyono. 2010. *Statistik untuk Penelitian*. Bandung (ID): Alfabeta.
- Suhaimi Ahmad. 2016. *Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Konsep Pembangunan Partisipasi Wilayah Pinggiran dan Desa*. Yogyakarta (ID): Deepublish.
- Suhattanto Muh Arif. 2017. *Membangun Administrasi Pertanahan Indonesia sebagai Sarana Pemerataan Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Masyarakat dengan Pendekatan Tepat Guna*. [Prosiding] Seminar Nasional: Problematika Pertanahan dan Strategi Penyelesaiannya. Yogyakarta (ID): Univeristas Pertanahan

- Syahza Almasdi, Suarman. 2013. *Strategi Pengembangan Daerah Tertinggal dalam Upaya Percepatan Pembangunan Ekonomi Pedesaan*. [Jurnal] Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan Vol. 14 Nomor1 hlm 126-139. Pekanbaru (ID). Tersedia pada <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/82444-ID-strategi-pengembangan-daerah-tertinggal.pdf>.
- Syarifah Lailatis. 2018. *Strategi Percepatan Pembangunan Daerah Berbasis Kearifan Lokal di Kecamatan Gunung Wungkal*. [Jurnal] Jurnal Religi Jurnal Studi Agama-Agama Vol 14 No.1. UIN SUNAN Kalijaga Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta (ID). Tersedia pada <http://ejournal.uin-suka.ac.id/ushuluddin/Religi/article/view/1689>
- Soares Armando, Nurpratiwi Ratih, Makmur M. 2015. *Peran Pemerintah dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah*. [Jurnal] Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik (JISIP). Vol.4 No.2. Universitas Brawijaya. Malang: Indonesia. <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/42401-ID-peranan-pemerintah-daerah-dalam-perencanaan-pembangunan-daerah.pdf>
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2018. *Inilah Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia Sejak 1961 Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia (1961-2018)*. [artikel]. Terbit pada 31 Januari 2018, 08.36 WIB. Tersedia pada: <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2018/01/31/inilah-pertumbuhan-ekonomi-indonesia-sejak-1961>
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2018. *Ketimpangan Penduduk Era Presiden Soeharto Ternyata Rendah Ketimpangan Penduduk Indonesia Diukur dengan Gini Rasio (1976-2017)*. [artikel]. Terbit pada 29 Januari 2018, 19.05 WIB. Tersedia pada: <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2018/01/29/ketimpangan-penduduk-era-orde-baru-ternyata-rendah#>