

REALIZATION OF VILLAGE FUND UTILIZATION TO IMPROVE WELFARE OF VILLAGE COMMUNITIES IN MLARAK DISTRICT, PONOROGO REGENCY IN 2022

by Rosyida Wahyuningsih, Slamet Santoso, Choirul Hamidah

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Rosyida Wahyuningsih, Slamet Santoso, Choirul Hamidah

Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo, Indonesia

Email: rosyidawahyuningsih.01@gmail.com, ssantoso_0219@yahoo.co.id

choirulhamidah@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Village Fund is a fund sourced from the State Budget (APBN) which is given directly to villages, and is received through the District/City Regional Budget (APBD) used to finance the implementation of village government, the implementation of development, community, development, and empowerment. This study aims to determine the realization of the use of Village Funds to improve the welfare of the community in Siwalan Village, Mlarak District, Ponorogo Regency. This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach that aims to provide detailed information about the problem to be studied. The primary data source was taken from interviews with informants, while secondary data was taken from government books and documents in Siwalan Village, Mlarak District, Ponorogo Regency.

KEYWORDS realization, village fund, community welfare



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INTRODUCTION

The village is the smallest unit of the country closest to the community and in real terms directly touches the needs of the community for prosperity. A village is a unit of legal society that has territorial boundaries, which is authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, rights of origin, and/or recognized traditional rights and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) (Alfansyur & Mariyani, 2020). As the smallest part of a country's government, villages are obliged to carry out development both physical development and human resource development as an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the maximum welfare of the village community (Sholikhah, 2020). In the context of fisik development and human resources, the

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Village Government needs financial support so that efforts to implement village government programs in the welfare of the community can run effectively (Creswell et al., 2003).

Financial or financial is a very important factor for the implementation of village autonomy (Nordiawan & Hertianti, 2006). Village Finance based on Law No. 6 of 2014 is all rights and obligations of the Village that can be assessed with money and everything in the form of money and goods related to implementation of village rights and obligations, namely rights and obligations on income, expenditure, financing and management of village finances (Lili, 2018). The village income according to Article 72 of Law Number 6 of 2014 is:

1. Original Village Income consisting of business results, asset results, self-help and mutual aid participation, and other original village income.
2. State Budget Allocation (APBN) called Village Fund
3. Part of the proceeds of local taxes and county or municipal levies
4. Financial assistance from the District or City Budget
5. Non-binding grants and donations from third parties
6. Miscellaneous legitimate Village income.

One of the sources of village income is the Village Fund. Village Fund as stated in Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds, is a fund sourced from the State Budget (APBN) intended for for villages received through the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) and used to finance government administration, development implementation, community development, and community empowerment (Tywoniak et al., 2009). Village Funds are managed in an orderly manner, obeying the provisions of laws and regulations, efficiently, economically, effectively, transparently, and responsibly by paying attention to a sense of justice and compliance and prioritizing the interests of the community (Zitri et al., 2020).

The Village Government cannot be careless in terms of utilizing village funds. The Village Government is required to be able to compile program planning and implement the program in accordance with the priorities that have been set, namely programs aimed at village development and empowerment village people. The Village Government must be smart in determining the programs to be implemented to suit the needs, capabilities, and potential of the village itself. However, programs must also be in line with established priorities (Widayati & Aco, 2020). On the other hand, the Village Government must also face obstacles in managing village funds, namely the lack of Human Resources who have the ability to manage village finances and other obstacles (Sjamsidi & Hanafi, 2013).

Every year the government disburses the Village Fund. One of the sub-districts in Ponorogo Regency whose entire village has received Village Funds is Mlarak District. The number of villages in Mlarak District is 15 villages. Fifteen villages in Mlarak District include Tugu Village, Temple Village, Totokan Village, Ngrukem Village, Siwalan Village, Joresan Village, Nglempang Village, Gontor Village, Gandu Village, Jabung Village, Bajang Village, Mlarak Village, Serangan Village, Suren Village, and Kaponan Village. Each village has a different area, population, poverty rate, and other geographical conditions, so the amount of Village Funds received by each village is also different (Sunarti, 2004).

Siwalan Village is one of the villages located in Mlarak District, Ponorogo Regency, East Java with an area of 195 km² (Khasanah, 2020). The total population of Siwalan Village is 2538 thousand people with the number of Neighboring Pillars (RT) as many as 19. Siwalan Village, Mlarak District, is located in a lowland with a high area of 160 meters above sea level, the majority of which have a livelihood as traders and farmers (Mlarak District In Figures 2021).

Based on the Informatics and Statistics Communication Service (DISKOMINFOTIK) of Ponorogo Regency, Siwalan Village is one of the 14 villages in Ponorogo Regency that has the status of an Independent Village, and is the only village with the status of an Independent Village in the Mlarak District area. Siwalan Village already meets the criteria of an Independent Village because it already has or is already available access to sufficient basic services, adequate infrastructure, accessibility or transportation that is not difficult, good public services, and the implementation of the government is considered very good.

Siwalan Village has the potential to become a more developed village with its strategic place. The creation of Belik Umbul tourism that can have the potential for Siwalan Village to become a Tourism Village and there is a village market that is the center of the crowd of the people of Mlarak District makes opportunities in the activities of the people of Siwalan Village. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Siwalan Village itself are as many as 230 businesses (Siwalan Village Office).

Based on the background that has been described, a study was compiled on the realization of the use of Village Funds to improve community welfare in Siwalan Village, Mlarak District, Ponorogo Regency.

RESEARCH METHOD

The method of approach used in the study is a qualitative approach. (Corbin & Strauss, 2014) stated that qualitative research methods in collecting data depend heavily on the observation process by researchers. In research using a qualitative approach, the data obtained was not obtained through statistical procedures or other heterogeneous forms.

In this study, the type of research used was descriptive qualitative. (Sukmadinata, n.d.) stated that qualitative descriptive research is aimed at describing and describing existing phenomena, both natural and human engineering, which pays more attention to the characteristics, qualities, interrelationships between activities. Descriptive research does not provide treatment, manipulation or alteration to the variables under study, but rather describes a condition as it is. The only treatment given is only the research itself, which is carried out through observation, interviews and documentation.

According to (Sugiyono, 2018) Primary data is a data source that directly provides data to data collectors. The data are collected by the researcher himself directly from the first source or place where the object of study was conducted. Researchers use the results of interviews obtained from informants on the research topic as primary data. The primary data in this study was obtained from interviews from informants, namely the Siwalan Village Government (Village Head, Village

Secretary, and Village Treasurer), BPD Chairman, figures community (Kyai, Karang Taruna, Ibu PKK), and mgeneral community of Siwalan Village totaling 5 people. So the total number of informants is 12 people. As for secondary data, it can be obtained from several journals, e-books, printed books, and data in the village that are researched.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Siwalan Village is one of the villages in Mlarak District, Ponorogo Regency. Siwalan Village is divided into 3 (three) hamlets, namely Dukuh Siwalan I, Dukuh Siwalan II, and Dukuh Siwalan III and consists of 19 (nineteen) Neighboring Pillars (RT). The livelihood of the people of Siwalan Village is mostly traders and farmers, social interaction between communities is also harmonious and harmonious, mutual respect and respect for each other so as to create a safe, peaceful, conducive, prosperous environment by upholding the values of cooperation.

Table 1
Siwalan Village Population Livelihood Data

| No | Livelihood | Population | Ketmoans |
|------------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| 1 | Farmer | 306 | |
| 3 | State Officer | 69 | |
| 4 | Breeder | 73 | |
| 5 | Craftsmen | 24 | |
| 6 | TNI/POLRI | 2 | |
| 7 | Pensioner | 8 | |
| 8 | Merchant | 324 | |
| 9 | Miscellaneous | 1843 | |
| SUM | | 2649 | |

Data Source: *Data on the Socio-Economic Potential of Siwalan Village in 2022*

Siwalan village has an area of 195 km² or 190,674 ha with a population of 2649 thousand people. The boundaries of Siwalan Village are as follows:

North: Mlarak Village, Serangan Village, and Nglumpang Village
 South : Dec a Ngrukem
 East : Ngrukem Village, Totokan Village, and Tugu Village
 West : Joresan Village

Based on the topography and soil texture, Siwalan Village is generally a lowland, the majority of which is surrounded by a large rice field area, located at an altitude of 160 m above sea level. Suhu averages 22 to 31° celsius. Distance travel Siwalan Village to districts capital city ±1 km with a travel time of ±5 minutes and to the district capital of ± 11 km with a travel time of ±30 minutes with using motor vehicles.

Table 2
Data on the Population of Siwalan Village

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Number of inhabitants | 2649 people |
| Number of males | 1378 people |
| Number of Women | 1271 people |
| Number of Heads of Households | 846 people |

Data Source: Data on the Socio-Economic Potential of Siwalan Village in 2022

From the total population in Siwalan Village, classified in age groups can be seen in the following table:

Table 3
Total Population of Siwalan Village By Age Group

| Ages | Population | | Sum | Information |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | L | P | | |
| 0 trillion – 12 trillion | 17 | 12 | 29 | |
| 13Bln – 04 Yrs | 52 | 43 | 95 | |
| 05 Yrs – 06 Yrs | 20 | 19 | 39 | |
| 07 Yrs – 12 Years Old | 92 | 79 | 171 | |
| 13 Yrs – 15 Yrs | 58 | 35 | 93 | |
| 16 Yrs – 18 Yrs | 49 | 46 | 95 | |
| 19 Yrs – 25 Yrs | 50 | 41 | 91 | |
| 26 yrs – 35 yrs | 58 | 52 | 111 | |
| 36 Yrs – 45 Yrs | 198 | 164 | 362 | |
| 46 Yrs – 50 Yrs | 135 | 118 | 253 | |
| ≥ 51 yrs | 648 | 662 | 1310 | |
| | 1378 | 1271 | 2649 | |

Data Source: Data on the Socio-Economic Potential of Siwalan Village in 2022

Meanwhile, the residents of Siwalan Village, Mlarak District, Ponorogo Regency, according to the level of education can be seen in the following table:

Table 4
Education Level of Siwalan Villagers

| No | Education Level | Population |
|----|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Not Yet/No/No School | 2174 |
| 2 | SD | 156 |
| 3 | SLTP | 120 |
| 4 | High School / Vocational School | 140 |
| 5 | College | 59 |

Data Source: Data on the Socio-Economic Potential of Siwalan Village in 2022

Based on the population data and village conditions that have been described, the Siwalan Village Government compiles village programs in order to improve community welfare. The implementation of village programs will run more effectively if supported by finances. Finance atau finance is an important factor in supporting the success of an activity. One of the village's financial resources is the Village Fund. Village Funds must be utilized in accordance with the priorities and conditions of the village so that the goal of welfare of the community can be achieved.

Village Fund as explained in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, is a fund sourced from the State Budget (APBN) intended for villages by transferring through the District/City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) and is used to finance government administration, development implementation, community development and community empowerment. The following is a table of the Siwalan Village Budget Plan for fiscal year 2022:

Table 5
Siwalan Village Budget Plan For Fiscal Year 2022

| No | Description | Budget | Ket |
|----|---|-------------------|-----|
| 1 | 1. Village Original Income (PAD) Transfer Income | Rp. 147.650.000 | - |
| | 1.1 Village Fund | IDR 1,047,204,000 | |
| | 1.2 Part of the Local Tax and Levy Proceeds | Rp. 37.772.550 | |
| | Regency | | |
| | 1.3 Village Fund Allocation (ADD) | Rp. 465.019.000 | |
| | 1.4 Financial Aid | Rp. 0,00 | |

Source: Siwalan Village Office

The amount of Village Fund received by each village varies based on the number of villagers, the number of poor villagers, the area of the village, and the Village Geographical Difficulty Index (IKG). The amount of Village Fund obtained by Siwalan Village in fiscal year 2022 which reached IDR 1,047,204,000 should be able to realize community welfare. The amount of village funds was also explained by Mrs. Novy Dwi Hermawati as the Head of Siwalan Village, she said:

"The amount of the Village Fund is IDR 1,047,204,000. Actually, the original was Rp. 807,204,000 because she received a performance affirmation or work achievement award so that she got a prize of Rp. 204,000,000. Even before becoming an Independent Village, it has received a performance affirmation award and then it has only been categorized into an Independent Village. "

From the explanation of the Village Head, it can be concluded that the performance of the Siwalan Village Government is good and deserves appreciation. Likewise, in the management of the Desa Fund, programs have also been implemented that are in accordance with the priorities and conditions of the Village. The activities that have been realized from the Village Fund as much as possible can improve the welfare of the people of Siwalan Village. As explained by the Secretary of Siwalan Village named Mr. Farid Zaenal Muttaqin, he said:

"The implementation of the Village Fund is definitely seen in accordance with the conditions of the village, both geographical conditions and the conditions of the community. For the priority of the Village Fund in 2022, the most widely used for BLT DD or Village Fund Cash Direct Assistance with a minimum budget of 40% of the Village Fund where the number of KPM (Beneficiary Families) of each village is not the same, depending on the amount of Village Fund. The number of BLT DD recipients in Siwalan Village is 117 KPM."

One of the ways to address village poverty is through the BLT DD (Village Fund Cash Direct Assistance) program. The poor are greatly helped by the Cash Direct Assistance provided by the Siwalan Village Government because it can help with the cost of living needs, both basic needs and other needs. This was proven through an interview with an informant named Mrs. Supratiwi as the recipient of the Village Fund Cash Direct Assistance, she said:

"Yes, thank God, you can add additional costs for the necessities of life. I use the money to the best of my ability, not for sprees or personal needs alone."

The above expression is reinforced by the answer from another recipient of the Village Fund Cash Direct Assistance (BLT DD) named Mr. Kateni, he said:

"I really feel helped, it can be for the cost of basic family needs, helping with daily living expenses as well."

The Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) can be said to be very helpful to the economy of the poor even though not all are fulfilled from the Village Fund Cash Direct master Ban, atleast they Those who receive help can be helped in making ends meet. Furthermore, the Village Fund is also used for infrastructure development and handling Covid-19 can be seen in the following table:

Table 6

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND HANDLING OF COVID-19 AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 FUNDED FROM VILLAGE FUNDS

| | | |
|--|-----|----------------|
| Construction of Talud Belik Umbul Tourism Park | Rp. | 49.728.500,00 |
| Construction of Village-Owned Sports Facilities and Infrastructure | Rp. | 26.350.000,00 |
| Bali Road Rehabilitation | Rp. | 6.208.300,00 |
| Provision of Ori Mencil Farm Business Road Maintenance | Rp. | 209.441.000,00 |
| Paving of Farm Business Road RT 02 RW 01 Hamlet III | Rp. | 27.653.000,00 |
| Los Market Repainting | Rp. | 8.420.500,00 |
| Paving of Village Market Aisles | Rp. | 14.144.310,00 |
| Covid-19 Handling Activities at the Village Level | Rp. | 83.780.000,00 |

Source: Siwalan Village Office

In addition to poverty alleviation programs, village funds are also realized in the field of infrastructure and handling Covid-19. The use of Village Funds in physical development, including infrastructure, can be felt more by all elements of the community because of the sense of comfort and ease of activities every day. Convenience in transportation access, maintenance of tourist parks, and the

construction of other infrastructure are things that can be seen directly by the people of Siwalan Village. Regarding infrastructure development, one of the informants named Mr. Muhamad Sangidun as the Chairman of BPD Siwalan Village also responded, he said:

"The infrastructure development in Siwalan Village has been good, the majority of the village roads are also asphalt. The middle road of the rice fields is now also comfortable to pass."

In the process of physical development, of course, there are obstacles faced, as explained by Mrs. Hasanatul Fadilah as the Treasurer of Siwalan Village, she said:

"The obstacles faced when carrying out physical development are only due to weather factors, sometimes rain, which should have been planned properly but ended up being hampered due to unforeseen conditions."

Siwalan village has a fairly large village market. The village market became the center of the crowd in Mlarak District. The village market is known as Pon Market. In the management and maintenance of the market, it is also funded from the Village Fund in the form of market infrastructure. Market maintenance includes repainting the market los and paving the market aisles. Market maintenance is carried out so that sellers and buyers at the Siwalan Village Pon Market feel comfortable in their activities. The researcher interviewed one of the informants named Ibu Fitria as a resident of Siwalan Village where he also sells in the village market, he said:

"Alhamdulillah, the current Pon Market is getting better. The place to sell is also good. When it rains, nothing leaks, the road in the market alley is not much muddy because it is paving."

In addition to development, village funds are also used in the health sector. Health is an important factor in living life, so the Village Government must also be responsive in providing services. The public health sector funded by the Village Fund includes Posyandu, Posbindu, Pos Lansia, and Stunting Prevention and Handling. Education and health facilities in Siwalan Village can support the smooth implementation of planned programs. The following is a table of data from education and health facilities in Siwalan Village:

Table 7
Education and Health Facilities

| No. | Types of Educational Facilities | Sum | No. | Types of Health Facilities | Sum |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| 1. | Kindergarten Building | 2 | 1. | Polindes | 1 |
| 2. | Elementary School Building | 2 | 2. | Posyandu | 3 |
| 3. | Junior High School Building | 1 | 3. | - | |
| 4. | High School Building | 1 | 4. | - | |

Source: Data on the Socio-Economic Potential of Siwalan Village in 2022

Regarding the health sector, PKK (Family Welfare Empowerment) cadres participated in implementing the program. Mrs. Sapta Putri Diawati as the Head of PKK Siwalan Village, Mlarak District, Ponorogo Regency said:

"So I as the Head of the PKK Mobilization Team, that is the Village Fund, so we have to distribute it per Pokja (Working Group). There is a work program for each Working Group, namely the 10 main PKK programs that are included there. The working group is divided into four, the working group one is like to deal with parenting, and then there is yasinan, basically in terms of religion. If it is for Working Group two, it is about cooperatives. The third working group was about clothing, food, boards. Then the Working Group four is about health."

The realization of the use of Village Funds in Siwalan Village was also felt by the village youth and women. KarangTaruna activities such as the Inter-group Volley Competition and the SHINING Village Socialization (Clean Drugs) were also successfully carried out with financial assistance from the Village Fund. One of the informants named Attabiul Muqorrobin as the head of the Siwalan Village Taruna Reef said:

"The Desa fund is indeed very helpful to improve the welfare of the village, making it easier for everything to improve the condition of the village, as I see the current condition of Siwalan Village which is also better, especially in infrastructure. If it is for Karang Taruna activities themselves, there must also be a fee from the Village Fund, so it facilitates the implementation of its programs."

Village funds are also used for food security programs to increase food availability both from the production of rural communities and from village food barns. The food security program aims to increase the consumption of diverse, safe, quality, nutritionally balanced food, not contrary to the prohibition of religion, community culture, and based on the potential of local resources. Regarding the food security program, it was also explained by Mr. Farid Zaenal Muttaqin as Secretary of Siwalan Village, he said:

"Food and animal defense programs, such as the procurement of plant seeds, the construction of Farmer Business Roads to facilitate transportation in agriculture, repair irrigation canals, and also hold PKTD (Village Cash Labor Intensive) activities, namely planting fruit seeds on village cash land, including tawul fruits, citrus fruits, mangoes, star fruit, and jackfruit."

The welfare of the community must also be supported by the quality of Human Resources. The quality of Human Resources can be done through training activities, both training for the community and for Village Officials. The forms of training activities include:

- a) Youth training
- b) Animal feed manufacturing training
- c) BPD capacity building training and Village Apparatus
- d) Capacity building of BUMDes management

All trainings held aim to increase community knowledge and improve the performance of the Village Government.

The existence of the Village Fund is expected to be able to realize various village development programs and activities to create community welfare.

Researchers conducted interviews with a public figure named Mr. Moh. Kamil Firdaus as the famous Kyai in Siwalan Village, he said:

"The impact is definitely that the community is very helpful and feels a lot of the results of the Village Fund. Social activities, religious activities, thank God also went smoothly. Only for now or the last two years, there has been a pandemic, so the Village Fund cannot be optimally used by all elements of the community, because it is focused on the affected communities including the poor and so on, a lot of assistance is poured out there."

From all the realizations of the use of Village Funds, openness from the Village Government to the community is very important because the principle of transparency will encourage the realization of a good Village Government, trusted in terms of implementation and accountability while on duty, and avoid elements of fraud. The researcher conducted an interview with the people of Siwalan Village regarding the openness of the Realization of Village Fund Utilization which was carried out, one of the informants named Mr. Purwanto, he said:

"All are open, held with the Village Development Planning Conference (Musrenbangdes). Every representative of the region like every hamlet or kami tuwan it must be broadcast. Especially the time in yasinan it is broadcast once every 35 days or dino interlude."

Regarding the openness and importance of community participation in the realization of the use of Village Funds, the researcher interviewed one of the Siwalan Village communities named Mr. Mesidi who used to also be a Siwalan Village Apparatus, he said:

"The openness of village funds in Siwalan Village has been opened, when the Musrenbangdes (Village Development Plan Deliberation) was attended by the Village Government, BPD, and representatives of the Village community including RT (Rukun Tetangga), RW (Rukun Warga), and Karang Taruna were also included. Even the Village Head ensured the presence of invitations from community elements because he realized how important community participation in the deliberations was."

Through some information from informants and secondary data obtained, it can be seen that the realization of the utilization of village funds in Siwalan Village has been done well. The community benefits and enjoys the results of programs funded by the Village Fund, both in terms of infrastructure development, community empowerment, public health administration and adequate education, as well as addressing poverty on target, so that the realization of the use of Village Funds in Siwalan Village can be proven to be able to improve community welfare.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the realization of the use of Village Funds to improve the welfare of the people of Siwalan Village, Mlarak District, Ponorogo Regency, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The realization of the use of Village Funds in Siwalan Village is very influential in improving the welfare of the people of Siwalan Village. Through the realization of the use of village funds, many communities are helped and enjoy

the existing results, including equitable infrastructure development, education and health services, adequate communities, targeted poverty alleviation programs, and community empowerment through various training programs.

The obstacles faced during the realization of the utilization of village funds in Siwalan Village are not many, only weather factors that sometimes rain continuously so as to hinder the development or implementation of the program realization of the Village Fund.

Community participation in the realization of the use of Village Funds in Siwalan Village has been good. All circles of the community participated, starting from the youth of Karang Taruna, Rukun Tetangga (RT), Rukun Warga (RW), community leaders, and the general public. Similarly, the openness of the Siwalan Village Government to the community regarding the realization of the use of the Village Fund has also been carried out, but it is undeniable that there are still some people who are not indifferent about the realization of the use of village funds.

The impact of the realization of the use of Village Funds in Siwalan Village has been felt by the people of Siwalan Village, starting from road access, the majority of which are asphalt, beautiful and comfortable because the planting of fruit seedlings, the existence of the Belik Umbul tourist park which adds to the beauty of the village, assistance provided to the poor, and other public facilities that can be felt directly by the entire community of Siwalan Village.

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