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**THE INFLUENCE OF AVAILABILITY OF HAMLET POTENTIAL DATA ON
DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION IN LEMPANG VILLAGE, TANETE RIAJA
DISTRICT**

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ABSTRAC

This study aims to determine the effect of the availability of hamlet potential data on the implementation of development in Lempang Village, Tanete Riaja District, Barru Regency, and to find out how big the influence is. This research is a descriptive-based research using a quantitative research type approach with data collection techniques in the form of questionnaires and documentation. The data analysis technique used the SPSS version 20 for windows application by determining descriptive statistical analysis, validity testing, reliability testing, normality testing, simple linear regression analysis, hypothesis testing f test (ANOVA), and operational definitions of variables. The results of the study resulted in valid instrument values from all questionnaires because $r_{table} < r_{Count}$ or significance value < 0.05 , then it was declared valid. The regression coefficient is 0.664 and the t-count value of 7.958 is greater than the t-table of 1.677 with a significant t-value of 0.000 less than 0.05. So it was concluded that the availability of data on the potential of the hamlet had a positive and significant influence on the implementation of development in Lempang Village, Tanete Riaja District, Barru Regency by 56.9%.

Keywords: *Hamlet Potential, Development Implementation.*



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A. INTRODUCTION

Development is something that is familiar to a country. The purpose of development itself is to improve people's welfare. That way, development is carried out continuously as a process in order to be able to achieve a better condition of society. Rural development is an important part of national development. So far, many development programs carried out in villages have been designed by the government.

The village has a very important position in the State of Indonesia both as a tool to achieve State goals and as an institution that strengthens the structure of the State government. As a tool in achieving national goals, the village can reach targets for welfare because it is the government's foremost agent. (Nurcholis, 2011: 2). The strategic position of the village is that it deals directly with the community, it is certain that every development program originating from the government will return to the village.

Village government is the smallest scope in a government of the Republic of Indonesia. Even so, the village government has a fairly large role in development. If development in each village can run optimally, then the goal of the central government to create equitable distribution of welfare and development will be realized. However, conditions in several regions in Indonesia have not met the expectations of the central government. Therefore, the role of the regional government is quite vital in regional autonomy because the village has the right to freedom to make regulations and rules in village life before being regulated by the regional government. The role of the local government is expected to be able to guide and supervise every policy or program carried out by the village government so that the authority given to the village government can be accounted for by the village apparatus to the community and to the government.

In general, development is a process of change that is carried out consciously and planned through the stages of development. Development is also something from, by and for the community. That is, development is not an activity that is planned, implemented and aimed at fulfilling the interests of a class or group of citizens. This concept is in line with the national goal of realizing a just, prosperous and materially and spiritually equitable society based on Pancasila. Rural conditions are described by

most of the community's activities based on life by utilizing existing natural resources, especially in the agricultural sector. However, the advantages possessed by rural areas do not necessarily place rural areas to grow and develop parallel to urban areas. There are several factors that make it very difficult for rural areas to be on par with urban areas, this is due to the quality of human resources and the availability of infrastructure

Village development is an activity that covers all aspects of life in village society. The purpose of village development is to improve the welfare of the village community, as well as to improve the quality of human life and to reduce poverty. This is in accordance with Article 78 paragraph 1 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. Therefore, one of the efforts to improve village development in accordance with what is mandated by the Village Law can be done by giving authority to the village government to manage its own area independently.

Adisasmita (2010: 4) says that development using an area approach has been developed extensively since the last few decades (decades). The regional approach includes the development of various sectors that are interrelated and support one another, which leads to the achievement of certain functions, on a surface area with defined regional boundaries. Various development activities to realize the development goals are more focused and integrated, it is hoped that the level of success will be higher.

According to Adisasmita, Raharjo (2015), explains that the objectives of village development are divided into 2, namely long-term village development and short-term village development. The goal of long-term development is to realize an increase in the welfare of rural communities which is directly carried out through increasing employment opportunities, business opportunities and income based on the approach of environmental development, business development and human development, and indirectly laying solid foundations for national development. Meanwhile, the goal of short-term village development is to increase effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation of economic activities and in the utilization of human and natural resources.

Every region in Indonesia has abundant resources, both human resources and natural resources. Natural resources that can be a potential for everyone eas that can be

developed include; oceans, forests, and crops. Meanwhile, human resources are a source of development and driving force for managing natural resources

Each rural area has its own advantages or potential which can become a special attraction and also a characteristic that can make the name of the village known or popular, with planning, good management, as well as support, guidance and supervision from the government and the community through programs and institutions set up by the government.

The wealth of resources owned by each region in Indonesia creates a local potential that deserves to be developed. Local potential is a power, strength, ability and ability owned by the village which is developed to change the welfare of the community for the better. Local potential that is generally owned by the village is natural wealth or natural resources, but in terms of human resources the village community is left behind, due to limited education and knowledge, as well as development facilities and employment opportunities left behind from the blood of the city

Lempang Village, which is located in the Tanete Riaja District, is divided into four hamlets, namely, Attitudea Hamlet, Paria Hamlet, Pesse Hamlet and Garongkong Hamlet. It has an area of 17.63 Km² with a population of 2,486 people (Source Lempang Village Profile, 2019). The geographical conditions of Lempang Village provide a lot of potential that can be developed in an effort to improve the economy and the level of welfare of the village community, who generally work as farmers and breeders.

This potential is spread across all hamlets in Lempang Village and is a natural resource and a source of livelihood for the residents. the existence of the potential that exists in each of these dusums is the basis for the Lempang Village government to formulate development programs contained in village development plans and strategies.

➤ **Framework of Mind**

The framework of thought in this study was built based on the theoretical basis described above. Researchers are interested in making hamlet potential data as independent variables that influence the determination of development implementation in Lempang Village, Tanete Riaja District, Barru Regency. Hamlet potential data (X) as an independent variable in this study has four measurement indicators, namely:

availability of information, easy to understand and appropriate, truth and accuracy, regional representation. While the Implementation of Development (Y) as the dependent variable also has four measurement indicators, namely: quality processes and results, appropriate amounts and benefits, fair and equitable, transparency.

Based on the theories put forward above, it can be seen that the availability of hamlet potential data is one of the factors that can influence the implementation of development in Lembang Village, Tanete Riaja District, Barru Regency.

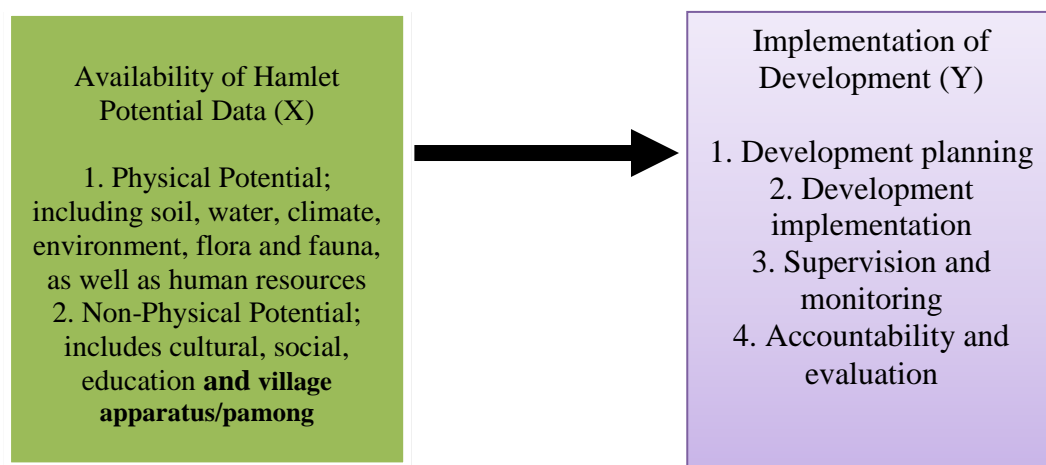


Figure 1. Framework of thought

➤ Hipotesis

Hipotesis adalah dugaan sementara terhadap sesuatu yang bersifat praduga yang masih dicari untuk membuktikan kebenarannya. Berdasarkan kerangka pemikiran di atas, perumusan hipotesis atau jawaban sementara dari penelitian ini adalah sebagai berikut:

1. H1 = Ada pengaruh ketersediaan data potensi dusun terhadap pelaksanaan pembangunan di Desa Lembang.
2. H0 = Tidak ada pengaruh ketersediaan data potensi dusun terhadap pelaksanaan pembangunan di Desa Lembang.

➤ Hypothesis

A hypothesis is a temporary allegation of something that is presumptive which is still being sought to prove its truth. Based on the framework above, the formulation of hypotheses or temporary answers from this study are as follows:

1. H1 = There is an influence on the availability of hamlet potential data on the implementation of development in Lempang Village.

2. H0 = There is no effect of the availability of hamlet potential data on the implementation of development in Lempang Village.

B.RESEARCH METHODS

➤ Type of Research

This type of research is quantitative research, namely research that requires data in the form of numbers and can be directly measured, regarding the effect of applying the availability of hamlet potential data on the implementation of development in Lempang Village, Tanete Riaja District, Kabuapaten Barru.

According to Sugiyono (2015: 14) that quantitative research is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism to examine certain populations or samples and random sampling by collecting data using instruments, data analysis is statistical.

The reliability test is intended to measure a questionnaire which is an indicator of the variable. Reliability is measured by the Cronbach Alpha statistical test (a) a variable is said to be reliable if it gives a Cronbach Alpha value > 0.60.

a. Simple linear regression analysis

Simple linear regression analysis is a regression analysis that only involves two variables, namely 1 (one) dependent or dependent variable and 1 (one) independent or free variable.

$$Y = a + bX$$

Information:

Y = Availability of hamlet potential data

a = Constant

b = Regression coefficient

X = Development implementation

d. Hypothesis Test (t test)

Used to independently test the significant relationship between the independent variable (variable X) and the dependent variable (variable Y).

➤ Variable Operational Definition

The research variables are divided into two, namely:

1. Independent variable or independent variable

The independent variable or independent variable is the variable that causes (the effect) of the dependent variable. Independent variable denoted by X (availability of hamlet potential data). The availability of hamlet potential data is defined as a picture of the power, strength, ability and ability possessed by a hamlet which has the possibility to be developed in order to improve the welfare of the community. The independent variable indicators are: availability of information, easy to understand and appropriate, truth and accuracy, regional representation.

2. Dependent variable or dependent variable

That is a variable whose value is influenced by the independent variable. The dependent variable denoted Y (development implementation). The implementation of village development is an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the welfare of the village community as much as possible. The dependent variable indicators are: quality processes and results, appropriate amounts and benefits, fair and equitable, transparency.

3. Variable Measurement

According to Sugiyono (2017: 133) variable measurement is a measurement scale that is used as a reference to determine the short length of the interval in the measuring instrument so that when the measuring instrument is used in measurement it will obtain quantitative data. Variables are measured using a Likert scale. According to Sugiyono (2017: 134) the Likert scale is used to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. The measuring scale is generally placed side by side

with the planned statement. Respondents are encouraged to choose the answer categories that have been provided by marking (√) an answer and each answer is given a different weight. The following is a table of alternative answer scores.

Tabel 1. Skor Alternatif Jawaban

Alternative answers	Score
Strongly agree	5
Agree	4
Disagree	3
Don't agree	2
Strongly Disagree	1

C. RESEARCH RESULTS

Research result

1. Description of Research Variable Measurement Results

Descriptive statistical analysis is intended to analyze data based on the results obtained from respondents' answers to each variable measuring indicator in this study which can be explained as follows:

a. Availability of Hamlet Potential Data

Research on the availability of hamlet potential data (X) with this questionnaire uses indicators of information availability, easy to understand and appropriate, truth and accuracy, regional/hamlet representation. Of these 4 indicators, 12 questions were used to measure the variable availability of hamlet potential data, namely:

Table 2. The results of the measurement of the variable availability of hamlet potential data (X)

No	Indicator	Statement	Number of Respondents					Average
			STS (1)	TS (2)	KS (3)	S (4)	SS (5)	

			F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	
X.1	Information Availability	X.1.1	0	0	0	0	12	24	34	68	4	8	3,84
		X.1.2	0	0	6	12	15	30	25	50	4	8	3,54
		X.1.3	0	0	2	4	12	24	33	66	3	6	3,66
X.2	Easy to understand and Appropriate	X.2.1	0	0	3	6	16	32	26	52	5	10	3,66
		X.2.2	0	0	1	2	10	20	23	46	16	32	4,08
		X.2.3	0	0	0	0	14	28	19	38	17	34	4,06
X.3	Truth and Accuracy	X.3.1	0	0	1	2	16	32	33	66	0	0	3,64
		X.3.2	0	0	7	14	7	14	34	68	2	4	3,62
		X.3.3	0	0	8	16	9	18	31	62	2	4	3,54
X.4	Regional representation	X.4.1	0	0	0	0	10	20	22	44	18	36	4,16
		X.4.2	0	0	1	2	8	16	28	56	13	26	4,06
		X.4.3	0	0	1	2	12	24	23	46	14	28	4
Average:													
3,82													

Source: From SPSS Data Material 24

Information:

X.1.1 Complete information on hamlet potential data is available

X.1.2 this information can be viewed directly at the Lempang Village Office

X.1.3 Information can be accessed or obtained by anyone who comes to visit the Village Office

X.2.1 the information is presented in the form of attractive

pictures/photos

X.2.2 the information is accompanied by easy-to-understand explanations

X.2.3 each description regarding the potential of the hamlet is in accordance with the existing photos or drawings

X.3.1 The information presented is in accordance with the facts in the field

X.3.2 Data on the potential of existing hamlets can be accounted for

X.3.3 Hamlet potential data is accurate and detailed

X.4.1 information on hamlet potential data describes the Lempang village area

X.4.2 The existing information represents the potential of the entire hamlet

X.4.3 sources of information regarding the potential of all existing hamlets

Based on table 4 above regarding the respondents' answers regarding the availability of hamlet potential data, it can be seen that the mean value of the hamlet potential data availability variable is 3.82. The statement that gave the largest average value was statement X.4 with a value of 4.07 while the statement that gave the lowest average value was statement X.3 with a value of 3.6.

a. Pelaksanaan Pembangunan

b. Development Implementation

Research on the implementation of development (Y) with this questionnaire uses indicators of the quality principle, the quantity principle, the principle of equity, and the principle of benefits. From these 4 indicators, 12 questions were used to measure development implementation variables, namely:

Table 3. Results of the measurement of the Development Implementation variable (Y)

No	Indicator	Statement	Total Respondents										Average	
			STS (1)		TS (2)		KS (3)		S (4)		SS (5)			
			F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Y.1	Quality process and results	Y.1.1	0	0	0	0	10	20	22	44	18	36	4,16	4,01
		Y.1.2	0	0	0	0	16	32	24	48	10	20	3,88	
		Y.1.3	0	0	0	0	14	28	23	46	13	26	3,98	
Y.2	The amount and benefits are appropriate	Y.2.1	0	0	1	2	12	24	30	60	7	14	3,86	3,9
		Y.2.2	0	0	1	2	12	24	28	56	9	18	3,86	
		Y.2.3	0	0	0	0	11	22	29	58	10	20	3,98	
Y.3	Fair and even	Y.3.1	0	0	0	0	6	12	37	74	7	14	4,02	4,01
		Y.3.2	0	0	0	0	9	18	30	60	11	22	4,04	
		Y.3.3	0	0	1	2	10	20	28	56	11	22	3,98	
Y.4	Transparency	Y.4.1	0	0	2	4	10	20	25	50	13	26	3,98	4,04
		Y.4.2	0	0	0	0	14	28	19	38	17	34	4,06	
		Y.4.3	0	0	1	2	10	20	23	46	16	32	4,08	

Source: From SPSS Data Material 24

Information:

Y.1.1 The results or objects of development are good and of good quality

Y.1.2 In line with plans and programs that have been made

Y.1.3 The process was carried out well

Y.2.1 The number of activities/buildings is in accordance with the plan

Y.2.2 Development according to community needs

Y.2.3 Targeted development

Y.3.1 Equal implementation in every hamlet

Y.3.2. in accordance with the potential and existing resources

Y.3.3 can be enjoyed by all levels of society

Y.4.1 In line with the existing budget (Village funds)

Y.4.2 The process and results can be accounted for

Y.4.3 Accountability reports are complete and timely

Based on table 3 above regarding the respondents' answers to the

implementation of development, it can be seen that the mean value of the implementation of development variables is 3.99. The statement that gave the largest average value was statement Y.4 with a value of 4.04 while the statement that gave the lowest average value was statement Y.2 with a value of 3.9.

2. Validity and Reliability Testing

a. Validity test

Validity test is used to measure whether or not a questionnaire is valid. A questionnaire is said to be valid if the statements on the questionnaire are able to reveal something that will be measured by the questionnaire.

- 1) If $r \text{ count} > r \text{ table}$, the conclusion is that the questionnaire items are valid.
- 2) If $r \text{ count} < r \text{ table}$, the conclusion is that the questionnaire items are invalid

The validity test will test each variable that will be used in this study. The following are the results of the validity test of the availability of hamlet potential data on the implementation of development in Lempang Village, Tanete Riaja District, Barru Regency.

a. Hamlet Potential Data Availability Variable

Table 4. Validity test results Availability of hamlet potential data (X)

Question	R Count	R Table	certification
X.1	0,730	0,2353	VALID
X.2	0,723	0,2353	VALID
X.3	0,518	0,2353	VALID
X.4	0,568	0,2353	VALID
X.5	0,763	0,2353	VALID
X.6	0,735	0,2353	VALID
X.7	0,694	0,2353	VALID
X.8	0,585	0,2353	VALID

X.9	0,559	0,2353	VALID
X.10	0,761	0,2353	VALID
X.11	0,786	0,2353	VALID
X.12	0,774	0,2353	VALID

Source: From SPSS Data Material 24

The table above shows that the hamlet potential data availability variable has valid criteria for all statements based on the criteria for r count greater than r table 0.2353

a. Development Implementation Variables

Table 5. Validity Test Results for Development Implementation (Y)

QUESTION	r hitung	r tabel	INFORMATION
Y.1	0,789	0,2353	VALID
Y.2	0,461	0,2353	VALID
Y.3	0,623	0,2353	VALID
Y.4	0,662	0,2353	VALID
Y.5	0,662	0,2353	VALID
Y.6	0,659	0,2353	VALID
Y.7	0,597	0,2353	VALID
Y.8	0,562	0,2353	VALID
Y.9	0,565	0,2353	VALID
Y.10	0,508	0,2353	VALID
Y.11	0,698	0,2353	VALID
Y.12	0,681	0,2353	VALID

Source: From SPSS Data Material 24

The table above shows that the development implementation variable has valid criteria for all statement items based on the r count criteria greater than r table 0.2353

a. Reliability Test

The reliability test is intended to measure a questionnaire which is an indicator of the variable. Reliability is measured by statistical test

Cronbach's Alpha (α). a variable is said to be reliable if it gives Cronbach's value. $\alpha > 0.60$. Cronbach's Alpha calculations were performed using SPSS software.

a. Hamlet Potential Data Availability Variable

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items	INFORMATION
0.892	12	Reliabel

The table above shows the value of Cronbach's alpha on the variable availability of hamlet potential data of 0.892. Thus, the statements in this questionnaire are reliable because they have a Cronbach's alpha greater than 0.60.

a. Development Implementation Variables

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items	INFORMATION
0.854	12	Reliabel

The table above shows the Cronbach's alpha value for the development implementation variable of 0.854. Thus, the statements in this questionnaire are reliable because they have a Cronbach's alpha value greater than 0.60

a. Hypothesis testing

1. Simple Linear regression test

Simple linear regression analysis is a linear relationship between one independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y). the analysis is used to determine the direction of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables whether positive or negative and is used to predict the value of the dependent variable if the value of the independent variable increases or decreases in statistical calculations in simple linear regression analysis using SPSS 24

Model	R	RSquare	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate

1	.754 ^a	0.569	0.560	3.484
a. Predictors: (Constant), Ketersediaan data potensi dusun				

Based on the table above, it shows that the R square value is 0.569 or 56.9%, this shows that the variable availability of hamlet potential data (x) influences the development implementation variable (Y), namely 56.9% while the remaining 43.1% is influenced by variables or factors other.

The results of a simple linear regression analysis test are as follows:

Variabel Independen	Variabel Dependen	Regression Results				
		B	Beta	T count	Sig	Information
	(constant)	17.417		4.513	0.000	
Availability of hamlet potential data	Development Implementation	0.664	0.754	7.958	0.000	Positif Signifikan
R = 0,754						
R Square = 0,569						
F= 63.327		Sig = 0,000				
Regression Equation		Y = 17.417 + 0.664X				

The table above describes a constant value of 17,417 while the regression coefficient for the availability of hamlet potential data is 0.664 and a significant value of 0.000 < 0.05 so that the regression equation can be written as follows:

$$Y = a + bX$$

$$Y = 17.417 + 0.664X$$

With respect to the regression equation table, it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant influence on the variable availability of hamlet potential data on development implementation, so the

hypothesis which states that the availability of hamlet potential data has a positive

➤ **Discussion of Research Results**

Based on the results of the hypothesis testing carried out previously, the variable in this study is the availability of hamlet potential data (X) on development implementation (Y). Discussion of the results of this study as an answer to the formulation of the problem. Statistical measurement results can be explained in the variables below:

The results of the regression analysis show that the regression coefficient of the availability of hamlet potential data (X) is 0.664. The results of the t test obtained the variable availability of hamlet potential data (X) amounting to 7.958 with a significant value <0.05 while the t table value was 1.677 with a significant value of 0.00. This means $t_{\text{arithmetik}} > t_{\text{table}}$.

This means that the variable availability of hamlet potential data has a positive and significant influence on the implementation of development in Lempang Village, Tanete Riaja District, Barru Regency. This means that by providing hamlet potential data, development implementation will be better.

This study uses a quantitative research method, namely data in the form of numbers and can be measured directly and the results of this study are the availability of data on the potential for hamlets to have a positive and significant influence on the implementation of development in Lempang Village, Tanete Riaja District, Barru Regency. This is evidenced by the regression coefficient of 0.664 and the calculated t value of 7.958 which is greater than the t table of 1.677 with a significant t value of 0.000 less than 0.05 with these results, the variable availability of hamlet potential data has a positive and significant effect on the implementation development in Lempang Village, Tanete Riaja District, Barru Regency.

The goal of long-term rural development is the realization of increasing the welfare of rural communities which is directly carried out through employment opportunities, business opportunities, and income based on environmental development, business development and human development, and indirectly by laying solid foundations for national development. Meanwhile, the goal of short-term rural

development is to increase effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation of economic activities and in the utilization of human resources (HR) and natural resources (SDA).

In essence, the general goal of rural development is to improve the quality of life of rural communities through achieving sustainable social and economic progress while still paying attention to equal rights and upholding the principles of justice for society as a whole. In short, it can be stated that the goal of development broadly is to increase the improvement of the quality of life of the community in a multidimensional manner. Spatially, the aim of rural development can be formulated, namely the creation of rural areas that are independent, environmentally sound, in harmony, compatible, and synergized with other rural areas through holistic and sustainable development for the realization of a peaceful, democratic, just, competitive, advanced and sustainable society. prosperous.

Another measure of development success is poverty alleviation, namely that development success is measured by how far development efforts can eradicate poverty. The size of poverty itself is quite varied, but in general all are based on a framework of thinking that there is a certain level or levels that must be met for a person to live a decent life, and to be able to carry out activities to improve his standard of living freely and independently without excessive dependence on other parties.

D.CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion as described above, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Availability of data on the potential of hamlets to have a positive and significant impact on development implementation. This is evidenced by the regression coefficient of 0.664 and the calculated t value of 7.958 which is greater than the t table of 1.677 with a significant t value of 0.000 less than 0.05.
2. The availability of hamlet potential data has a positive and significant influence on the implementation of development in Lempang Village, Tanete Riaja District, Barru Regency. This means that by providing hamlet potential data, development implementation will be better.

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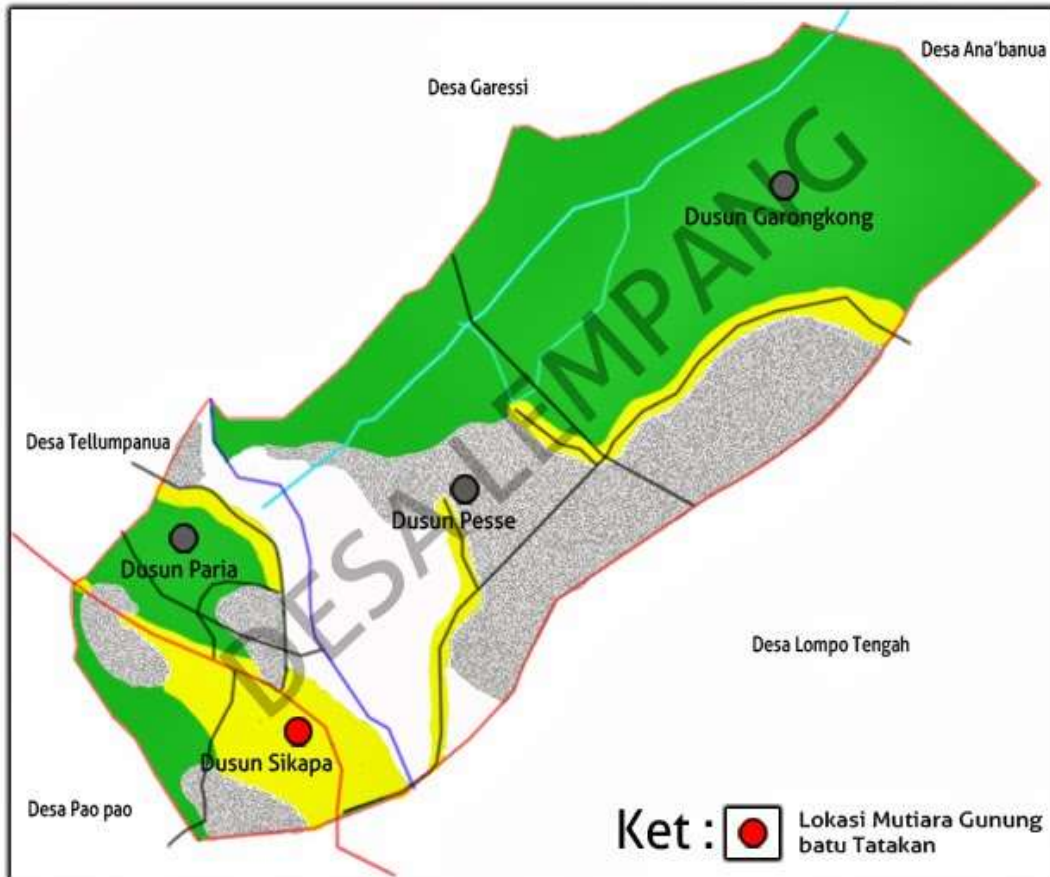
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1. Map of Lembang Village



Lembang Village Office

