

An Empirical Study on The Impact of Village Fund on Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation

Abdul Karim ^{1*}, Amrullah Ahmad ², Indah Syamsuddin ³

¹ Departemen of Management, Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas Bosowa, Indonesia

² Departement of Management Studies Program STIE Amkop Makassar, Indonesia

³ Departement of Accounting, Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas Bosowa, Indonesia

abdul.karim@universitasbosowa.ac.id

Abstract. This study examines the impact of village funds on economic growth and poverty reduction in Enrekang Regency, Indonesia. Using a qualitative descriptive approach, the authors collected data from government reports and interviews with 15 village heads across 12 Sub-districts. The findings show that village funds have contributed to reducing poverty rates and creating jobs through labor-intensive infrastructure projects and support for agricultural and entrepreneurial activities. In 2022, village funds amounting to IDR 115.95 billion were allocated to 112 villages, benefiting over 8,800 poor households. The agriculture sector, which received substantial village fund investments, remains the largest contributor to the regency's gross regional domestic product. However, challenges remain in optimizing the use of village funds, as indicated by the regency's budget deficit and limited growth in village-level revenues. The study highlights the need for improved planning, implementation, and evaluation of village fund programs to maximize their impact on inclusive and sustainable rural development.

Keywords: village fund, economic growth, enrekang regency

1. Introduction

Enrekang Regency is one of 24 regencies and cities in South Sulawesi Province experiencing fairly good economic growth during the Covid-19 pandemic. Economic growth in Bumi Masserenpulu what the locals called Enrekang Regency is in fourth place with an increase in economic growth of 6.36% in 2022. In contrast, in the previous year, it only grew by 1.50%. This growth is because the government and stakeholders focus on developing the community's economic empowerment program. With a Human Development Index of 72.91%, Enrekang Regency is the fifth in South Sulawesi Province (Karim et al, 2021). The increase in the human development index of Enrekang Regency in 2022 is one of the impacts of improving the community's quality of life in terms of education, health, and economy.

The total population of Enrekang Regency is 225,172 people with 40% of the population earning below the average. The total population with moderate income is 40 percent, while 20% of the population earns above the average. Economic growth conditions in Enrekang Regency in 2022 cannot be separated from the contribution of investment, infrastructure, and the agricultural sector (Bahtiar & Karim, 2021). Agriculture is the sector with the highest percentage contribution to economic growth at 38%, followed by the industrial management sector at 13%, and the construction sector at 12%. These three sectors contributed to an increase in economic growth by 4.86% resulting in the difference in growth from the previous year.

Economic development in Indonesia prioritizes economic growth in rural areas because they have various potentials that can be developed (Zulkarnaini & Mashur, 2019). Rural development is an increase in the standard of living of the community as a whole from the social and economic aspects (Abidin, 2015). Rural development is identified with development in the agricultural sector as a leading sector in most villages, especially in Enrekang Regency where the population is dominated by farmers. The village can also be described in Law Number 06 of 2014 concerning villages being able to manage their authority and finances related to the management of village funds (Ernawati et al, 2021).

The central government has allocated a village fund budget which is the commitment of the government of the Republic of Indonesia to the prosperity of people's lives in rural areas. Priority for the use of funds in 2023 is stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Villages of the Republic of Indonesia number 7 of 2021 concerning the priority of using village funds in three sectors, namely: (1) national economic recovery, (2) national priority programs according to village authority, and (3) natural and non-natural disaster mitigation and management (Prasetyo & Dinarijito, 2021). This basis is a reference for the Enrekang Regency Community and Village Empowerment Service to prioritize programs in terms of empowering rural communities. The following table shows the total village funds in Enrekang Regency in 12 districts from 112 villages in 2022.

Based on the allocation of the use of the village fund as explained in Presidential Regulation Number 104 of 2021 in article 5 paragraph 4, the use of village fund is regulated as follows: (1) Social protection program in the form of direct village cash assistance of at least 40 percent; (2) Food and animal security program at least 20 percent; (3) Funding support for handling Covid-19 is at least 8% of the Village Fund allocation for each village; (4) Other priority sector programs (Sofi, 2021). The priority of using village funds for the field of village development is building basic infrastructure, basic social service infrastructure, realizing village economic sector, and environmental infrastructure (Arifin et al, 2020).

Table 1. Total Village Funds in Enrekang Regency in 2023

No.	Districts	Total of villages	Village Fund ceiling (IDR)
1	Maiwa	21	20,861,180,000
2	Enrekang	12	13,861,249,000
3	Baraka	12	11,780,459,000
4	Anggeraja	12	11,227,139,000
5	Alla	5	4,841,883,000
6	Bungin	6	6,424,755,000

7	Cendana	7	6,031,272,000
8	Curio	11	12,550,549,000
9	Malua	7	5,788,131,000
10	Buntu Batu	8	9,632,469,000
11	Masalle	6	7,312,956,000
12	Baroko	5	5,638,522,000
Total Village Fund			115,950,564,000

Source: DPMD Enrekang Regency, 2023.

Based on Village Minister Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning priority use of village funds in 2022. Village funds are prioritized for national economic recovery by the village authority, national priority programs by the village authority, and mitigation and handling of natural and non-natural disasters by the village authority (Effendi et al, 2019). Priorities for using village funds for national economic recovery by village authority include poverty alleviation; establishment, development, and increasing the management capacity of joint village-owned enterprises to realize the village economy grows evenly; and the development of productive economic enterprises (Ronaldo & Suryanto, 2022). The use of village funds for national priority programs according to village authority includes village data collection, potential, and resource mapping. Management of information and communication technology to expand partnerships for village development; development of tourist villages for equitable village economic growth (Bannor et al, 2020). Strengthening plant and animal food security to create villages without hunger; preventing stunting to create healthy and prosperous villages; as well as inclusive village development to increase overall community involvement in village development.

In 2022, the central government allocated IDR 72 trillion as a budget for village funds to be distributed to 74,961 villages throughout Indonesia. Of the IDR 72 trillion ceilings, IDR 37.08 trillion was allocated for village cash labor-intensive and IDR 29.16 trillion for direct cash assistance. Meanwhile, the Covid-19 safe village program activities, including enforcement of restrictions on micro-community activities, amounted to IDR 5.76 trillion. Since February 2022, the government has distributed IDR 1,684,270,802,200 or 2% of the total village funds to 5,646 villages or 8% of the total villages. Of this amount, IDR 392.38 billion has been used for handling Covid-19.

Meanwhile, for direct cash assistance for village funds in January 2022, it was IDR 93.54 billion. This amount has been distributed to 4,723 villages with 311,832 beneficiary families. The use of village funds for direct cash assistance from village funds which has been distributed is IDR 8.21 billion. This amount has been distributed to 486 villages with 27,376 beneficiary families.

Various studies that various parties have carried out all show that village funds play a very important role in facilitating economic growth at the village level (Hilmawan et al, 2023). The central government and the allocation of village funds show that development and the economy in the village continued and increased during the Covid-19 pandemic. This has a direct connotation to the high utilization and absorption of village fund. The absorption of village fund in 2022 is very high, reaching 99.80% or equivalent to IDR71.85 trillion (Karim, 2021). Meanwhile, the Covid-19 safe village fund amounted to IDR 5.76 trillion or 99.98% absorbed from the target of 82,353 villages throughout Indonesia (Muslihah & Siregar, 2019).

The object of this research is the economic growth of Enrekang Regency in all villages through village funds (Karim & Syamsuddin, 2024). This research aims to analyze the allocation of village funds towards the development of the village economy. This research also analyzes the role of village funds in regional economic growth after the Covid-19 pandemic in 112 villages spread across 12 sub-districts in Enrekang Regency. In this research, the author focuses on the contribution of village funds to the economic growth of rural communities in Enrekang Regency.

This article is structured as follows: First, the author provides an overview of the allocation of village funds in Enrekang Regency. Next, we discuss the methods used to review the literature regarding the allocation of village funds in their contribution to economic growth (Qiao et al, 2016). Then, the findings

are presented, research limitations are explained, and finally, further research is discussed regarding village funds which can contribute to opening up new economic sectors for the community through village economic business entities.

2. Literature Review

In the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia No. 7 of 2021 concerning priorities for the use of village funds in 2022. Village funds sourced from the state revenue and expenditure budget are intended for villages which are transferred through the district/city regional income and expenditure budget (Hartojo et al, 2022). Used to finance government administration, implementation of development, development, community development, and community empowerment (Abdulai et al, 2022). Village funds aim to improve public services in villages, alleviate poverty, advance the village economy, overcome development gaps between villages, and strengthen village communities as subjects of development (Gao & Jin, 2021). The government budgets these village funds every year in the state revenue and expenditure budget by 10% in stages. Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 190/PMK.07/2021 concerning the management of village funds which are intended to finance village government programs in carrying out government activities, development, and community empowerment.

The use of village funds is prioritized to finance development and community empowerment aimed at increasing the welfare of village communities, improving the quality of human life, and overcoming poverty as outlined in the village government's work plan (Susilo et al, 2021). The activities carried out will be funded by village funds based on the technical guidelines set by the regent/mayor regarding activities financed by village funds. Implementation of activities financed by village funds is prioritized in a self-managed manner using local resources, and efforts to absorb more labor from local village communities (Iqbal et al, 2021). Distribution of village funds based on the performance of absorption and achievement of output as well as diversion of distribution through the State Treasury Services Office in the regions will improve services and strengthen governance and accountability of village funds (Watts et al, 2019).

The distribution of village funds for the 2021 fiscal year to support the handling of Covid-19 by the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number.94/PMK.07/2021 in article 20 paragraph (4) explains that the distribution of village funds is carried out in three stages, with the following provisions: (1) Stage one is 40% of the village fund ceiling for each village, minus the need for village funds for direct village cash assistance from the first month to May and the need for village funds for handling the Covid-19 pandemic; (2) Stage two is 40% of the village fund ceiling for each village, minus the need for village funds for direct village cash assistance from June to October at most, and; (3) Stage three is 20% of the village fund ceiling for each village, minus the need for direct village cash assistance from November to December.

Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6 of 2020 explains that village development is an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the greatest welfare of village communities. Village development leads to the realization of village independence because village development activities must be self-managed by the village by utilizing human resources in the village as well as natural and environmental resources in a sustainable manner (Karim et al, 2021).

Village funds will encourage an increase in the standard of living and welfare of village communities if they are activated intensively and effectively. Rural development is a development target to reduce various rural and urban disparities and improve the economy in villages. Allocation of village funds is a form of fulfilling the village's right to exercise its autonomy to grow and develop. Village growth is based on diversity, participation, and democratization, as well as community empowerment. The role of village government is increased in providing services and community welfare as well as accelerating development and growing the economy and the country (Hasniati et al, 2023).

2.1. Village Fund

Starting building from the village is one of the government's commitments to bring about equitable economic distribution. Indigenous peoples are also given access to welfare. To achieve an even distribution of village funds, strengthening village institutions, and making the budget management transparent need to be realized (Mawarni & Abdullah, 2013). Village fund can be useful and have a positive role as a lubricant for the economic wheels of village development if they meet the classification, namely village fund management must be good, misuse of village fund needs to be avoided, misuse through non-cash transactions needs to be prevented, and open management should be realized. The village fund, whose number is increasing every year, is expected to be able to improve the economy of the village community.

The economic growth of the village will continue to be developed in various ways. The first is by providing access to the location of farming businesses. The second is developing rural economic clusters. Third, making tourist villages (Karim et al, 2023). Fourth, applying village digitization and e-commerce for trade from villages. Fifth, increasing labor productivity by improving the quality of human resources (Udjianto et al, 2021). Village fund is effective in boosting the economy of the people in the village. This new paradigm of using village funds has changed the economy's movement in the village.

Since the Covid-19 global pandemic, almost all economic activities have experienced paralysis. The impact is a decrease in regional original income, resulting from which economic activity does not experience circulation as usual (Amin, 2020). This is the basis for local governments to analyze and involve competent institutional structures in assessing the various superior potentials of each village. Local governments and village communities need to carry out activities that can improve food security and economic growth for rural communities during the Covid-19 pandemic (Abduh et al, 2024). Regional economic growth can move through utilizing and maximizing the village's superior potential. This can lead to the movement of the village economy in increasing the village's original income (Aritenang, 2021).

Economic growth in Enrekang Regency is still dominated by the agricultural sector with a contribution of 47.34 percent, followed by the service sector which contributes 28.32 percent, followed by the trade sector which contributes about 8.89 percent, then the construction sector which has 5.80 percent, while the other five sectors contributed 9.65% to the total formation of the gross regional domestic product (GRDP) of Enrekang Regency. Based on this, it can be seen in Figure 1 the employment of the residents of Enrekang Regency in three employment sectors in reducing poverty.

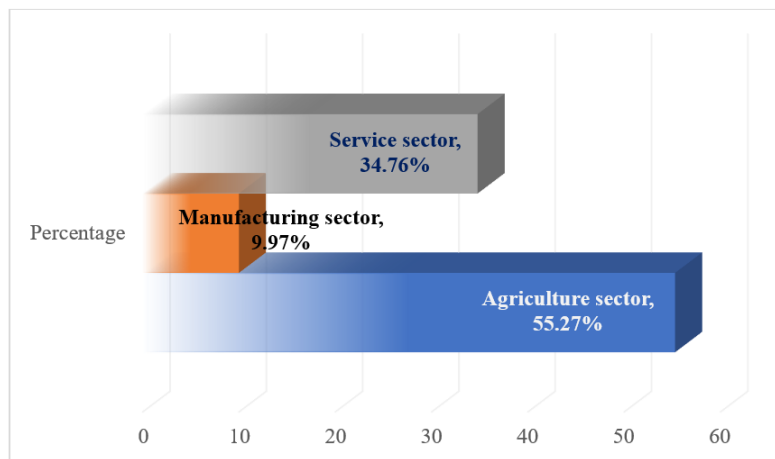


Fig.1: Employment of residents of Enrekang Regency

The economic sector has a big role in improving the community's economy because it is interrelated in solving the problem of poverty, (Ash-shidiqqi & Wibisono, 2018). Some are potential for economic development in Enrekang Regency. Among the community's economy in the agricultural, livestock, and plantation sectors, the agricultural sector is a sector that has a major contribution to government programs.

In agriculture and plantation, there are programs for rice, tomatoes, onions, chili, coffee, cloves, and corn. Meanwhile, in the livestock sector, there are dairy cattle and beef cattle programs (Daga et al, 2024).

Enrekang Regency is an area that has quite a lot of potential that can be converted into economic value. Even though the area of Enrekang Regency is only limited to rice fields, because of its uniqueness, the rice fields can become tourist objects that can support rural-based economic growth. Its contribution to the use of these locations can contribute to the graph of the increase in local revenue (Ratwianingsih et al, 2020). The development of villages and rural areas is an important factor for regional development, poverty alleviation, and reduction of disparities between regions. The development of villages in Indonesia is increasing rapidly with an average growth of 2.29% or 1,409 villages per year.

2.2. Drive of Economic Growth

The implementation of regional autonomy has been proclaimed since 1998 when the central government delegated financial management authority to the regions. In this case, the regions are given the authority to plan their regional development strategies to increase regional economic growth (Bastian, 2021). This authority is realized by regulating the distribution and utilization of national resources and balancing central and regional finances with democratic principles and concrete community participation. Based on Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning regional government and Law Number 25 of 1999 concerning the financial balance between the central and regional governments, with the spirit of implementing regional autonomy in the reformation era, every district or city in East Java must be able to determine its development strategies and priorities based on the regional potential and capacity to implement them.

The stipulation of these two laws certainly has a real impact on the revenue side of regional finances as well as the authority of the household budget, so the main driver of development is focused on the regional government (Asmirah et al, 2023). These changes certainly have a significant impact on regional development planning in every district and city in South Sulawesi Province (Karim et al, 2021). In the regional development of the economic field in the context of regional autonomy, regions must have a goal to realize regional autonomy and improve people's welfare and all the economic power possessed by each region. In addition, regional development must be able to meet the demands of globalization where competition and opportunities must be anticipated and responded to in the face of a free market. Globalization creates challenges to being able to produce goods and services that can compete in a competitive market. Improving the quality and efficiency of the production of goods and services has the potential to be marketed (Karim et al, 2023).

The allocation of village fund is still considered inappropriate if it is allocated according to the current formula, while the heterogeneity between rural areas is very significant. The regulation mandates that village fund should be budgeted through the state revenue and expenditure budget by taking into account the population, poverty rate, area, and level of geographical difficulty. The purpose of the village fund policy is to provide welfare for rural communities and reduce disparities between regions (Fauzi et al, 2013). The village fund has had an impact on poverty reduction in Enrekang Regency from 2015 to 2022. The impact of the village fund is not too large on poverty reduction because it is still carried out in three years and there needs to be a balance between the infrastructure development budget and human resource development (Permatasari et al, 2021).

Indonesia's economic growth throughout 2018 was 5.17 percent. Meanwhile, the average economic growth in 122 underdeveloped regions reached 6.47%. During 2015-2019, the disbursement of village funds increased from IDR20.8 trillion to IDR70 trillion. The dominance of the use of village funds has not yet entered the productive sector since 77 percent is still concentrated in the roads, bridges, and ports sector. In addition, it is used to increase village connectivity infrastructure development by 36.15% and reduce investment costs to villages by 0.75%.

Table 2. Percentage of Main Income of Enrekang Regency in 2018 - 2022

Sector	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
--------	------	------	------	------	------

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	42.22	39.23	38.51	38.82	40.25
Mining and quarrying	3.74	3.91	3.66	3.69	3.64
Manufacturing	12.56	12.77	14.02	13.55	13.15
Electricity and gas	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08
Construction	11.74	12.74	12.96	12.80	12.65
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.88	8.30	8.09	7.97	7.90
Transportation and storage	1.24	1.34	1.30	1.22	1.29
Accommodation and food service activities	0.72	0.76	0.80	0.78	0.73
Information and communication	2.96	3.12	3.03	3.29	3.37
Financial and insurance activities	2.78	2.92	2.86	2.83	2.79
Real estate activities	2.77	2.85	2.82	3.02	2.89
Business activities	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	7.24	7.64	7.48	7.39	6.72
Education	1.65	1.72	1.76	1.81	1.74
Human health and social work activities	1.82	1.96	1.96	2.09	2.14
Other services activities	0.46	0.53	0.55	0.53	0.53
Gross Regional Domestic Product	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Primary data, 2023.

Rural development currently requires multi-actor implementers in multi-level life to solve the problems that arise which are rooted in regional historical traditions (Chandoevrit & Ashakul, 2008). Rural areas were created to be attractive places to live and do business so nowadays villages are no longer only owned by farmers. To support rural development and based on the mandate of government regulation number 60 of 2014, the government allocates village fund expenditures in the state revenue and expenditure budget. Village funds as one of the government expenditures have been realized since 2015. The Village Fund budget has always increased with a fairly high level of budget absorption (Kushandajani, 2019).

3. Research Methodology

The problems studied by researchers are social and dynamic. Researchers chose to use qualitative methods to determine how to search, collect, process, and analyze research data. This qualitative research can be used to understand social interactions, for example through in-depth interviews so that clear patterns are found. The qualitative research design format consists of three models, namely descriptive format, verification format, and grounded research format. This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive design, namely research that provides a careful description of certain individuals or groups regarding the conditions and symptoms that occur.

Next, the researchers provide a detailed description of the phenomena that occur regarding how village funds are used in 112 villages located in 12 Sub-districts. Apart from the allocation of use, researchers also analyzed village fund factors regarding their contribution to economic growth in Enrekang Regency in 2022 (Saputra et al, 2019). This research aims to analyze whether village funds have an influence on economic growth, human development index, and poverty alleviation in Enrekang Regency during the Covid-19 period.

The subjects of this research consisted of village government officials in 112 villages, where the main focus of this research was the management of village funds in increasing economic growth in Enrekang Regency. The object of qualitative research is a natural object or natural setting, so this research method is often also called the naturalistic method. A natural object is an object as it is, not manipulated by the

researcher so that the conditions when the researcher enters the object, after being inside the object, and after leaving the object remain relatively unchanged.

This research focuses on the disbursement of village funds for quarters I, II, and III in the 2022 period along with the amount of receipts and how the government allocates village funds through planning, implementation, and open evaluation. The principles used in this research are based on Presidential Regulation Number 104 of 2021, in article 5 paragraph 4 concerning using village funds. The program is budgeted through village funds to support 18 points of sustainable development goals (SDGs), especially infrastructure and handling of Covid-19 in each village. Contribution of village funds in supporting economic growth in Enrekang Regency, especially in the infrastructure sector in village cash-intensive activities.

3.1.Data collection technique

In general, the data needed to answer research questions is in the form of primary and secondary data. Initial data was obtained from informants regarding economic growth in Enrekang Regency through village fund allocation. Secondary data includes a description of the research location and various other data obtained from data collected from the Indonesian Ministry of PPDT and the Enrekang Regency Village Community Empowerment Service in 2022.

The selection of informants was based on the consideration that the village head, sub-district head, and community were able to explain the object or focus of the research (Creswell, 2013). A total of 15 villages were sampled in 12 Sub-districts with the condition that these villages were the villages with the largest and largest population. The criteria for informants are the village head, secretary, and village treasurer as representatives of the informant from village officials. Apart from elements of village government officials, other sources of informants in the research were 4 people from the community who felt the benefits of village funds from each village which were used as the focus of this research. Researchers choose deliberately and carefully plan participants and research locations (documents or visual materials) that can help researchers understand the problem (Sugiyono, 2011). The selection of informants and research locations includes four aspects, namely research location, and perpetrators (those observed and interviewed). Events perceived by informants that will be used as topics for interviews and observations, and processes (the nature of the event under study) perceived by informants in the research setting.

3.2.Data analysis method

Data analysis is an effort by qualitative researchers to summarize the data collected accurately and reliably based on the results of interviews and documentation carried out by researchers. This is a presentation of research findings in Creswell's (2013) usual manner. The six stages carried out by researchers in the data analysis process include (1) processing data and preparing data for analysis, this step includes interview transcription, scanning material, typing field data, as well as selecting and compiling data based on information sources; (2) read the entire data by reflecting on the overall meaning and providing notes on the general ideas obtained; (3) analyze in more detail by coding the data citing opinions in the coding stage, namely setting the context and context, the subject's perspective, the subject's tendency to think about other people, process codes, activity codes, strategy codes, and relationship and social codes. structure; (4) apply a coding process to describe the settings, people, categories, and themes written; (5) show how the descriptions and themes are written in narratives or qualitative reports; and (6) interpret the data.

4. Result

Economic growth is a macro indicator to see the real economic performance of a region. The economic growth rate is calculated based on changes in GRDP at constant prices compared to the previous year. Economic growth can be seen as an increase in the number of goods and services produced by all business fields of economic activity in a region during a year. Economic growth is a process of continuously increasing output in the long term. This means that the higher the economic growth of a region, the higher the people's income, which means the better the people's welfare. Enrekang Regency's economic growth in

2022 will be 3.71%, better than 2020 which was 1.25%. With these achievements, Enrekang Regency is in fourth position out of 24 districts/cities in South Sulawesi. This illustrates that the agricultural sector, a business sector that contributes to the GRDP of Enrekang Regency, has not had a major impact due to the non-natural disaster Covid-19 which has hit the world globally. Compared with the economic growth of South Sulawesi Province and Indonesia, in 2022 Enrekang Regency will be far below South Sulawesi Province and the national level at 5.09% and 5.31% respectively. This is presented in the following table:

Table 3. Economic growth in Enrekang Regency, South Sulawesi Province, and Nationally 2018-2022

Indicator	Year's achievements (%)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Enrekang Regency	3.26	5.43	1.25	6.36	3.71
South Sulawesi	7.04	6.91	-0.71	4.64	5.09
National	5.17	5.02	-2.07	3.7	5.31

Source: Author's findings, 2023.

In 2022, economic growth in districts/cities in South Sulawesi will on average experience a slowdown compared to 2021. Compared to the neighboring regency, Enrekang Regency's economic growth is still far behind Sidrap Regency, Pinrang Regency, Luwu Regency, and Tana Toraja Regency as in the following table:

Table 4. Economic growth of regency that borders Enrekang Regency, 2018-2022

Regency's	Year's achievements (%)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Enrekang Regency	3.26	5.43	1.25	6.36	3.71
Sidrap Regency	5.02	4.5	-0.59	5.54	4.89
Kabupaten Pinrang	6.91	6.53	0.44	5.04	4.52
Luwu Regency	6.86	6.26	1.3	6.03	5.69
Tana Toraja Regency	7.89	7.22	-0.28	5.19	5.12

Source: Author's findings, 2023.

The biggest role in forming Enrekang Regency's GRDP in 2021-2023 is in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors. Meanwhile, mining and quarrying rank second in the GRDP of Enrekang Regency according to business fields based on current prices in the 2021 - 2023 period according to Table 3 below:

Table 5. PRDB by business sector based on current prices

Business field	2021	2022	2023
	(Million IDR)	(Million IDR)	(Million IDR)
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	3,302,067.73	3,613,180.44	3,923,758.13
Mining and excavation	298,975.89	316,904.88	339,341.21
Processing industry	1,078,612.12	1,243,050.57	1,312,672.55
Procurement of electricity and gas	8,175.09	8,454.97	9,330.37
Providing clean water, processing rubbish, waste and recycling	6,425.18	6,814.08	7,240.78
Construction	1,037,954.50	1,125,557.04	1,193,250.84
wholesale and retail trade, car, and motorbike repairs	648,137.57	710,016.79	754,914.54

Transportation and warehousing	105,847.22	138,149.02	166,672.72
Provision of accommodation and food and drink	59,748.51	70,748.51	77,083.79
Information and communication	276,786.95	291,840.15	308,613.52
Financial services	228,741.76	254,705.69	274,741.84
Real estate	236,990.43	253,285.52	265,045.98
Company services	2,709.28	3,259.71	3,556.47
Government administration, defense, and social security	550,927.53	599,329.52	591,551.77
Educational services	142,912.45	145,662.85	155,963.09
Health services and social activities	175,500.00	191,258.07	208,477.73
Other services	43,592.86	53,090.40	60,083.93
GRDP	8,204,106.07	9,025,308.21	9,652,299.28

Source: Author's findings, 2023.

The village fund is the first program launched in Indonesia as part of the state's goal to develop villages to improve the quality of life and the welfare of rural communities. The village fund program is very needed by the village to fund government administration, development implementation, community development, and community empowerment. Factors that influence the management of village funds include the internal and external environment (Rahayu, 2018). The internal environment is a reflection of the strengths and weaknesses of an organization from the village government and can be reflected in the management's ability to manage funds. This can show the strength of human resources, including all material and non-material aspects of the village government in managing village funds. As a stimulus to increase rural economic growth, the government should prioritize investment in road infrastructure that connects rural and urban areas to distribute agricultural products.

The poverty rate in Enrekang Regency from 2015 to 2022 can be seen in Table 3. Rural poverty rates are always higher than in urban areas. In September 2019, the number of urban poverties was 125.58 thousand people or 5.11 percent, while the rural population was 245.41 thousand people or 7.98 percent. In responding to this condition, the Provincial Government of West Sumatra requires policies that can create equity between regions, especially equity between urban and rural areas. The agricultural sector is the main sector of the economy of the people of Enrekang Regency because it is supported by the availability of adequate natural resources. The availability of fertile land allows the development of various commodities, food crops, horticulture, and other agricultural commodities (Mardjuni et al, 2022). The large contribution of natural resources in the development of the agricultural sector is reflected in the area harvested/land area used for the development of various agricultural commodities. The rice harvested area in 2002 was 8,157 ha with a production level of 37,762,340 kg. The agricultural sector plays a very important role in the economy of Enrekang Regency.

Table 6. Enrekang Regency area

Sub-district	Area (hectare)	Percentage (%)	Area/Sub-district (KM ²)
Maiwa	344.83	11.47	392.87
Bungin	61.49	2.05	236.84
Enrekang	335.85	11.18	291.19
Cendana	90.00	2.99	91.01
Baraka	553.48	18.42	159.15
Buntu Batu	203.44	6.77	126.65
Anggeraja	184.44	6.14	125.34
Malua	240.18	7.99	40.36
Alla	300.74	10.01	34.66

Curio	409.48	13.62	178.51
Masalle	176.34	5.87	68.35
Baroko	105.08	3.50	41.08
The total area	3,005.34	100.00	178,601

Source: Author's findings, 2023.

The agricultural sector provides the largest contribution to the Gross Regional Domestic Product. From 1998 to 2020, the contribution of the agricultural sector to the total Gross Regional Domestic Product was above 47 percent. It reflects that the economy of the majority of the population in this region still relies on the agricultural sector. The contribution of the agricultural sector in supporting the economy in Enrekang Regency is 48.09 percent. During the pandemic, the agricultural sector still provided the largest contribution to regional original income compared to other sectors (Iskandar et al, 2023). Shallot production in Enrekang Regency reached 13,432.67 tons per year and the area with the highest production was in Anggeraja Sub-district which reached 4,949.51 tons per year with a plant area of 399 ha. This shallot production in Anggeraja increases by 8.7% every year.

Administratively, Enrekang Regency consists of 12 sub-districts spread over 112 villages and 17 Sub-districts with an area of about 1,784.93 km² or 178,601 ha. The area of Enrekang Regency is ± 2.83% of the total area of South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. The following is the effective area by District in Enrekang Regency in 2022. This research is motivated by the impact of the allocation of village funds during the Covid-19 pandemic on regional economic growth in Indonesia. The results showed that village funds were able to create jobs in regional economic recovery and reduce poverty rates. In addition to these two things, village funds are also able to increase the rate of the gross regional domestic product of the agricultural sector and village cash-intensive programs.

Theoretically, this research contributes to realizing development outcomes through the allocation of village funds which is inclusive development because, in inclusive development, development goals are meaningful by not only pursuing economic growth but also being oriented to job creation to reduce open unemployment, reduce the poverty rates, and reduce the income distribution gap among community groups.

Table 7. Realization of village fund programs in Enrekang Regency, 2022

Districts	Budget allocation (IDR)	Total of villages	Total of recipients	
			Men	Women
Maiwa	10,677,760,628	21	898	8
Enrekang	6,758,038,840	12	2,410	128
Baraka	5,613,385,320	12	720	0
Anggeraja	4,671,616,455	12	399	0
Alla	2,864,649,600	5	419	0
Bungin	3,828,948,980	6	595	43
Cendana	1,792,112,651	7	171	2
Curio	6,807,186,130	11	478	10
Malua	3,269,047,500	7	619	0
Buntu Batu	3,905,090,631	8	692	9
Masalle	4,690,906,507	6	302	20
Baroko	3,411,950,600	5	667	252

Source: Author's findings, 2023.

Practically, the results of this study are expected to be used as material for consideration by the government in formulating policies for implementing village fund allocations and capital expenditures to support economic growth in Enrekang Regency by reducing poverty and increasing the development index. The village fund is sourced from the national income and expenditure budget (Wahyuni et al, 2022), where the allocation is to finance the implementation of development and community empowerment. The village fund is aimed at providing benefits for economic growth for each region. Enrekang Regency in 2021 has

improved village services, alleviated public poverty, advanced the village economy, overcame inter-village development, and strengthened village communities as development subjects.

Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages mandates that Villages have the authority to regulate and manage government affairs and community interests. Therefore, the Village also has the authority to determine priorities for using village funds. From 2020 to 2022, the biggest focus on using Village Funds is to overcome the Covid-19 outbreak which has an impact on various aspects of people's lives, including social, economic, community welfare, and cultural aspects, and has caused casualties and material losses. The priority use of village funds aims to restore the national economy, and national priority programs, and mitigate and handle natural and non-natural disasters to support the achievement of Village SDGs. Priority for the use of village funds is based on the principles: (1) Humanity is prioritizing basic rights and human dignity; (2) Justice is prioritizing the fulfillment of the rights and interests of all Village residents without discrimination; (3) Diversity is recognition and respect for cultural diversity and local wisdom as a form of social piety based on universal human values; (4) Natural balance is prioritizing sustainable care of the earth for the sustainability of human life; (5) National strategic policies based on Village authority as stated in the 2023 Government Work Plan while still paying attention to Village authority; and (6) By objective conditions, the Village is an actual condition based on factual data and information, without being influenced by personal opinions or views and regardless of emotional perception or imagination. Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration No. 8 of 2022 concerning priority use of village funds in 2023, prioritizes program activities to accelerate the achievement of Village SDGs.

Table 8. The Target of Village Fund Realization in Enrekang Regency in 2022

Districts	Poor family	Unemployment	A chronic sick family	Other marginal groups
Maiwa	617	257	3	32
Enrekang	575	2,012	0	11
Baraka	276	370	0	74
Anggeraja	133	266	0	0
Alla	405	8	0	0
Bungin	135	505	0	0
Cendana	121	52	0	0
Curio	136	383	0	2
Malua	518	103	0	0
Buntu Batu	344	20	10	5
Masalle	73	201	11	7
Baroko	252	397	0	0

Source: Author's findings, 2023.

Village government policies are aimed at achieving program realization in the hope of being able to influence economic growth during the Covid-19 period. The total transfer of the national income and expenditure budget that has been allocated through village funds to Enrekang Regency in 2022 is IDR 115,950,564,000. The budget allocation is realized in 18 SDGs priority programs, along with a description and value of the achievement of the realization of village fund allocation in 2022.

The priority of realizing the village cash labor-intensive program funded through the village fund during 2022 in Enrekang Regency has also reduced poverty and unemployment rates from the impact of Covid-19. In addition, this labor-intensive program can also increase community participation in carrying out the wheels of life in the village. The realization of productive programs, based on the use of large numbers of workers and courses can reduce unemployment. This labor-intensive program has a cash-for-work scheme where after work they are immediately paid so that workers can get results and wages to meet their daily needs (Karim, 2019). This program can be carried out in the construction or improvement of

infrastructure in 112 villages. Agricultural land has so far been the leading sector of regional original income, plantations, fisheries, and livestock. The realization of the village funds in Enrekang Regency through the village cash labor-intensive program in increasing the rate of economic growth, reducing poverty, and reducing unemployment is shown in Table 6.

Based on data from the Enrekang Regency Central Statistics Agency, the open unemployment rate for the Enrekang Regency in 2023 is 2.34 percent, as explained in the table below. The open unemployment rate in Enrekang Regency in 2023 based on data from the Central Statistics Agency shows a figure of 0.58 percent. This figure will see a decrease in poverty in 2022, amounting to 2.34 percent due to the contribution of village funds to opening job opportunities in the rural infrastructure sector. Thus, the unemployment rate in Enrekang Regency is still lower than in South Sulawesi Province at 4.51 percent.

Developing areas where the majority of the population depends on the agricultural sector is a rural development policy that aims to improve the welfare of the community and accelerate industrial development based on the potential of the local rural economy. The main targets that need to be achieved through the implementation of this policy are increasing people's income, expanding employment, meeting the need for clothing and food for consumption-based production value and the potential of the rural area base sector, and realizing harmony (Jamaluddin et al., 2018).

Economic growth is one indicator that can be used to evaluate the success of a region's economic development. The economic growth of a region describes the extent to which the economic activity of a region generates additional income for the community in a certain period. Meanwhile, economic activity is a process of using production factors to produce output. The process of using production factors will produce remuneration. Therefore, with economic growth, it is hoped that people's income will increase because people own the factors of production.

The use of village funds in Enrekang Regency is sufficient to contribute to village communities affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and national economic recovery through regional economic growth. Economic growth in Enrekang Regency has always been strongly influenced by the economic growth of the rural sector. The role of the rural economy is important as the realization of effective, efficient, prudent, transparent, and accountable management of village funds so that the welfare of rural communities will be able to increase the gross regional domestic product (GRDP) in Enrekang Regency.

5. Discussion

The rate of economic growth in Enrekang Regency is an average of 6.65% per year. In 2019 as in the current year, economic growth is estimated to grow 7.0-7.04 percent, faster than in 2017 which were 6.89%. The 2019 economic growth target was predicted to be achieved so economic growth is expected to continue in the next five years. This target could be achieved by assuming all the potential resources that exist in Enrekang Regency can be optimized, including natural resource management. By optimizing the use of available resources accompanied by cooperation from various parties and the people of Enrekang Regency, in the 2019-2023 period economic growth is predicted to be in the range of 6.9-7.0% in 2019 and 7.7-7.8% in 2023.

During the global Covid-19 pandemic, economic growth in Enrekang Regency only reached its lowest limit, which is only 4.55% which was no longer in line with the previous prediction of 6.65% per year. The prediction of the economic growth rate in Enrekang Regency is estimated to be driven by two sources, namely (1) the supply side, economic growth is driven by rapid growth in leading sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and construction; (2) the demand side, economic growth is driven by consumption in the household sector and the government sector. The setting of a fairly high economic growth target is expected to increase regional revenues, especially revenues from regional taxes and levies. Accelerating economic growth is predicted to reduce the unemployment rate from 1.58% in 2020 to an increase of 1.28% in 2021.

The setting of economic growth targets during the Covid-19 period tends to be difficult to achieve from the target until the end of 2021 along with the increasing unemployment. This also has an impact on increasing the number of poor people in Enrekang Regency. Previously, the Enrekang Regency

Government projected that the percentage of poor people was targeted to decrease from 12.77% to 11.51% in the 2019-2023 period. The target population percentage of poor people in 2019 is based on the prediction of achieving the target percentage of the poor in 2018 of 12.96%. By referring to the projections of several macroeconomic variables supported by various efforts to intensify and provide information on taxes and levies as well as government financial policies both at the central and regional levels, it is expected to encourage the growth of balancing fund revenues and other legitimate regional incomes in Enrekang Regency.

The influence of economic growth in South Sulawesi Province has also had a positive impact on growth in Enrekang Regency since 2022. Economic growth in South Sulawesi Province recorded a growth of 7.89% in quarter IV. It is higher than the previous quarter which grew at 3.25%. This growth achievement is the highest, at least in the last 5 years. Overall, in 2022, economic growth in South Sulawesi Province was recorded to grow at 4.65%. The following is economic growth based on expenditure components in 2022 (Table 7).

Table 9. Realization of Distribution in Enrekang Regency, 2022

Sub-districts	Ceiling (IDR)	Village Fund Phase 1 (IDR)	Village Fund Phase 2 (IDR)	Village Fund Phase 3 (IDR)
Maiwa	20,861,180,000	8,344,472,000	8,344,472,000	4,172,236,000
Enrekang	13,861,249,000	5,544,499,600	5,544,499,600	2,772,249,800
Baraka	11,780,459,000	4,712,183,600	4,712,183,600	2,356,091,800
Anggeraja	11,227,139,000	4,490,855,600	4,490,855,600	2,245,427,800
Alla	4,841,883,000	1,936,753,200	1,936,753,200	968,376,600
Bungin	6,424,755,000	2,569,902,000	2,569,902,000	1,284,951,000
Cendana	6,031,272,000	2,412,508,800	2,412,508,800	1,206,254,400
Curio	12,550,549,000	5,020,219,600	5,020,219,600	2,510,109,800
Malua	5,788,131,000	2,315,252,400	2,315,252,400	1,157,626,200
Buntu Batu	9,632,469,000	3,852,987,600	3,852,987,600	1,739,908,800
Masalle	7,312,956,000	2,925,182,400	2,925,182,400	1,462,591,200
Baroko	5,638,522,000	2,255,408,800	2,255,408,800	1,127,704,400
Total	115,950,564,000	46,380,225,600	46,380,225,600	23,003,527,800

Source: Author's findings, 2023.

The results of the calculation of the gross regional domestic product (GRDP) in Enrekang Regency are based on sectors in 2022. The value of GRDP at current prices reaches IDR 8,204.11 billion. In nominal terms, this GRDP value has increased by IDR 675.47 billion compared to 2020 which was IDR 7,528.64. Based on 2010 constant prices, GRDP also increased from IDR 4,592.23 billion in 2020 to IDR 4,884.37 billion in 2022. This shows that in 2022, Enrekang Regency experienced economic growth of around 6.36%. There is a significant increase compared to the previous year. Over the past five years, the economic structure of the Enrekang Regency has been dominated by three categories of sectors, including agriculture, forestry, fisheries, processing industry, and construction. The largest role in the formation of the GRDP of Enrekang Regency in 2022 is generated by the agricultural, forestry, and fishery sectors, which amounted to 40.25%.

Village funds which reached IDR 115.95 billion had an influence on the rate of economic growth based on the 2022 GRDP in the Enrekang Regency. The following is a description of the percentage and schedule for distributing village fund according to the time of distribution from the state revenue and expenditure budget (Table 10). The total accumulation of direct cash assistance in reducing poverty and unemployment in Enrekang Regency is IDR3.6 million per recipient of direct cash assistance from village funds. This amount resulted from the number of beneficiary families multiplied by IDR 300,000 multiplied by the number of months. The number of beneficiaries of direct cash assistance was 8,842 people, and the total amount of village funds to be allocated to poor families in Enrekang Regency was IDR 31,831.2 billion.

Table 10. Total revenue and expenditure budget of Enrekang Regency, 2022

No.	Description	Total (IDR)
I	Regional income	
1	Locally-generated revenue:	99,783,896,842
	a. Local tax	14,659,000,000
	b. Regional levies	31,505,101,736
	c. Results of separated regional wealth management	18,741,119,760
	d. Other legitimate local revenue	34,878,675,346
2	Transfer income:	948,742,195,866
	a. Central government transfer revenue	905,193,709,000
	b. Transfer revenue between regions	43,548,486,866
	Total income	1,092,326,092,708
II	Expenditure:	
3	Operation expenditure	766,755,779,671
4	Capital expenditure	642,031,227,699
5	Unexpected expenditure	3.000.000.000
6	Transfer expenditure	173,867,176,569
	Total expenditure	1,585,668,022,249
	Total surplus/(deficit)	(493,341,929,541)
III	Financing	
7	Receipt of financing	501,341,929,541
	a. The remainder of the calculation of the previous year's budget	59,741,929,541
	b. Regional loan acceptance	441,500,000,000
	c. Receipt of regional loans	100.000.000
	Total of financing receipt	501,341,929,541
8	Financing expenses	8,000,000,000
	Total of financing expenditure	8,000,000,000
	Net financing	493,341,929,541
9	For the rest of the budget financing for the year	0

Source: Author's findings, 2023.

The monthly per capita expenditure of the residents of Enrekang Regency is dominated by spending on the food group, where the percentage reached 55.84%, an increase of 1.08% from 2021. Meanwhile, the percentage of spending on the non-food group decreased, from 45.23% in 2021 to 44.16% in 2022. In the food group, the largest expenditure is used for the consumption of prepared food and beverages, both in 2020 and 2022. While in the non-food group, the largest expenditure is used for housing and household facilities at 23,20%. In terms of expenditure groups, as many as 25.60%, or about a quarter of the population of Enrekang Regency have expenses in the range of IDR 500,000-IDR 749,999 per month in 2022. Only 11.60% of the population has expenditures above IDR 1,500,000 per month.

Based on the table above, the Regency's original revenue in 2022 which comes from transfer income reaches IDR 948,742,195,866, where the accumulation of the transfer income is the village fund of IDR 115,950,564,000 of the total original regional income of IDR 1,092,326,092,708. Meanwhile, the regional expenditure budget was IDR 1,585,668.022,249, which resulted in a regional expenditure deficit of IDR 493,341,929,541. There is a very large difference between regional income and expenditure in Enrekang Regency in 2022, providing an analysis of the government that has not maximized the regional potential in each rural area that has been realized in the priority program for the allocation of village funds.

The government is indispensable in the economy and functions in accelerating economic growth to improve the standard of living of the people at a decent level by looking at the various weaknesses of the market mechanism (Digdowiseiso, 2015). The first is the allocation function where the government carries out public policies for the provision of public goods or the process of allocating resources to be used as private goods or public goods and how the composition of public goods is determined (Vanaga & Sloka, 2020). The second distribution function is that the government implements policies toward the public to adjust the distribution of income and wealth, thereby ensuring equity and justice for all levels of society. Third, the stabilization function in public policy is the use of budgetary policy as a tool to maintain the level of employment, economic stability, and the rate of economic growth, taking into account the impact of policies on trade and the balance of payments.

Village fund management in Enrekang Regency in 2022 looks very effective if seen from the overall indicators of the effectiveness of village fund allocation in supporting the rate of economic growth. Village funds also support the Enrekang Regency regional government's performance achievement target in the regional revenue realization sector in the 2022 fiscal year of IDR 982,631,564,275.98 or reaching 92.22% of the regional revenue budget for the 2022 fiscal year of IDR 1,065,557,067,436.00. The realization of regional income came from original regional revenues amounting to IDR 102,309,392,990.98, transfer income amounting to IDR 880,321,968,985.00, and other legitimate regional income amounting to IDR 202,300.

6. Conclusion

This study provides evidence of the positive impact of village funds on economic growth and poverty reduction in Enrekang Regency, Indonesia. Through targeted investments in labor-intensive infrastructure projects, agricultural support, and entrepreneurship development, village funds have contributed to creating jobs, improving rural livelihoods, and reducing poverty rates. The agriculture sector, in particular, has benefited from village fund allocations and remains a key driver of the regency's economy. However, challenges persist in optimizing the use of village funds, as reflected in the regency's budget deficit and limited growth in village-level revenues.

To maximize the impact of village funds on inclusive and sustainable rural development, local governments and communities need to strengthen their planning, implementation, and evaluation capacities. This may involve conducting more participatory needs assessments, enhancing transparency and accountability mechanisms, and investing in capacity building for village officials and community organizations. Future research could explore the factors that facilitate or hinder the effective use of village funds across different contexts, as well as the long-term sustainability and scalability of village-led development initiatives.

Theoretically, this study contributes to the literature on fiscal decentralization and rural development by providing empirical evidence on the role of village funds in promoting local economic growth and poverty reduction. The findings support the argument that devolving resources and decision-making power to the village level can enable more context-specific and responsive development interventions. However, the study also highlights the importance of complementary institutional and governance reforms to ensure the efficient and equitable use of decentralized funds.

References

- Abduh, T., Remmang, H., Abubakar, H., & Karim, A. (2024). Entrepreneurship and MSME market orientation toward creative industries: Society Era 5.0 in Makassar city. *Asian Economic and Financial Review*, 14(2), 76-87. <https://doi.org/10.55493/5002.v14i2.4964>
- Abdulai, I. A., Adams, A. M., Abdulai, M. E., & Bukari, S. (2022). Contributions of village savings and loans associations to rural livelihoods' development in the Upper West Region, Ghana. *SN Social Sciences*, 2(5), 73. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43545-022-00377-w>

Abidin, M. Z. (2015). Tinjauan atas pelaksanaan keuangan desa dalam mendukung kebijakan dana desa. *Jurnal ekonomi & kebijakan publik*, 6(1), 61-76.

Amin, S. (2020). Do the village fund management influence on the economic development of the village. *Journal of Applied Business and Economics*, 7(1), 12-24. <http://dx.doi.org/10.30998/jabe.v7i1.6997>

Arifin, B., Wicaksono, E., Tenrini, R. H., Wardhana, I. W., Setiawan, H., Damayanty, S. A., & Handoko, R. (2020). Village fund, village-owned enterprises, and employment: Evidence from Indonesia. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 79, 382-394. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2020.08.052>

Aritenang, A. (2021). The role of social capital on rural enterprises economic performance: A case study in indonesia villages. *SAGE Open*, 11(3). <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440211044178>

Ash-shidiqqi, E. A., & Wibisono, H. (2018). Corruption and village: Accountability of village fund management on preventing corruption (Problems and Challenges). *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies*, 3(2), 195.

Asmirah, A., Surya, B., Karim, A., & Sobirin, S. (2023). Circular Mobility and Poverty in Urban Mamminasata Metropolitan Indonesia. *Studies in Symbolic Interaction*. Emerald Group Publishing, 46(12), 2-17. <https://doi.org/10.61586/4ak2o>

Bahtiar, A. S., & Karim, A. (2021). The Role of BUMDes in Sustainable Economic Development at Enrekang Regency. *Journal of Logistics, Informatics and Service Science*, 1, 117-132. DOI:10.33168/LISS.2021.0108

Bannor, R. K., Oppong-Kyeremeh, H., Derkyi, M., Adombila, A. Y., & Amrago, E. C. (2020). Village savings and loans association participation and impact on off-farm income among rural women. *Journal of Enterprising Communities: People and Places in the Global Economy*, 14(4), 539-562. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JEC-04-2020-0058>

Bastian, I. (2021). *Manajemen Keuangan Publik*. Yogyakarta: Andi.

Chandoevrit, W., & Ashakul, B. (2008). The impact of the village fund on rural households. *10 TDRI Quarterly Reviews*, 23(2), 9-16. <https://doi.org/10.1108/17561370910915357>

Creswell, J. W. (2013). *Steps in conducting a scholarly mixed methods study*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska.

Daga, R., Karim, A., Nawir, F., Lutfi, A., & Jumady, E. (2024). Analysis of Social Media Marketing Technology and Online-Based Consumer Purchase Interest in South Sulawesi. *Quality–Access to Success*, 25(199), 330-337. <https://doi.org/10.47750/QAS/25.199.36>

Digdowiseiso, K. (2015). *Sistem keuangan publik*. Jakarta: Lembaga Penerbitan Universitas Nasional (LPU-UNAS).

Effendi, I., Yandi, L. S., & Listiana, I. (2019). Effect of infrastructure development in the program of simultaneous movement for village development on economic growth. *International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science* (2147-4478), 8(6), 25-30. <https://doi.org/10.20525/ijrbs.v8i6.505>

Ernawati, E., Tajuddin, T., & Nur, S. (2021). Does government expenditure affect regional inclusive growth? An experience of implementing village fund policy in Indonesia. *Economies*, 9(4), 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies9040164>

Fauzi, A., Maryunani, S., & Budi, D. (2013). The management of the village fund allocation as an instrument towards Economic Independence Village (Case Studies in 2 villages in Siak Regency, Province Riau). *IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR-JBM)*, 10(4), 01-09.

Gao, Y., & Jin, S. (2021). The impact mechanism between the incentive to hold financial assets, financial risk and innovation activities. *Journal of Logistics, Informatics and Service Science*, 8(2), 80-102. DOI:10.33168/LISS.2021.0205

Hartojo, N., Ikhsan, M., Dartanto, T., & Sumarto, S. (2022). A growing light in the lagging region in Indonesia: The impact of village fund on rural economic growth. *Economies*, 10(9), 217. <https://doi.org/10.3390/economies10090217>

Hasniati, H., Indriasari, D. P., Sirajuddin, A., & Karim, A. (2023). The Decision of Women in Makassar City to Entrepreneur. *Binus Business Review*, 14(1). <https://doi.org/10.21512/bbr.v14i1.8936>

Hilmawan, R., Aprianti, Y., Vo, D. T. H., Yudaruddin, R., Bintoro, R. F. A., Fitrianto, Y., & Wahyuningsih, N. (2023). Rural development from village funds, village-owned enterprises, and village original income. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 9(4), 100159. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2023.100159>

Iqbal, R. M., Nugroho, A., Martiastuti, H. I., Nonita, L., & Fadhiela, K. (2021, April). Financial performance and impacts of village fund on post disaster rural economic development in Pidie Jaya-Indonesia. In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* (Vol. 708, No. 1, p. 012070). IOP Publishing. DOI 10.1088/1755-1315/708/1/012070

Iskandar, I., Surya, B., Asmirah, A., & Karim, A. (2023). Violence Against Children: The Impact of Social Media and Solving Social Problems Based on Local Wisdom in Makassar City, Indonesia. *Studies in symbolic interaction*. Emerald Group Publishing, 46(12), 18-46. <https://doi.org/10.61586/n1u8m>

Jamaluddin, Y., Sumaryana, A., Rusli, B., & Buchari, R. A. (2018). Analisis Dampak Pengelolaan dan Penggunaan Dana Desa terhadap Pembangunan Daerah. *JPPUMA: Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan dan Sosial Politik UMA (Journal of Governance and Political Social UMA)*, 6(1), 14-25.

Karim, A. (2019). *Peningkatan ekonomi desa melalui Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes)*. Makassar: Nas Media Pustaka.

Karim, A., & Syamsuddin, I. (2024). Realization of Village Funds in Regional Economic Growth at Enrekang Regency. *The Seybold Report*. 19 (3), 820 – 834. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.10934652

Karim, A., Asrianto, A., Ruslan, M., & Said, M. (2023). Gojek Accelerate Economic Recovery Through the Digitalization of MSMEs in Makassar. *The Winners*, 24(1). <https://doi.org/10.21512/tw.v24i1.9388>

Karim, A., Musa, C. I., Sahabuddin, R., & Azis, M. (2021). The increase of rural economy at baraka sub-district through village funds. *The Winners*, 22(1), 89-95. <https://doi.org/10.21512/tw.v22i1.7013>

Karim, A., Syamsuddin, I., & Asrianto, A. (2023). Profitability Ratio Analysis Profit Growth PT. Gudang Garam Tbk on The IDX for the 2014-2021 Period. *International Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting Research (IJEBAAR)*, 7(2), 649-660. DOI : [10.29040/ijebar.v7i2.9133](https://doi.org/10.29040/ijebar.v7i2.9133)

Kushandajani, K. (2019). Social and economic empowerment for village women as a strategy of village development. *The Indonesian Journal of Planning and Development*. <https://doi.org/10.14710/ijpd>, 4, 1-6.

- Mardjuni, S., Thanwain, I. N., Abubakar, H., Menne, F., & Karim, A. (2022). Business Sustainability in Food and Beverage Processing Industry Through Innovation in Maros Regency, Indonesia. *Journal of Southwest Jiaotong University*, 57(6). <https://doi.org/10.35741/issn.0258-2724.57.6.85>
- Mawarni, D., & Abdullah, S. (2013). Pengaruh pendapatan asli daerah dan dana alokasi umum terhadap belanja modal serta dampaknya terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi daerah (Studi pada Kabupaten dan Kota di Aceh). *Jurnal Akuntansi*, 2(2), 80-90.
- Muslihah, S., & Siregar, H. O. (2019). Dampak Alokasi Dana Desa Terhadap Pembangunan Dan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Desa Di Kabupaten Bantul Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Akuntansi, Ekonomi dan Manajemen Bisnis*, 7(1), 85-93.
- Permatasari, P., Ilman, A. S., Tilt, C. A., Lestari, D., Islam, S., Tenrini, R. H., ... & Wardhana, I. W. (2021). The village fund program in Indonesia: Measuring the effectiveness and alignment to sustainable development goals. *Sustainability*, 13(21), 1-30. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132112294>
- Prasetyo, T., & Dinarjito, A. (2021). Analisis pengaruh dana desa dan indeks pembangunan manusia per kabupaten/kota terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi regional di Indonesia. *Indonesian Treasury Review: Jurnal Perbendaharaan, Keuangan Negara dan Kebijakan Publik*, 6(4), 375-391. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33105/itrev.v6i4.336>
- Qiao, J., Lee, J., & Ye, X. (2016). Spatiotemporal evolution of specialized villages and rural development: A case study of Henan province, China. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*, 106(1), 57-75. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00045608.2015.1086951>
- Rahayu, D. (2018). Strategi pengelolaan dana desa untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat Desa Kalikayen Kabupaten Semarang. *Economics Development Analysis Journal*, 6(2), 107-116. <https://doi.org/10.15294/edaj.v6i2.22207>
- Ratwianingsih, L., Cahyadin, M., & Sutomo, S. (2020). Do non-economic factors effect village fund? *Signifikan: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi*, 9(1), 93-106.
- Ronaldo, R., & Suryanto, T. (2022). Green finance and sustainability development goals in Indonesian Fund Village. *Resources Policy*, 78, 102839. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2022.102839>
- Saputra, K. A. K., Anggiriawan, P. B., Trisnadewi, A. A. E., Kawisana, P. G. W. P., & Ekajayanti, L. S. (2019). Pengelolaan pendapatan asli desa sebagai landasan pembangunan ekonomi pedesaan. *Ekuitas: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi*, 7(1), 5-13.
- Sofi, I. (2021). Efektivitas bantuan langsung tunai dana desa dalam pemulihan ekonomi di desa. *Indonesian Treasury Review: Jurnal Perbendaharaan, Keuangan Negara dan Kebijakan Publik*, 6(3), 247-262. <https://doi.org/10.33105/itrev.v6i3.280>
- Sugiyono, P. (2011). Metodologi penelitian kuantitatif kualitatif dan R&D. *Alfabeta, Bandung*.
- Susilo, D., Hidayat, E., & Marta, R. F. (2021). Village public innovations during COVID19 pandemic in rural areas: Phenomena in Madura, Indonesia. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 7(1), 1905919. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2021.1905919>
- Udjianto, D., Hakim, A., Domai, T., Suryadi, S., & Hayat, H. (2021). Community development and economic welfare through the village fund policy. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics, and Business*, 8(1), 563-572. <https://doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2021.vol8.no1.563>

Vanaga, R., & Sloka, B. (2020). Financial and capital market commission financing: aspects and challenges. *Journal of Logistics, Informatics and Service Science*, 7(1), 17-30. DOI:10.33168/LISS.2020.0102

Wahyuni, N., Kalsum, U., Asmara, Y., & Karim, A. (2022). Activity-Based Costing Method as an Effort to Increase Profitability of PT. Anugrah Ocean Wakatamba. *Jurnal ASET (Akuntansi Riset)*, 14(2). <https://doi.org/10.17509/jaset.v14i2.45642>

Watts, J. D., Tacconi, L., Irawan, S., & Wijaya, A. H. (2019). Village transfers for the environment: Lessons from community-based development programs and the village fund. *Forest Policy and Economics*, 108, 101863. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.forpol.2019.01.008>

Zulkarnaini, Z., & Mashur, D. (2019, October). Development of local economic independence through optimizing of village fund management. In *Iapa Proceedings Conference* (pp. 298-302). <https://doi.org/10.30589/proceedings.2018.203>