



THE EFFECT OF VILLAGE FUND MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGE FUND DIRECT CASH ASSISTANCE (BLT-DD)

(Case Study on Villages in Lolayan District, Bolaang Mongondow Regency)

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of village fund management and community participation on the distribution of village fund direct cash assistance in villages in Lolayan District, Bolaang Mongondow Regency. The method used is quantitative by collecting primary data through the distribution of questionnaires to village officials and communities with a sample of 165 respondents. Data analysis used multiple linear regression with the help of SPSS 26. The results of the study show that partially the management of village funds has a positive and significant effect on the distribution of direct cash assistance. Likewise, community participation has a positive and significant effect on the distribution of direct cash assistance. Simultaneously, both the variables of village fund management and community participation have a significant positive effect on the distribution of direct cash assistance to villages in Lolayan District, Bolaang Mongondow Regency. The R square value obtained shows a strong relationship between independent variables and dependent variables in this study.

Keywords: Village Fund Management, Community Participation, Distribution of Direct Cash Assistance



INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a problem that is still the main concern of the government because it reflects the inability of the community to meet their basic living needs. Therefore, systematic, integrated, and sustainable poverty alleviation efforts are needed to improve people's welfare (Pujiningsih, 2020).

In this effort, the village has a strategic role as the spearhead of development that is directly related to the community. Based on Shrimp-Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, The government gives authority to villages to regulate and manage development and community needs through the village fund policy. Village funds sourced from the State Budget are used to support the implementation of government, development, and empowerment of village communities to improve welfare and reduce poverty.

Based on Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 108 The use of village funds is prioritized, among others, for handling extreme poverty through social protection programs, one of which is direct cash assistance from village funds. As much as 15% of the total village fund budget is allocated for the direct assistance program of village funds, which is distributed in the form of cash to beneficiary families (KPM) who meet certain criteria.

One of the priorities for the use of Village Funds is the direct cash assistance program, which is assistance in the form of cash given to the poor to help meet their daily needs. Direct cash assistance is one of the government's social protection policies in poverty alleviation that has been implemented since 2005 and continues to undergo adjustments according to the conditions and needs of the community (Suparman et al., 2021). Thus, direct cash assistance is expected to be an effective instrument in helping the poor and improving the welfare of rural communities.

Lolayan District is one of 15 sub-districts in Bolaang Mongondow Regency consisting of 14 villages, namely Abak, Bakan, Bombanon, Kopandakan II, Lolayan, Matalibaru, Mengkang, Mopait, Mopusi, Tanoyan Selatan, Tanoyan Utara, Tapa Aog, Tungoi I, and Tungoi II. Until now, Lolayan District is still implementing the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance program as a form of social protection for the village community. The assistance has had an impact on the community, especially in helping to meet basic needs and ease the economic burden on the underprivileged. The Direct Cash Assistance program is carried out with the hope of improving welfare and helping to strengthen the economic condition of the community at the village level.



In its implementation, the success of BLT distribution is greatly influenced by the management of village funds and active community participation. Village fund management is a process of regulating and using village funds that is carried out in a planned, transparent, accountable, and in accordance with applicable provisions (Bito, et. al., 2024). The management of village funds is an important factor because the entire process of distributing BLT, from planning, implementation, administration, reporting to accountability, requires good management so that assistance can be distributed effectively and on target to the community who are entitled to receive assistance.

Furthermore, community participation has an important role in supporting the village government in the process of determining recipients of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT). According to Indra Bastian (2019) in (Ikhwan et al., 2024), community participation is community involvement in the decision-making process and implementation of public policies. Through community participation, the village government can obtain more accurate information about the economic conditions of residents so that the determination of aid recipients can be carried out in a more targeted manner.

Community participation can be seen from several forms of involvement such as involvement in village deliberations, providing suggestions, collecting data on prospective recipients, and supervision of the implementation of social assistance programs. With community participation, the distribution process is expected to be more transparent, objective, and in accordance with the actual conditions of the community.

The distribution of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) in Lolayan District is still a concern in an effort to realize targeted assistance. Based on data in 2025, it shows that there are 347 beneficiary families spread across 14 villages with a significant total BLT budget. However, the limited budget available is often not able to reach all poor or low-income people. Therefore, the village government needs to set the priority of aid recipients so that the distribution of BLT can run effectively and on target.

The determination of BLT recipients is carried out based on certain criteria by prioritizing the most vulnerable groups of society, such as the elderly (elderly), people with disabilities, and people with chronic or chronic diseases. This priority is given because the group has a higher level of economic vulnerability and needs government support to meet the needs of daily life. However, in its implementation, a number of problems are still found, such as the existence of people who are eligible to receive assistance but are not recorded, and there are cases of receiving double assistance in one family. This raises questions about the



extent to which village fund management and community participation play a role in supporting the distribution of BLT so that it can run in a targeted manner, transparently, and in accordance with the needs of the community who are entitled to receive assistance.

Previous research by (Hidayatur Rohmah, 2023) and (Fitriani et al., 2022) found that the management of village funds had a positive and significant effect on the distribution of BLT. Meanwhile, it was revealed that community participation has a positive effect on the effectiveness of BLT-DD management. This study expands the scope of the study by combining the two variables simultaneously at the sub-district level consisting of 14 villages, providing a more comprehensive picture than previous research which generally only focused on one village.

Therefore, this study was conducted to analyze the influence of village fund management and community participation on the distribution of village fund direct cash assistance in 14 villages in Lolayan District, Bolaang Mongondow Regency. This research is expected to contribute to the village government in increasing the effectiveness, transparency, and accuracy of the target distribution of BLT Village Funds, as well as a source of information for the community regarding the importance of involvement in supporting the implementation of targeted social assistance programs.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Agency Theory put forward by Jensen and Meckling (1976) (In Putri & Kusumawardani, 2025) Describes the relationship between the principal and the agent, where the agent is authorized to manage resources on behalf of the principal. In this relationship, information asymmetry often occurs, which is a condition when the agent has more information than the principal so that it has the potential to cause a conflict of interest. Agency relationships arise when one party mandates the other party to carry out the work and make decisions on behalf of the authorizing party. In this relationship, the principal entrusts the responsibility to the agent to carry out the task according to the agreed objectives.

According to Terry (2005:3) (in Rahayu, 2019) Management can be interpreted as a typical process that includes planning, organizing, directing, and controlling, which aims to set and achieve predetermined goals through the effective and efficient use of human and other resources.

Village Fund Management can be interpreted as a series of activities carried out by the village government in regulating, managing, and utilizing



Village Funds starting from the planning, implementation, administration, reporting, to accountability stages that are carried out in a transparent, accountable, effective, and efficient manner to support the use of village funds to achieve the goals that have been set (Bito et al., 2024).

Participation is active involvement in various activities or decision-making processes related to the common interest. This involvement is not only limited to physical presence, but also includes the role of a person in providing opinions, input, supervision, and taking responsibility for the implementation of an activity (Gobel et al., 2025).

According to Purwaningsih (2020) (in Hinghar, 2023) states that society is a group of people who live side by side with all their cultures and personalities. A set of rules and norms is needed so that the community lives in harmony and is agreed upon by all members of the community to be held and used as a guideline to regulate life together.

Community participation is the active and conscious involvement of the community, both physically, mentally, and emotionally, in various activities and decision-making processes related to the common interest. Participation is not only interpreted as attendance, but also includes the role of the community in expressing opinions, providing input, supervising, and being responsible for the implementation and results of an activity. Community participation is an important element in governance and development because it encourages accountability, success, and sustainability of programs.

According to Wynandin Imawan (2008) (in(Hosio & Taplo, 2024), Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) is one of the government policies in Indonesia aimed at overcoming the problem of poverty. This program is included in the first of three groups of poverty alleviation programs, namely the group of social assistance and protection programs.

The Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) program is a form of social assistance distributed by the government to people who are classified as poor in the form of cash. This assistance aims to help alleviate the economic difficulties faced by the community and maintain their ability to meet their daily needs (Gultom et al., 2026).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a quantitative research method. The research population was village officials and communities in 14 villages in Lolayan District, Bolaang Mongondow Regency which amounted to 165 respondents. The sampling technique in this study uses the Saturated Sampling Technique, where all



populations in this study are used as samples. Data collection was carried out through the distribution of questionnaires directly and Google Forms. Variable measurements use a Likert scale of 1–5.

The data analysis techniques used include: (1) validity and reliability test, (2) classical assumption test consisting of normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity tests, (3) multiple linear regression analysis, (4) hypothesis tests consisting of t-tests and F-tests, and (5) determination coefficient (R^2) tests. All data analysis was carried out using the SPSS version 26 program.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Validity Test Results

Table 1.

Validity Calculation Results for Village Fund Management Variables (X1)

Variable	Pearson Correlation	r Table	Remarks
X1.1	0,804	0,152	Valid
X1.2	0,659	0,152	Valid
X1.3	0,749	0,152	Valid
X1.4	0,691	0,152	Valid
X1.5	0,707	0,152	Valid
X1.6	0,667	0,152	Valid
X1.7	0,721	0,152	Valid
X1.8	0,652	0,152	Valid
X1.9	0,718	0,152	Valid
X1.10	0,62	0,152	Valid

Source: Primary data processed, 2026

Table 2.

Validity Calculation Results for Community Participation Variables (X2)

Variable	Pearson Correlation	r Table	Remarks
X2.1	0,73	0,152	Valid
X2.2	0,71	0,152	Valid
X2.3	0,717	0,152	Valid



X2.4	0,685	0,152	Valid
X2.5	0,655	0,152	Valid
X2.6	0,673	0,152	Valid
X2.7	0,719	0,152	Valid
X2.8	0,611	0,152	Valid

Source: Primary data processed, 2026

Table 3.
Validity Calculation Results for Cash Direct Assistance Distribution Variable (Y)

Variable	Pearson Correlation	r Table	Remarks
Y.1	0,748	0,152	Valid
Y.2	0,609	0,152	Valid
Y.3	0,721	0,152	Valid
Y.4	0,712	0,152	Valid
Y.5	0,618	0,152	Valid
Y.6	0,613	0,152	Valid
Y.7	0,629	0,152	Valid
Y.8	0,611	0,152	Valid
Y.9	0,676	0,152	Valid
Y.10	0,682	0,152	Valid

Source: Primary data processed, 2026

The results of the validity test show that all items have a Person Correlation value above 0.5, so it can be concluded that all items are declared valid and can be used to measure the variables being studied.

Reliability Test Results

Table 4.
Reliability Test Results

Variable	Number of items Questions	Cronbach’s Alpha	Remarks
Village Fund Management	10	0,769	Reliable
Community Participation	8	0,769	Reliable



Direct Cash Assistance Distribution	10	0,762	Reliable
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Source: Primary data processed, 2026

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the questionnaire has met the reliability requirements because it has a Cronbach's Alpha value greater than 0.06, which indicates a high level of consistency in measuring the research variables.

Descriptive Analysis Test Results

**Table 5.
Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Minimum	Max	Mean	Hours Devition
Village Fund Management (X ₁)	165	10	50	42.28	5.192
Community Participation (X ₂)	165	12	40	33.90	4.184
Direct Cash Assistance Distribution (Y)	165	17	48	42.41	4.162
Valid N	165				

Source: Primary data processed, 2026

Based on table 4. It can be seen that the number of samples in this study is 165 people. The variable of village fund management has a minimum value of 10 and a maximum value of 50. The mean value of the X₁ variable is 42.28 (42.28/10 statement items = 5.192). With a Devition value of 5.192. Then the variable of community participation has a minimum value of 12 and a maximum of 40. The average value of the X₂ variable is 33.90 with a devition value of 4.184. As for the dependent variable or bound variable, namely Y, it has a minimum value of 17, a maximum value of 48, a mean value of 42.41, and an average deviation value of 4.162.

Classical Assumption Test Results Normality Test Results

Table 6.
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test			
N		Unstandardized Residual 165	
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000	
	Std. Deviation	2.60993876	
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.078	
	Positive	.076	
	Negative	-.078	
Test Statistic		.078	
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.016 ^c	
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)	Sig.	.258 ^d	
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.247
		Upper Bound	.269

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. Based on 10000 sampled tables with starting seed 2000000.

Source: Primary data processed, 2026

Based on the table above, it can be seen that asymp.sig (2-tailed) shows $0.16 < 0.05$. From these results, the data is not normally distributed, so this study uses another alternative, namely the Monte Carlo method. After the normality test was carried out with the Monte Carlo Sig. model (2 tailed), the values obtained showed $0.258 > 0.05$, then it can be concluded that the residual or research data is normally distributed.

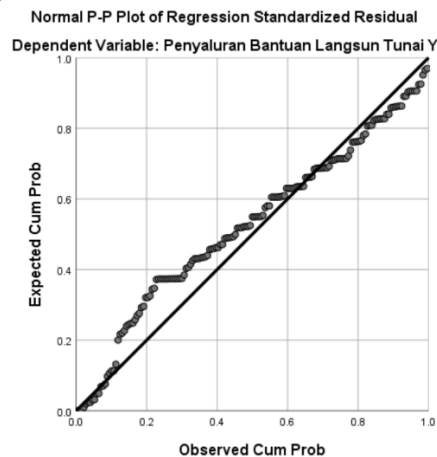


Figure 1.

Results of the P-P Normality Test of Plots of Variables X1 and X2 on Y

Source: Primary data processed, 2026



The Normal P-P Plot graph shows that the data points are spread around and follow the direction of the diagonal line. This indicates that the data distribution is close to the normal distribution. Thus, it can be concluded that the data of variables X1, X2, and Y are distributed normally, so that the assumption of normality in this study has been fulfilled.

Multicollinearity Test Results

The results of the multicollinearity test in this study can be seen in the following table:

Table 7. Multicollinearity Test Results

Table with 8 columns: Model, Unstandardized Coefficients (B, Std. Error), Standardized Coefficients (Beta), t, Sig., Collinearity Statistics (Tolerance, VIF). Rows include (Constant), Pengelolaan Dana Desa X1, and Partisipasi Masyarakat X2.

a. Dependent Variable: Penyaluran Bantuan Langsung Tunai Y

Source: Primary data processed, 2026

Based on the table above, the value of the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) for the variables of village fund management (X1) and community participation (X2) is 0.996 (< 0.05) with a Tolerance value of 0.497 (> 0.05). Thus, it can be concluded that the regression model does not experience symptoms of multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasity Test Results

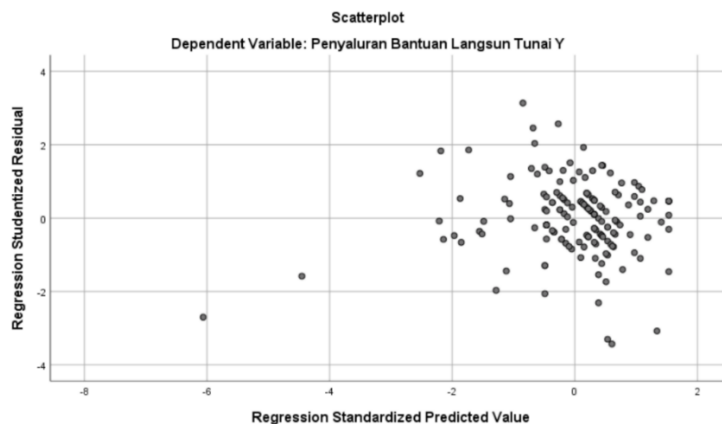


Figure 2. Scatterplot Heteroscedasity Test Results



Results of Double Linear Regression Test

Table 8. Results of Double Linear Regression Test

Table with 8 columns: Model, Unstandardized Coefficients (B, Std. Error), Standardized Coefficients (Beta), t, Sig., Collinearity Statistics (Tolerance, VIF). Rows include (Constant), Pengelolaan Dana Desa X1, and Partisipasi Masyarakat X2.

a. Dependent Variable: Penyaluran Bantuan Langsung Tunai Y

Source: Primary data processed, 2026

Based on the results of simple linear regression analysis, the following regression equations are obtained:

Y = a + beta1x1 + beta2x2 + e

Y = 7.270 + 0.510 x1 + 0.401 x2 + e

- 1. The regression coefficient of village fund management (X1) is 0.510. This means that if the religiosity variable increases by one unit, then the distribution of direct cash assistance will increase by 0.510 units, assuming the other variables remain constant.
2. The regression coefficient of community participation (X2) was 0.401. This means that if the variable of the Hajj waiting list increases by one unit, then the distribution of direct cash assistance will increase by 0.401 units, assuming that other variables remain constant.

Hypothesis Testing Results

T-test (Partial)

Table 9. T-Test Results (Partial)

Table with 8 columns: Model, Unstandardized Coefficients (B, Std. Error), Standardized Coefficients (Beta), t, Sig., Collinearity Statistics (Tolerance, VIF). Rows include (Constant), Pengelolaan Dana Desa X1, and Partisipasi Masyarakat X2.

a. Dependent Variable: Penyaluran Bantuan Langsung Tunai Y

Source: Primary data processed, 2026

Based on the results of the t-test in the table, the variable of Village Fund Management (X1) has a significance value of 0.000 (< 0.05) with a calculated t-



value of 6.899 (> 1.974), so that H_a is accepted and H₀ is rejected. This shows that Village Fund Management has a significant effect on the distribution of Direct Cash Assistance.

Furthermore, the variable of Community Participation (X₂) has a significance value of 0.000 (< 0.05) with a calculated t-value of 4.366 (> 1.974), so that H_a is accepted and H₀ is rejected. This shows that Community Participation has a significant effect on the distribution of Direct Cash Assistance.

Test F Results (Simultaneous)

Table 10. Test F Results (Simultaneous)

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2840.844	2	1420.422	205.981	.000 ^b
	Residual	1117.132	162	6.896		
	Total	3957.976	164			

a. Dependent Variable: Penyaluran Bantuan Langsung Tunai Y

b. Predictors: (Constant), Partisipasi Masyarakat X₂, Pengelolaan Dana Desa X₁

Source: SPSS processed primary data, 2026

Based on the results of the F test, an F value of 205.981 was obtained, which was greater than the F table of 4.74 (205.981 > 4.74). Thus, H₀ is rejected and H₁ is accepted, which shows that the management of village funds and community participation simultaneously (together) affect the distribution of direct cash assistance.

Determination Coefficient Test Results

Table 11. Determination Coefficient Test Results (R²)

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.925 ^a	.856	.854	2.47249

a. Predictors: (Constant), X₂, X₁

b. Dependent Variable: Y

Source: SPSS processed primary data, 2026



Based on the table above, the determination coefficient (R^2) of 0.856 or 85.6% indicates that the variables of village fund management and community participation affect 85.6% of the distribution of direct cash assistance, while the remaining 14.4% are influenced by other factors that were not studied in this study.

The Effect of Village Fund Management on the Distribution of Direct Cash Assistance

The results of the study show that the management of village funds has a significant effect on the distribution of direct cash assistance. This is evidenced by the results of the t-test which showed a significance value of 0.000 ($0.000 < 0.05$) and a calculated t-value of 6.899 ($6.899 > 1.974$), so that H_a was accepted. The regression coefficient of village fund management of 0.510 shows that any improvement in the quality of village fund management will be followed by an increase in the effectiveness of the distribution of direct cash assistance.

This influence can be seen through the dimensions of village fund management which include planning, implementation, administration, reporting, and accountability. At the planning stage, the village government collects data on prospective recipients and prepares programs through village deliberations so that assistance can be distributed in a targeted manner. At the implementation stage, BLT is distributed according to the procedures and schedules that have been set. Furthermore, orderly administration helps manage the use of funds and minimize administrative errors. Transparent reporting provides information on the use of funds to the community and related parties, while accountable accountability increases public trust in the village government. Thus, effective, transparent, and accountable management of village funds can support the success of BLT distribution to the people who are entitled to receive it.

The findings of this study are in line with the Agency Theory put forward by Jensen and Meckling (1976), which explains the relationship between principal (community) and agent (village government). In the management of village funds, the village government is responsible for managing and distributing the Village Fund BLT in a transparent and accountable manner in accordance with the mandate given by the community. The results of the study show that the better the management of village funds through planning, implementation, administration, reporting, and accountability, the better the distribution of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) to the community.

The results of this study are in line with the research (Hidayatur Rohmah, 2023) and (Fitriani et al., 2022) which found that the management of village funds



had a positive and significant effect on the distribution of direct cash assistance (BLT). The similarity of these results shows that good management of village funds has an important role in increasing the effectiveness, accuracy of targets and supporting the smooth distribution of direct cash assistance to the eligible community.

The Influence of Community Participation on the Distribution of Direct Cash Assistance

The results of the study show that community participation has a significant effect on the distribution of direct cash assistance. This is evidenced by the results of the t-test which showed a significance value of 0.000 ($0.000 < 0.05$) and a calculated t-value of 4.366 ($4.366 > 1.974$), so that H_a was accepted. The regression coefficient of community participation of 0.401 shows that the better the community participation in the aid distribution process, the better the distribution of aid to people in need.

The influence can be measured through three dimensions, namely participation in deliberation, data collection, and supervision. Participation in village deliberations allows the community to submit proposals and information related to prospective aid recipients so as to help the village government determine BLT recipients in a more targeted manner. Participation in data collection plays a role in providing accurate information about community conditions, so as to reduce data collection errors and improve the accuracy of aid distribution. In addition, participation in supervision helps ensure that the BLT distribution process is carried out in a transparent, fair manner, and in accordance with applicable regulations. Thus, the higher the community participation in each of these stages, the better the distribution of direct cash assistance to the people who are entitled to receive it.

The findings of this study are in line with the Agency Theory by Jensen and Meckling (1976), the relationship between the principal (community) and agent (village government) emphasizes the importance of supervision and community involvement so that the village government can carry out its duties in a transparent and accountable manner in the distribution of direct cash assistance. The higher the community's participation in decision-making, data collection, and supervision, the less potential for deviations and the more targeted the distribution of assistance.

The results of this study are supported by (Winanti & Gayatri, 2023) and (Ego & Suartana, 2024) reveal that community participation has a positive effect on the distribution of direct cash assistance from village funds. Higher



community involvement supports the smooth and accurate distribution of aid targets, so that the more actively the community participates, the better the aid distribution process will be.

The Effect of Village Fund Management and Community Participation on the Distribution of Direct Cash Assistance

The results of the simultaneous testing showed that village fund management and community participation together had a significant influence on the distribution of direct cash assistance, with a contribution of 85.6%, while the remaining 14.4% were influenced by other factors outside the research model. These findings show that the two variables have complementary roles in supporting the success of the distribution of direct cash assistance.

Based on Agency Theory, the village government as an agent has the responsibility to manage village funds in a transparent and accountable manner according to the mandate given by the community as principal. On the other hand, community participation in deliberation, data collection, and supervision is a form of community involvement in ensuring that the implementation of the BLT program runs according to the applicable objectives and regulations. The combination of good village fund management and high community participation will support the accuracy of targets, transparency, and the effectiveness of aid distribution.

Thus, village fund management and community participation not only have a partial effect, but also work synergistically in supporting the success and accuracy of the target of distributing aid to the eligible community.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that village fund management and community participation have a positive and significant influence on the distribution of direct cash assistance to villages in Lolayan District, Bolaang Mongodow Regency. Simultaneously, these two variables have a positive and significant effect on the distribution of direct cash assistance. The results of the study show that the success of the distribution of direct cash assistance is not only determined by the quality of village fund management carried out by the village government, but also needs to be supported by the active participation of the community in the process of deliberation, data collection, and supervision. With good village fund management and high community involvement, BLT distribution can be carried out more effectively, transparently, accountably, and on target in accordance with the goals of the assistance program that have been set.

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