

Enhancing Community Welfare In Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency: Exploring The Impact Of Development Programs, Empowerment Initiatives, And Village Fund Allocation

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Abstract – The legal recognition and empowerment bestowed upon villages underscore their pivotal role in local governance and community development endeavors. The crucial need to assess the impact of Development Programs and Empowerment Initiatives on community welfare. On this paper has made to analyze the influence of Development Programs on community welfare in the Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency. To analyze the effect of Empowerment Programs on community welfare in the Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency. To analyze the influence of Community Development Programs on community welfare in the Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency. The research was conducted in Southeast Aceh Regency on the Influence of Development Programs, Empowerment, and Community Development Fund on Community Welfare in the Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency. The analytical method used in this research is multiple regression analysis with a total of 314 respondents. The results of the research obtained that: Development Programs have a significant positive impact on community welfare in the Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency. Empowerment Programs have a positive and significant effect on community welfare in the Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency. Community Development Programs have a significant positive impact on community welfare in the Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency.

Keywords – Village Fund Development, Empowerment and Development Program, Community Welfare, NAD.

I. INTRODUCTION

Villages, as delineated by legal statutes, represent discrete territorial entities governed by a structured administrative apparatus under the leadership of a designated village head. This administrative autonomy distinguishes villages from towns, granting them the authority to regulate internal affairs and pursue independent development trajectories. The transition of villages to urban administrative units, known as "kelurahan," signifies a significant evolution in their organizational structure and governance dynamics (KBBI, 2013).

Scholarly discourse underscores the importance of market-oriented development strategies in rural contexts, particularly in fostering agricultural empowerment and agribusiness activities (Juwono, Tri, Subagiyo, & Aris, 2018). Such initiatives aim to harness existing resources and infrastructure to catalyze sustainable livelihoods and enhance the overall well-being of rural communities.

The legal recognition and empowerment bestowed upon villages underscore their pivotal role in local governance and community development endeavors (Zamroni et al., 2015). Government regulations, such as Village Law No. 6 of 2014, delineate the allocation and utilization of village funds sourced from the national budget (APBN) and regional financial allocations (RAK). These financial resources are earmarked for village development initiatives aimed at improving living standards, enhancing infrastructure, and mitigating poverty (Ahmad, Dakelan, & Huda, 2016).

Scholars advocate for a comprehensive approach to rural development that considers the unique socio-economic and cultural characteristics of rural areas (Budiharsono, 2017). Such initiatives prioritize the optimization of village funds to address multifaceted challenges and promote holistic development strategies tailored to local contexts (Mahi, 2016).

Furthermore, it is imperative to bridge the gap between government-led development programs and the actual needs and aspirations of rural communities (Yustika, 2015). While government interventions play a crucial role in stimulating development, their effectiveness hinges on aligning initiatives with local priorities and fostering community participation in decision-making processes (Mondang, 2013).

This study endeavors to explore the efficacy of village fund utilization and development programs in enhancing community welfare within the Babussalam sub-district of Southeast Aceh Regency. By elucidating the interplay between empowerment initiatives, development programs, and village fund allocation, this research seeks to provide valuable insights into the mechanisms driving rural development and welfare enhancement.

II. METHOD

In this study, we employ a quantitative research approach, utilizing a regression model to investigate the impact of development programs, empowerment initiatives, and village fund allocation on community welfare in Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency. By employing a questionnaire survey.

The questionnaire comprises several domains aimed at assessing community perceptions and experiences related to development programs, empowerment initiatives, and the allocation of village funds. It is structured into three main sections:

1. Knowledge and Provision of Capital:

- Example Question: "Knowledge and provision of capital have been done well."
- Response options: a. Strongly agree b. Agree c. Somewhat agree d. Disagree e. Strongly disagree

2. Education and Counseling:

- Example Question: "Has your group received counseling from government officials after first inquiring about the issues faced?"
- Response options: a. Strongly agree b. Agree c. Somewhat agree d. Disagree e. Strongly disagree

3. Facilitation and Community Welfare:

- Example Question: "According to your group, has the Village Fund program facilitated your group's efforts?"
- Response options: a. Strongly agree b. Agree c. Somewhat agree d. Disagree e. Strongly disagree

These questions are designed to elicit responses on a Likert scale, providing quantitative data for analysis. The questionnaire aims to explore various aspects of community welfare, including perceptions of program effectiveness, access to resources, and the impact on socioeconomic indicators such as income, employment, education, and health.

We aim to gather primary data from 314 respondents, complemented by secondary sources, to ensure a comprehensive analysis. The use of multiple linear regression allows us to statistically test hypotheses derived from a theoretical framework, providing a rigorous method to explore the multifaceted influences of these interventions on community well-being.

2.1 Sampling Method

The study's population comprises all household heads in Babussalam District, Southeast Aceh Regency, totaling 1,451 households in 2020. We determined our sample size using the Slovin formula with a 5% precision level, resulting in a sample of 314 respondents. This calculation, $n = N / (1 + N(d^2))$, where N is the population size (1,451), d is the precision level (0.05), and n is the sample size, ensures a statistically significant representation of the population. The formula's application, $n = 1451 / (1 + (1451 \times 0.0025))$, precisely yields 313.59, which we rounded up to 314 respondents for practicality.

3.2 Survey Conduct

Surveys were conducted over a four-week period by a team of trained researchers and local volunteers. The team distributed and collected questionnaires from respondents each question on survey questionnaire include;

1. on a scale of 1 to 5, how confident are you in your community's ability to withstand cyclones and other natural disasters?
2. how often do you participate in community meetings or disaster preparedness workshops ?
3. Also describe any challenges your household faced during the last cyclone event.

This approach to questionnaire design aims to gather accurate and comprehensive data to support the study's objectives and contribute valuable insights into community resilience in disaster-prone areas.

Prior to the survey, respondents were briefed on the purpose of the study to enhance the quality of the data collected.

3.3 Data Processing and Analysis

Upon collection, data was meticulously processed for accuracy and completeness. Using statistical software, multiple linear regression analysis was performed to assess the relationship between the independent variables (development programs, empowerment initiatives, village fund allocation) and the dependent variable (community welfare). This method allowed for an in-depth examination of the simultaneous influence of these factors on community welfare.

3.4 Theoretical Justification and Preliminary Analysis

Before delving into the regression model, a detailed review of existing literature established the theoretical basis for expecting significant relationships between the variables. Latent variables, identified as comprising multiple sub-variables, were aggregated according to established statistical procedures (Rusiadi et al, 2014). The results of this aggregation were reported, providing a solid foundation for the subsequent regression analysis.

Each independent variable is defined as follows:

- **Development Programs (X1):** This variable encompasses initiatives aimed at improving physical infrastructure and public services within the village, including but not limited to, construction and renovation of roads, bridges, and public facilities. Development programs are designed to enhance the physical and logistical aspects of community life, thereby contributing to overall welfare.
- **Empowerment Initiatives (X2):** Refers to programs aimed at enhancing the economic and social capabilities of the village population. These initiatives include training programs, workshops, and other activities designed to boost economic productivity, with a particular focus on women's economic development. Empowerment initiatives are expected to foster self-reliance and increase participation in economic activities.
- **Coaching Programs (X3):** Encompass efforts to provide continuous support and guidance to community members, especially in managing small-scale businesses and entrepreneurial ventures. Coaching programs are targeted at improving business management skills, facilitating access to finance, and encouraging sustainable business practices

Grounded in a comprehensive review of literature, this study posits that development programs, empowerment initiatives, and village fund allocation significantly impact community welfare. To test this hypothesis, we employed multiple linear regression analysis, represented by the equation:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + \mu$$

Information:

Y = Community Welfare

X₁ = Development programs

X₂ = Empowerment Program

X₃ = Coaching Program

A = Constanta

b_{1,2,3} = Variable coefficients

μ = Error effects

III. DISCUSSION

Geographically, Southeast Aceh Regency spans between 3°55'23"–4°16'37" North Latitude and 96°43'23'–98°10'32" East Longitude, featuring diverse topography. The region of Southeast Aceh is characterized by plains surrounded by hills and mountains, forming a part of the *Bukit Barisan* mountain cluster. A portion of this area is designated as a nature reserve within the *Gunung Leuser* National Park.

The Village Fund program is designed to address poverty while fostering women's economic development by harnessing existing resources and engaging various cross-sectoral roles in line with sectoral initiatives. Enhancing the competence of Village Fund members is of paramount importance, serving as the cornerstone for advancing the municipality's economic landscape. Village Fund activities are undertaken with the aim of bolstering the economic well-being of rural communities, with a focus on enhancing the business management capabilities of village groups.

In *Babussalam* District, Southeast Aceh Regency, numerous programs are directed toward increasing productivity, elevating living standards, and instilling confidence among rural communities in Southeast Aceh. These multifaceted initiatives encompass various areas, including prioritized agricultural development, agricultural output, expanded employment opportunities, the growth of small-scale industries in rural settings, self-sufficiency, enhanced participation in decision-making processes, and the development of rural areas that support overall rural advancement.

Community development and empowerment are viewed as endeavors aimed at enhancing both human resources (HR) and natural resources (SDA), all within the framework of community well-being and humanization. Regrettably, these efforts are at times viewed solely as stepping stones towards the betterment of communities, groups, and individuals.

3.1 Respondent Characteristics

Respondents from Babussalam District represent a broad spectrum of the socio-economic, age, and educational backgrounds, essential for understanding the impact of development, empowerment, and coaching programs on community welfare.

- **Age Distribution:** Respondents range from 21 to over 50 years, with the largest group being between 31 to 40 years (45%), indicating a predominantly productive age demographic capable of adopting new technologies and methods for business development and income generation.
- **Educational Levels:** The majority have secondary education (SMP and SMA), with a notable portion having attained higher education (D1/D3/S1). This diverse educational background suggests a community with a significant capacity for learning and applying new skills for economic improvement.

These characteristics underline the potential for the Village Fund program to effect meaningful change in community welfare through its focus on development, empowerment, and coaching, addressing the unique needs and capacities of the Babussalam District's population.

3.2 Data Analysis

3.2.1 Validity Testing

Validity testing was conducted to assess the validity of the questionnaire items for each variable. The Corrected Item-Total Correlation method was employed, with a criterion set as follows:

- If the calculated correlation coefficient (r) is greater than the critical value (r -table), the questionnaire item is deemed valid.
- If the calculated correlation coefficient (r) is less than or equal to the critical value (r -table), the questionnaire item is considered invalid.

The critical value (r -table) for a two-tailed test at a significance level of 5% ($p = 0.05$) with a sample size (N) of 314 was determined to be

0.191.

Table 1. Validity Test Results for Development Variable

Questionnaires	r Calculated	r-table	Validity
Questionnaire 1	0.647	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 2	0.813	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 3	0.820	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 4	0.774	0.191	Valid

Source: Processed primary data, 2022

Table 2. Validity Test Results for Empowerment Variable

Questionnaires	r Calculated	r-table	Validity
Questionnaire 1	0.855	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 2	0.864	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 3	0.856	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 4	0.846	0.191	Valid

Source: Processed primary data, 2022

Table 3. Validity Test Results for Coaching Variable

Questionnaire	r Calculated	r-table	Validity
Questionnaire 1	0.799	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 2	0.794	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 3	0.806	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 4	0.801	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 5	0.794	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 6	0.644	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 7	0.619	0.191	Valid

Source: Processed primary data, 2022

Table 4. Validity Test Results for Welfare Variable

Questionnaire	r Calculated	r-table	Validity
Questionnaire 1	0.779	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 2	0.812	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 3	0.799	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 4	0.797	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 5	0.754	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 6	0.739	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 7	0.790	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 8	0.803	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 9	0.766	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 10	0.767	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 11	0.775	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 12	0.772	0.191	Valid
Questionnaire 13	0.716	0.191	Valid

Source: Processed primary data, 2022

All questionnaire items for the Welfare variable were validated, with calculated correlation coefficients (r) surpassing the critical value (r-table), indicating suitability for further analysis. The validation results confirm the adequacy of the questionnaire items for subsequent data analysis.

3.3 Reliability Testing

A questionnaire is deemed reliable if an individual's responses to questions are consistent or stable over time. Reliability testing was conducted using the Cronbach Alpha (α) technique, where a variable is considered reliable if it yields a Cronbach Alpha (α) value > 0.60 (Ghozali, 2006:42). Based on the reliability test results, all variables exceeded the 0.60 threshold, as shown in Table 5. Therefore, it can be concluded that all variables are reliable.

Table 5. Reliability Test

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Critical Value	Description
Development	0.892	0.60	Reliable
Empowerment	0.925	0.60	Reliable
Coaching	0.916	0.60	Reliable
Welfare	0.957	0.60	Reliable

Source: processed primary data, 2022

Based on the reliability test, all variables exhibited Cronbach's Alpha values exceeding 0.60, hence indicating reliability.

3.4 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The multiple linear regression analysis aims to determine the direction of the relationship between independent variables and the dependent variable. The results of the multiple regression analysis are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	
(Constant)	6.271	1.733		3.618
Development	1.970	0.538	0.596	3.659
Empowerment	1.245	0.233	1.079	5.339
Coaching	0.665	0.143	0.339	4.665

Dependent Variable: Welfare

Source: SPSS Output Appendix

Based on the multiple linear regression equation: a. The constant value (6.271) indicates that if the Welfare variable is not influenced by the Development, Empowerment, and Coaching variables, the Welfare is evaluated at 6.271 times. b. The Beta coefficient for the Development variable (1.970) signifies that for every one-unit increase in Development, Welfare increases by 1.970 times, assuming other variables remain constant. This suggests that Development initiatives in the village significantly contribute to enhancing community Welfare. c. The Beta coefficient for the Empowerment variable (1.245) suggests that for every one-unit increase in Empowerment, Welfare increases by 1.245 times, assuming other variables remain constant. Hence, Empowerment efforts effectively contribute to enhancing community Welfare. d. The Beta coefficient for the Coaching variable (0.665) indicates that for every one-unit increase in Coaching, Welfare increases by 0.665 times, assuming other variables remain constant. Thus, existing Coaching programs also play a significant role in improving community Welfare.

3.5 Discussion

3.5.1. Influence of Development on Community

The development initiatives encompassing institutional conditions, support provided to community institutions, and coordination among community organizations through partnerships in the Village Fund program have been implemented effectively in line with the collaboration with community institutions to enhance women's economic empowerment. Additionally, capacity building and monitoring systems have been well-established within the Village Fund Program. This is evident from the overwhelmingly positive responses of the surveyed community members towards the development efforts undertaken by the Babussalam Sub-District Government in Southeast Aceh District through the Village Fund programs in each village.

Development in rural communities entails two fundamental aspects: the material output produced and shared, and the human issues central to development. Economists often discuss human resources, but the discussion here emphasizes skill development. Consequently, humans are perceived as technical issues for enhancing production alone. However, human issues are also viewed as technical challenges for skill enhancement through various educational systems. At this point, non-material factors such as a sense of security, freedom from fear, and others become significant. Only by creating such an atmosphere can conditions that stimulate creativity be established. Hence, development is not solely concerned with the production and distribution of material goods but also with creating conditions that enable humans to develop their creativity. Ultimately, development must be directed towards human development. Human development aims to foster creative individuals who, to be creative, must feel happy, secure, and free from fear. Only individuals like these can facilitate development and solve the problems they encounter.

In explaining the function of sociology, it is pertinent to observe the process of organizing the participation of beneficiaries in rural development. Prioritizing humans in development projects means providing more opportunities for individuals to actively

participate in development activities. This entails empowering individuals to direct their own capacities, becoming social actors rather than passive subjects, managing resources, making decisions, and overseeing activities that affect their lives. The consequences of a paternalistic top-down approach are well-known. We now increasingly hear statements supporting participatory approaches from politicians, economic planners, and technocrats. Social scientists were among the first to advocate for participation. However, participation in rural development programs remains more of a slogan than a reality. Gelias Castillo's pointed question, "how participatory is participatory development?" is fully justified and should be addressed in every development program. The failures resulting from a lack of genuine prioritization of humans have been demonstrated through the analysis of many completed but unsuccessful development programs. The development initiatives in the Babussalam Sub-District Government have been effective, particularly in enhancing women's economic empowerment through collaboration with community institutions and well-established capacity-building and monitoring systems within the Village Fund Program. The overwhelmingly positive responses from surveyed community members underscore the success of these efforts in fostering community welfare.

Analyzing previous studies by Simanjuntak (2010) and Siburian et al. (2014), it is evident that most research focuses on community participation and infrastructure development. However, this study complements existing research by examining the influence of development programs, empowerment initiatives, and village fund allocation on community welfare. While previous studies highlight the benefits and challenges of Village Fund allocation, this research delves deeper into the specific impacts on community welfare, providing a nuanced understanding of rural development dynamics.

3.5.2. Influence of Empowerment on Community Welfare

Empowerment initiatives encompassing community training and assistance in the Village Fund program have been effectively implemented, including capacity building, market and technology access, knowledge dissemination, and financing education. This is evident from the overwhelmingly positive responses of the surveyed community members towards the empowerment efforts undertaken by the Babussalam Sub-District Government in Southeast Aceh District through the Village Fund programs in each village.

Community empowerment is an effort to create/improve the community's ability, both individually and in groups, to solve various problems related to improving the quality of life, independence, and welfare. Community empowerment requires greater participation from local government officials and multiple parties in providing opportunities and ensuring the sustainability of various results that have been achieved. (Tiara et al., 2018). According to Setiana (2005), Community empowerment refers to the word empowerment, an effort to realize the community's potential. Thus, the community empowerment approach emphasizes the importance of self-sufficiency in local communities as an automated system. Community empowerment is expected to provide the role of individuals not as objects but as subjects of development participants, which also determines the future of society and life in general. Next, Setiana said that community empowerment is an effort to lift the dignity and dignity of those who cannot escape the trap of poverty and backwardness. In other words, empowerment empowers and empowers communities. Another definition of community empowerment is a development process in which people take the initiative to start social activities to improve their situation and condition. Community impact can only be realized if its citizens participate. A successful business is assessed for community empowerment only if the community or community group becomes an agent of development or is also called a subject. Here, the mover is the subject, not the beneficiary or the object alone. To understand the empowerment process more relationally (Sudarmanto et al 2020) Explains power as the ability to change future circumstances through action and decision-making. Empowerment can be done through community capacity building, behaviour change and community organizing. Of course, many qualities of society can still be developed, such as the ability to do business, find information, manage activities, do household industries, and others, depending on the needs or problems. People The most essential thing in empowerment is to start with creating conditions, climate, or atmosphere that allow the development of community potential.

3.5.3. Influence of Capacity Building on Community Welfare

Community capacity building initiatives encompassing counseling, facilitation, and services in the Village Fund program have been effectively implemented, including providing counseling to women, assisting and facilitating community group efforts, and accommodating the challenges faced by community business groups. This is evident from the overwhelmingly positive

responses of the surveyed community members towards the community capacity building efforts undertaken by the Babussalam Sub-District Government in Southeast Aceh District through the Village Fund programs in each village.

Area capacity building initiatives encompassing income, business and job opportunities, education, and health in the Village Fund program have been effectively implemented, resulting in increased income, business and job opportunities, education, and health due to the Village Fund Program. This is evident from the overall positive responses of the surveyed community members towards the area capacity building efforts resulting from the Village Fund programs in each village.

The Village Fund Program, with the dimensions of Development variable (X1), Empowerment (X2), and Community Capacity Building (X3), has a positive and significant influence on Community Welfare in Babussalam Sub-District, Southeast Aceh District. This finding aligns with the research by Dewi et al. (2010), which concluded a relationship between revolving fund loans (P2KP) and increased income for self-help community business groups in BKM Bina Budi Mulya, Pancoranmas Village, Pancoranmas Sub-District, Depok City.

IV. CONCLUSION

The findings of this study highlight the significant influence of development, empowerment, and capacity building initiatives on the welfare of rural communities in the Babussalam Sub-District of Southeast Aceh District.

The development efforts undertaken through the Village Fund program have demonstrated positive outcomes in enhancing institutional conditions, providing support to community organizations, and coordinating partnerships to improve economic opportunities, particularly for women. The successful implementation of capacity-building and monitoring systems further reinforces the effectiveness of these development initiatives. It is evident that the collaborative efforts between the local government and community institutions have contributed to the overall positive perception of development activities among community members.

Community empowerment initiatives, including training and assistance provided through the Village Fund program, have significantly contributed to enhancing the community's ability to address various challenges and improve their quality of life. Empowerment efforts have emphasized the importance of self-sufficiency and active participation of individuals and community groups in the development process. By recognizing and harnessing the potential within communities, empowerment initiatives have empowered individuals to become agents of change and play an active role in shaping their future.

Community capacity-building initiatives, encompassing counseling, facilitation, and services, have effectively equipped community members with the necessary skills and knowledge to address socio-economic challenges. These initiatives have resulted in increased income opportunities, improved access to education and healthcare, and enhanced overall well-being within the community. The positive responses from community members underscore the success of capacity-building efforts in promoting the outcomes.

Overall, the Village Fund program, with its multidimensional approach focusing on development, empowerment, and capacity building, has emerged as a pivotal mechanism for fostering community welfare in rural areas. The findings of this study underscore the importance of collaborative efforts between local government agencies, community organizations, and other stakeholders in promoting development and improving the quality of life for rural communities. Moving forward, it is essential to continue investing in initiatives that empower communities, build their capacities, and create an enabling environment for the development. By prioritizing human-centric approaches and fostering active community participation, we can pave the way for inclusive and resilient rural development.

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