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Analysis of rural infrastructure development using village funds in Bagan Nibung Village

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ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perkembangan dana desa untuk pembangunan infrastruktur dan dusun terbaik ditinjau dari pembangunan di Desa Bagan Nibung, Kecamatan Simpang Kanan, Kabupaten Rokan Hilir. Indikator pembangunan di dusun tersebut adalah sumber daya manusia, ekonomi, dan infrastruktur. Metode pengambilan sampel adalah metode purposive sebanyak 57 orang. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif untuk melihat perkembangan dana desa dan menggunakan metode AHP dan Borda untuk melihat ranking pembangunan antar dusun. Penerimaan desa yang paling signifikan berasal dari penerimaan transfer, sedangkan penerimaan lainnya sangat minim. Dalam struktur belanja desa, komponen belanja yang signifikan adalah belanja untuk pemerintah dan pembangunan. Pengeluaran untuk kegiatan infrastruktur dusun paling banyak di Pematang Lada, Inti Raya, dan paling sedikit di Suka Makmur. Hasil analisis hierarki proses menunjukkan bahwa variabel SDM tertinggi terdapat di Dusun Inti Raya. Hasil AHP variabel ekonomi daerah tertinggi di Suka Makmur. Hasil AHP menunjukkan bahwa variabel infrastruktur memiliki paling tinggi di Pematang Lada. Hasil analisis Borda menunjukkan bahwa dusun dengan peringkat pembangunan terbaik adalah Pematang Lada, Inti Raya, dan Suka Makmur.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the development of village funds for infrastructure development and the best hamlets in Bagan Nibung Village, Simpang Kanan District, Rokan Hilir Regency. The indicators of development in the hamlet are human resources, economy, and infrastructure. The sampling method is a purposive method for as many as 57 people. This study uses a descriptive method to see the development of village funds and the AHP and Borda methods to see the ranking of development between hamlets. The most significant village revenue comes from transfer receipts, while other revenues are minimal. In the village expenditure structure, the components of significant expenditure are expenditures for government and development. Spending on hamlet infrastructure activities was mostly in Pematang Lada, Inti Raya, and the least in Suka Makmur. The process hierarchy analysis results show the highest HR variable in the Inti Raya Hamlet. The results of the highest regional economic variable AHP in Suka Makmur. The AHP results show that the infrastructure variable has the highest in Pematang Lada. Borda's analysis results show that the hamlets with the best development ranking are Pematang Lada, Inti Raya, and Suka Makmur



INTRODUCTION

A gap in urban and rural development encourages the government to prioritize direct budgets for villages. One of the programs launched by the government contained in the Nawacita is to build Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state. To improve village welfare, the government must pay more attention to villages in implementing national development (Sutrisna, 2020).

Regional autonomy, as broadly as possible, means granting authority and discretion (discretion) to regions to manage and utilize regional resources optimally. In order to avoid deviations and irregularities, the transfer of such broad powers and discretion must go through strong supervision. Although the emphasis on autonomy is in the districts and cities, in essence, this independence must start from the lowest level of government, namely the Village. So far, village development still relies a lot on the Village's original income and community self-help, the amount and nature of which cannot be predicted.

The main characteristic of rural areas is traditional agricultural management, which is far from urban areas (Verma, 2019). Difficult access to education, health, and other essential services remains an unresolved problem when discussing rural development. Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages very clearly regulates village governance. The rationale for village regulation is diversity, participation, genuine autonomy, democratization, and community empowerment (Tampubolon & Mardiana, 2022).

The principle of managing the Village Fund will eventually lead to priority programs implemented by the Village. Several driving factors in determining priority programs are urgent community needs. The dominance of priority programs is more directed to wants and needs so that the focus of the use of the Village Fund is dominant on physical development. The impact of the dominance of the use of the Village Fund on physical development so that there has been no innovation in the management of the Village Fund and the emergence of a creative economy (Tampubolon et al., 2018).

The allocation of village development funds received by the hamlet in Bagan Nibung Village continues to fluctuate yearly. In the head of Bagan Nibung, the highest

amount of village funds is in Suka Makmur in 2020, amounting to Rp. 235,994,000, and the lowest amount of village funds is in Inti Raya in 2020, amounting to Rp. 181,180,900.

Development spending dominates the realization of Bagan Nibung Village spending, reaching 52%, and around 35% for government sector spending. As much as 8% is in the field of community development. As much as 5% is expenditure in the field of community empowerment. However, the annual budget based on the hamlet shows that it spread in every hamlet. This condition will impact development inequality between hamlets considering the spread of the population of each hamlet. Infrastructure development in Bagan Nibung Village is still uneven; of course, this has resulted in several hamlets which still have unpaved roads, and many roads are damaged in Bagan Nibung Village. This situation certainly has a terrible impact on the economy of the community in the Bagan Nibung Village.

The allocation of Village Funds is realized in the field of infrastructure development and the field of community empowerment. The allocation of Village Funds in community empowerment has a positive and significant relationship with increasing community welfare (Darmawansyah et al., 2021). However, in Bagan Nibung Village, there is still a lot of village infrastructure that is still lagging, one of which can be seen from the village road infrastructure, which is still in the form of gravel and soil. This article analyzes the development of village funds towards development and priority allocations to hamlets in the Bagan Nibung Village, Simpang Kanan District, and Rokan Hilir Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Development is the development of an economically and environmentally sustainable process that integrates these considerations into actual policies (Burhan, 2016). However, talking about village community development is a little different because it is oriented directly to the community. Development is also defined as increasing the welfare of local communities through the desire to work together (Roza & Arliman, 2018). Therefore, of course, the village government as the village organizer has the authority related to development, namely the authority in the village government administration, village development implementation, village community

development, and village community empowerment based on community initiatives, origin rights, and village customs.

Village development following local potential and resources can be used as an icon for the village. Therefore, the development of superior potential possessed by a village can be different from other villages. Rural community development is also part of community development which is also directed to institutional development and community participation and empowerment in improving welfare in rural area units. Where the principles of rural development include: transparency, participation, can be enjoyed by the community, accountability, and sustainability (Badri, 2016).

Rural development is a process of change created or realized to achieve prosperity and spirituality for all members of the rural community as a whole. Rural development covers all aspects of rural community life, including economic, social, political, cultural, religious, defense and security aspects (Damsar & Indrayani, 2016). Village community development is also defined as community development which implies development with a community approach, community participation, and community organizations. Village development can be said to have become a method that is a whole consisting of components that are interrelated with each other. Rural development also has a vital role in national development because it covers the most significant part of the national territory. The development of rural communities creates a democratic life, both in economic, socio-cultural, and political activities and activities. It must be based on several fundamental principles of legal history and ethnic, social, cultural, and democratic pluralism, autonomy, participation, and citizen control (Nurman, 2015).

Ritonga et al. (2021) sees that two factors affect the effectiveness of using village funds for infrastructure. First, guidance is carried out to increase public understanding of the development, and secondly, the quality of infrastructure. The inhibiting factors for effectiveness are the lack of expertise in specific fields and the lack of involvement of non-builders in development activities.



METHODS

This research is located in Bagan Nibung Village, Simpang Kanan District, Rokan Hilir Regency. The scope of this research is to identify and analyze the development of village funds for hamlet development and the best hamlets in terms of development. The hamlets are Suka Makmur, Inti Raya and Pematang Lada.

Respondents represent segments of community groups that have a significant influence or feel related to village or hamlet development. This study uses the Taro Yamane formula. The respondents of this study were village officials, hamlets, RT, RW, youth leaders, and community leaders in Bagan Nibung Village, including the Village Head, Village Treasurer, Village Secretary, Head of Section (2 people), village representative body (3 people), hamlet heads (3 people), RT heads (27 people), RW heads (10 people), religious leaders (3 people), traditional leaders (3 people) and youth leaders (3 people).

This method is done by distributing questionnaires to respondents directly or through Google forms. The primary data source and information obtained by respondents as a sample using a questionnaire or questionnaire as a data collection tool. In addition, it uses the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) technique. Another technique is using documents, and data collection techniques by reading, observing existing document records and publishing data reports on the use of village funds for hamlet development in Bagan Nibung Village.

The variables that are the concern of this research are human resources (education level, health level, productive age population, and work productivity); village economy (economic potential, employment, supporting economic facilities); and physical infrastructure (road quality, number of educational facilities and number of facilities health). Assigning weights to indicators and sub-indicators (variables) is carried out using the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) through questionnaires for pre-determined community groups from various disciplinary backgrounds. The weighting of a factor or variable can be done according to human perception so that it is expected to be able to describe the actual condition.

Borda method is used in group decision-making to sort candidates based on the choice of each decision-maker. The use of Borda to accommodate the results of the

decision-maker. Calculations in Borda use weights for each ranking position generated by each decision-maker. In pairwise comparisons, the preferred alternative with the top-ranking position is rated higher than the candidate in the next ranking position (Bisdorff et al., 2015)

The principle of the Borda method is to sort the available alternatives. The alternative with the top rank is given the highest score, and so on, given lower scores for the rank below it until the lowest rank is scored 0 or 1. The idea of the Borda method is to require voters to rank each candidate and assign a value to each rank; For example, the first rank is worth 2, the second rank is 1, and the third rank is 0 (Bisdorff et al., 2015).

RESULTS

To develop its region, the Bagan Nibung Village Expenditure uses the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBDes), the most significant source of central government transfers.

Table 1. Bagan Nibung Village Revenue (Rp. Milion)

Source	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Village Original income	2.18	0.16	-	-	-
Transfer receipt	1,868.06	1,994.97	2,124.47	2,021.74	2,171.48
Other legitimate income	0.48	10.00	-	-	36.30
Total income	1,870.73	2,005.13	2,124.47	2,021.74	2,207.77

Source: Bagan Nibung Village Office, 2022

The village's original revenues in 2017 and 2018 were tiny. The dependence of the village government on central transfers is still very dominant, so it becomes vulnerable if one time the government transfer funds experience a decline. Village officials must be creative to encourage original village revenues, through intensification and extensification of income sources. This strategy is to make the village more independent in developing its territory.

Table 2 Bagan Nibung Village Expenditure (Rp. Milion)

Field	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Government	661.73	873.12	761.92	796.22	979.51
Development	983.25	825.27	1,164.08	842.97	801.84
Community empowerment	106.00	181.01	130.00	104.52	270.02
Community Development	144.60	215.57	220.37	134.05	82.90
Community Disaster Management	-	-	20.00	204.00	92.00
Total expenditure	1,895.58	2,094.97	2,296.38	2,081.76	2,226.27

Source: Bagan Nibung Village Office, 2022

If we look closely, the percentage of village government spending from the total APBDes from 2017 to 2021 is above 30%. Otheliansyah (2021) states that the use of the

village fund allocation budget is 30% for village government apparatus and operational expenditures. Approximately 70% for community empowerment costs in the development of village economic facilities and infrastructure; empowerment in the fields of education, health, community economic empowerment; and especially for eradicating poverty. The village fund budget for infrastructure activities in the hamlet in Bagan Nibung Village fluctuates yearly.

Table 3. Village Fund Budget for Infrastructure Activities Received by Hamlets in Bagan Nibung 2016-20120 (Rp. Million)

No	Hamlet	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
1	Suka Makmur	77,37	269,13	211,35	127,31	235,99	921,15
2	Inti raya	201,25	244,66	268,45	147,63	181,18	1.043,17
3	Pematang Lada	259,72	199,92	400,52	161,47	191,98	1.213,61

Source: Bagan Nibung Village Office, 2022

Hamlet development variables for analysis of inter-hamlet development in Bagan Nibung, through the weight value of each factor. This weighting becomes the basis for determining the equitable distribution of development among hamlets in Bagan Nibung. The greater weight indicates that the factor is more important than other factors in determining development between hamlets.

Table 4. Results of Weighting Variables of Inter-hamlet Development in Bagan Nibung

No	Hamlet	Human Resources (HR)	Regional Economy	Physical Infrastructure
1	Inti Raya	0,311	0,196	0,493
2	Pematang Lada	0,140	0,333	0,528
3	Suka Makmur	0,169	0,387	0,443

Source: Analysis of survey results, 2022

The quality of village government human resources in managing the village budget has not become a priority. Many village officials are not ready to manage village finances (Mangindaan & Manossoh, 2018). Highest weight for the HR variable is found in Inti Raya with a weight of 0.311 and Suka Makmur of 0.169. On the other hand, the lowest weight for the HR variable is Pematang Lada, 0.140. Human resources who manage village finances increase their abilities by training and developing duties and responsibilities according to applicable regulations (Harahap et al., 2020).

The highest weight in the regional economy variable was in Suka Makmur of 0.387 and Pematang Lada of 0.333. On the other hand, hamlet with the lowest weight is Inti Raya at 0.196. In contrast, the infrastructure variable has the highest weight in

Pematang Lada of 0.528 and Inti Raya of 0.493. On the other hand, hamlet, with low weight, is Suka Makmur of 0.443.

Table 5. Results of Weighting Inter-hamlet Development Based on HR Variables

	Hamlet	Inti Raya	Pematang Lada	Suka Makmur
Educaion		0,495	0,431	0,391
Health		0,218	0,333	0,276
Productive Age Population		0,153	0,135	0,195
Work productivity		0,134	0,101	0,138

Source: Analysis of survey results, 2022

The highest weight on the education level indicator is Inti Raya with a weight of 0.495 and Pematang Lada with a weight of 0.431. On the other hand, the lowest weight on the education level indicator is Suka Makmur at 0.391. The highest weight in the health level indicator was in Pematang Lada of 0.333 and Suka Makmur of 0.276. On the other hand, hamlet with the lowest weight is Inti Raya at 0.218.

Jumiati and Adam (2020) found that the village fund program affects the village economy, opening up jobs and business opportunities. In Bagan Nibung Village, village development encourages the three indicators above. Each hamlet has different potentials based on its respective potential.

Table 6. Results of Weighting and Ranking of Inter-hamlet Development based on Economic Variables

No	Hamlet	Economic Potential	Livelihood	Economic Variables
1	Inti Raya	0,594	0,249	0,157
2	Pematang Lada	0,614	0,268	0,117
3	Suka Makmur	0,648	0,122	0,230

Source: Analysis of survey results, 2022

The highest weight on the potential economic indicator is Suka Makmur with a weight of 0.648 and Pematang Lada with 0.614. On the other hand, the lowest weight on the education level indicator is Inti Raya at 0.594. The highest livelihood indicators are Pematang Lada of 0.268 and Inti Raya of 0.249. On the other hand, hamlet with the lowest weight is Suka Makmur at 0.122. As for the indicators of the highest supporting economic facilities and infrastructure, Suka Makmur is 0.230, and Inti Raya is 0.157.

Machmud et al. (2020) observe that using the village fund improves the community's economy. However, it is still not optimally maximized because the program work only imitates what has been done by other villages. There should be better innovations in village programs. The lack of maximum improvement in the economy of rural

communities is also caused by the communication gap between the central government and village governments regarding UDB data. Even though the Village has tried to update the data, at the time of its implementation, the data that the central government handed down was still old data, not data that the village government had updated; as a result, the assistance provided was not right on target.

Table 7. Results of Inter-hamlet Development Weighting and Ranking based on Infrastructure Variables

No	Hamlet	Road and Irrigation	Educational Facilities	Health Facilities	Religious Facilities
1	Inti Raya	0,420	0,289	0,123	0,168
2	Pematang Lada	0,426	0,148	0,231	0,195
3	Suka Makmur	0,392	0,278	0,178	0,153

Source: Analysis of survey results, 2022

In general, village infrastructure development throughout Indonesia is village roads, bridges, village markets, BUMDes, boat moorings, reservoirs, irrigation, sports facilities, retaining soil, clean water, toilets, polindes, drainage, PAUD, posyandu, and wells. The existence of the Village Fund reduces the backwardness of the basic infrastructure of the economy, health, education, and village security in Indonesia (Kurniawan, 2021).

The highest weights for the indicators of road and irrigation facilities are Pematang Lada, with a weight of 0.426, and Inti Raya, 0.420. The lowest weight on the education level indicator is in Suka Makmur 0.392. In the indicator of educational facilities, the highest weights are in Inti Raya at 0.289 and Suka Makmur at 0.278. On the other hand, the hamlet with the lowest weight is Pematang Lada with 0.148.

The data processing stage is through calculating the weight of the criteria based on the initial criteria weight assessment from the experts using the AHP method. Next, to select the ranking generated through calculations using the Borda method.

Table 8. Inter-hamlet Development Ranking Results

No	Hamlet	Ranking			Ranking	Weighting	Borda	Development Ranking
		HR	Economy	Infrastructure				
1	Inti Raya	1	3	2	5	0,28	1,39	2
2	Pematang Lada	3	2	1	8	0,44	3,56	1
3	Suka Makmur	2	1	3	5	0,28	1,39	3
	Weighting	2	1	0	18	1,00		

Source: Analysis of survey results, 2022

The human ability to know nature shows that the position of human resources is central. The development of human resources is essential because it has an important aspect for increasing the productivity of resources so that it impacts the progress of village development. The ranking of hamlet development based on the HR variable is the highest in Inti Raya, which is 50.16%, then Suka Makmur, with 27.26%. Meanwhile, the hamlet with the lowest percentage value is in Pematang Lada, which is 22.58%.

The highest HR variable indicator is the productive age population in Suka Makmur, which is 40.37%. For indicators of health level, the highest percentage of development is in Pematang Lada, which is 40.27%. The education level indicator with the highest percentage of development is in Inti Raya, which is 37.59%, and the indicator of work productivity with the highest percentage of development is in Suka Makmur, which is 37.00%.

Improving the quality of human resources will improve the quality of community participation, which will have an impact on equitable development through implementing effective, efficient, targeted village development programs that provide a multiplier effect. This is in line with research conducted by

The better the quality of rural human resources, the higher the level of participation in village development (Wakerkwa, 2016). In addition, Sembel et al. (2017) research found that community participation can affect a program's success or failure. In line with that, Taryono and Ahmad (2021) found that if community participation increases, the effectiveness of development will increase.

Economic factors are one of the supporting factors for development between hamlets in Bagan Nibung because the better the economy, the higher the success of development and equitable development in all aspects. This situation cannot be separated from the role of the village economy, which absolutely must be supported by adequate infrastructure. However, the condition of the village economy directly affects the growth and development of the village economy. Where good village economic conditions will realize equitable development, on the other hand, if the village economy tends to stagnate, village development will also be hampered.

The potential of a village greatly determines the village economy. It is supported by economic facilities and infrastructure that can encourage efficiency and productivity so that it will provide a multiplier effect on village development and have an impact on increasing job opportunities. The ranking of hamlet development based on regional economic variables is the highest in Suka Makmur, 42.25%, then Pematang Lada with a percentage of 36.35%. Meanwhile, hamlet with the lowest percentage value is in Inti Raya, 21.40%.

The role of village fund allocation has an impact on the village economy through equitable development in each hamlet. Rimawan and Aryani (2019) found that the allocation of village funds had a positive effect on economic growth and the human development index. Ritonga, Handra, and Andrianus (2021) also emphasized that village funds have a significant effect on poverty reduction. The highest regional economic variable indicator is supporting economic facilities and infrastructure, located in Suka Makmur, which is 45.63%. For livelihood indicators, the highest percentage is in Pematang Lada, which is 41.94%. The indicators of economic potential with the highest percentage are in Suka Makmur, which is 34.91%.

One of the strategic infrastructures in Bagan Nibung Village is the road quality that needs improvement to support equitable development. The quality of the roads in each hamlet is still damaged and inadequate, so this is an important note for the village government so that in the future, the use of village funds is better for equitable distribution of road infrastructure. Because the quality of roads is the lifeblood of the economy, which is the link between the production base and marketing centers, this is in line with Ompusunggu (2019) research finding that road infrastructure development has contributed to the economic growth of the community. Some of the positive impacts include helping the community in selling their harvests.

The development ranking between hamlets is from the highest to the lowest. Based on the results, Pematang Lada is ranked first in development, Inti Raya is second, and Suka Makmur is third in development in Bagan Nibung Village. The above results are in line with the budget allocation for Bagan Nibung Village for the last five years, and the highest was in Pematang Lada hamlet with an infrastructure development value of Rp. 1,213,618,754, Inti Raya Rp. 1,043,168,319 and Suka Makmur

Rp. 921,166,362. The development of hamlet infrastructure in Bagan Nibung Village is not too unequal in terms of human resources, economy, and infrastructure aspects. From the status of the Village Development Index (IDM) of the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, the IDM status of Nibung Village is still in the category of developing villages.

For this reason, for better village development, the village government needs to improve the quality of development that focuses on village problems, especially at the hamlet level to the RT level. Improvements in human resource development that need to be done are improving the quality of the construction of educational facilities and infrastructure, both formal and informal. As for the economic aspect, it is community empowerment related to integrated farming patterns and on the infrastructure aspect is the improvement in the quality aspect of connecting roads between community gardens to marketing centers for harvest products. Thus, there will be an equitable distribution of quality development.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Bagan Nibung Village expenditure increased from 2017 to 2021. The most significant village revenue still comes from transfer receipts, while other revenues are minimal. In the village expenditure structure, the components of large expenditure are expenditures for government and expenditures for development. Spending on hamlet infrastructure activities was mostly in Pematang Lada, Inti Raya, and the least in Suka Makmur.

Analysis using the Analytical Hierarchical Process shows the highest weight for the HR variable in Inti Raya. Calculation of regional economic variables using AHP, the highest results in Suka Makmur. The AHP results show that the infrastructure variable has the highest weight in Pematang Lada. Borda's analysis results show that the hamlets with the best development ranking are Pematang Lada, Inti Raya, and Suka Makmur.

For village development to be better in the future, the village government must improve the quality of development that focuses on village problems, especially at the hamlet level to the RT level. Increased development in the aspect of human resources that needs to be done is improving the quality of the construction of educational

facilities and infrastructure, both formal and informal. As for the economic aspect, it is community empowerment related to integrated farming patterns and on the infrastructure aspect is the improvement in the quality aspect of connecting roads between community gardens to marketing centers for harvest products. Thus, there will be an equitable distribution of quality development.

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