



## The Role of Village Government in Achieving Village without Poverty in Antiga Kelod

<sup>1</sup> NI KADEK SINARWATI\*, <sup>2</sup>I KOMANG EKA PUTRA,  
<sup>3</sup>I WAYAN RONA

<sup>1</sup> Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha\*, <sup>2</sup> Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Sosial Politik Wira Bakti,  
<sup>3</sup> Diatmika School

Correspondance author: [nikadeksinarwati@undiksha.ac.id](mailto:nikadeksinarwati@undiksha.ac.id)

### Article

#### Article History

Received: 2023/03/08

Reviewed: 2023/12/26

Accepted: 2023/12/30

Published: 2023/12/30

#### DOI:

[doi.org/10.29313/mimbar.v39i2.2081](https://doi.org/10.29313/mimbar.v39i2.2081)

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/)

Volume : 39

No. : 2

Month : December

Year : 2023

Pages : 273-280

To cite this article (APA Style):

Ni Kadek Sinarwati, I Komang Eka Putra, I Wayan Rona. (2023). The Role of Village Government in Achieving Village Without Poverty in Antiga Kelod. *Jurnal Mimbar*. 39(2), 273-280.  
<https://doi.org/10.29313/mimbar.v39i2.2081>

### Abstract

This study aims to describe the achievements, roles of village governments, supporting factors, obstacles and work plans of the village government to accelerate the achievement of villages without poverty in Antiga Kelod Village. This type of research was qualitative descriptive, with primary and secondary data. The results showed that the achievement of villages without poverty was 70.45 percent, in the good category. The role of the village government was carried out by intensifying the village's cash-intensive program, the partitioning of villagers' and food security programs. Supporting the achievement were the existence of BUMDes, livestock farmer groups, village funds and social capital. The obstacle to achievement was villagers who were reluctant to be excluded from the data of the poor. The village government's work plan to accelerate the achievement of a village without poverty is to develop the village's tourism potential.

*Keywords:* Poverty; Village; BUMDes.

Copyright © 2023 The Author(s).

### Introduction

Poverty is a longstanding economic issue affecting various countries around the world since the colonial era. According to previous reports, it is characterized by the inability of individuals to meet their daily needs (Suartini, 2021). In addition its persistent nature has led to the development of various poverty alleviation programs by the Indonesian government, with no significant outcomes in recent years (Arsjad et al., 2022). A previous study stated that poverty was a multi-sectoral, multi-generational, and multi-regional problem, which requires an integrated and sustainable approach to achieve a complete eradication (Ulandari, 2022).

The global commitment to tackle this problem emerged prominently in 2016 when countries collectively pledged to achieve its alleviation by 2030, as articulated in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Furthermore, ending all forms of poverty was the first agenda outlined in these goals. In Indonesia, the government has actively embraced this pursuit, launching initiatives, such as Village SDGs to achieve the goals at the village level. This localized effort was set in motion following the directive of the President of Indonesia on October 22, 2019. Village SDGs aim to realize 18 key indicators, including 1) village without poverty, 2) village without hunger, 3) healthy prosperous village, 4) quality village education, 5) involvement of women in village, 6) village worthy of clean water and sanitation, 7) clean and renewable energy village, 8) equitable village economic growth, 9) infrastructure and village innovation as needed, 10) village without gaps, 11) safe and comfortable village residential regions, 12) environmentally conscious village consumption and production, 12) disaster and climate change response village, 13) marine environment care village, 14) land environment care village, 15) peace and just village, 16) partnerships for village development, 17) dynamic village institutions, and 18) adaptive village culture (Taufik, 2020).

The first goal of Village SDGs centers on establishing 'village without poverty,' in line with the third Nawa Cita program, which emphasizes the development of Indonesia from the periphery (Setiawan, 2019). Furthermore, this can be achieved through the implementation of various poverty alleviation programs, with measurable indicators. These indicators include 1) the poverty rate in village reaching 0%, 2) the percentage of villagers participating in the National Social Security System (NSSS) in the field of health and employment reaching 100%, 3) poor families receiving social assistance achieving 100%, 4) poor families receiving health services, education, clean water, and decent housing reaching 100%, and 5) poor families of disaster victims handled reaching 100% (*Indikator SDG's Dan Kewenannya*, n.d.). According to a previous study, the SDGs program had been established in Indonesia since 2016, while the implementing regulations were issued in 2017. Furthermore, the Indonesian government through the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration has a strong commitment to realizing SDGs. This is evident in the prioritization of village funds in 2020 aimed at accelerating the achievement (Kemendes PDTT, 2020). Despite the establishment of Village SDGs in Indonesia in 2019, there are limited reports on the progress and achievement, specifically the indicator of village without poverty.

A study on the role of village government in realizing village without poverty was carried out in Antiga Kelod due to the potential inherent in the region. In line with previous reports, Antiga Kelod was formed due to regional development, emerging as an offshoot of the parent village, Antiga Village. Village Development Index (VDI) of Antiga Kelod stands at 0.7725, surpassing the VDI of Antiga Village at 0.7217 (Jenderal et al., 2021). Therefore, this study aims to describe the level of achievement, the role of village governments, supporting factors, obstacles, and village government work plans in facilitating the achievement of village without poverty in Antiga Kelod.

To reduce rural poverty rates, several studies have recommended the implementation of community and women's empowerment programs, which have proven to be effective in recent years (Nindatu, 2019). In addition to these empowerment initiatives, village government have emerged as essential actors in the concerted effort to alleviate rural poverty and achieve the first SDGs. Previous reports have also identified the essential role of government, which comprises the implementation of various programs. These programs include a range of initiatives, such as development programs in agriculture, industrialization efforts in villages, integrated community development programs, enhancements in the food sector, community skills development, and improvements in public health conditions (Julioe, 2017). In line with previous studies, the initiatives collectively contribute to addressing the multifaceted aspects of poverty and fostering comprehensive community development.

Although previous investigations have predominantly focused on quantifying the number of impoverished individuals in villages, this current study aims to expand the scope by using a different method. In addition to presenting data on the percentage of impoverished individuals, several critical indicators endorsed by the Ministry of Villages for Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration were also incorporated. These indicators include data on the number of villagers registered as participants in the National Social Security for Health and Employment, the number of poor villagers receiving social assistance, education, clean water, and decent housing, and poor families of disaster victims who get treatment

## Results & Discussion

Antiga Kelod Village was one of the villages located in Manggis District with several geographical conditions, including land, sea, and hills. Villagers living in the region had a variety of livelihoods, but most of them worked as farmers, fishermen, ranchers, entrepreneurs, and laborers. Furthermore, the village consisted of 4 hamlets, namely Pangitebel, Bengkel, Pengalon, and Yeh Malet.

### The Achievement of Village without Poverty

Based on the indicators of village without poverty in SDGs application developed by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, the achievement level in Antiga Kelod was 70.45, with details of the 15 indicators presented in Table 1.

**Table 1**  
**The achievement of village without poverty in Antiga Village**

No	Indicator	Achievement (%)	Existing Data	Unit
1.1.1	Village poverty rate reaches 0%	42.81	159	Souls
1.1.2	Village extreme poverty rate reaches 0%	58.27	116	Souls
1.2.1	The percentage of villagers who participating in the NSSS Health Sector reaches 100%	41.84	41	Souls
1.2.2	The percentage of villagers participating in NSSS Employment Sector reaches 100%	41.94	13	Souls
1.3	Poor families receiving social assistance reach 100%	44.44	12	Families
1.4.1	Poor individuals who receive Health Services	N/A	0	Souls
1.4.2	Poor individuals who receive Primary Education	100	7	Souls
1.4.3	Poor individuals who receive Junior High School	100	8	Souls
1.4.4	Poor individuals who receive Senior High School	100	6	Souls
1.4.5	Poor individuals who receive further education (diploma/undergraduate/postgraduate)	0	0	Souls
1.4.6	Poor families who consume electricity	100	27	Families
1.4.7	Poor families who got access to proper sanitation	92.59	25	Families
1.4.8	Poor families with housing conditions that are not subjective slums	92.59	25	Families
1.4.9	Poor families with housing conditions that are not objective slums	100	27	Families
1.5	Poor families who live in victims of disasters with 100%	N/A	0	Souls

Source: *Village Government of Antiga Kelod Village, 2022*

Village without poverty as the first indicator of Village SDGs in Antiga Kelod obtained a score of 70.45% over 2 years (2020-2022) and was considered to be in the good category. Meanwhile, the remaining 29.55% had not been met and was expected to be achieved over 8 years up to 2030.

Among the various indicators examined in this study, poor villagers who receive Primary/Junior High School/Senior High School Education services, poor families who use electricity, and poor families who were victims of disasters that were handled had the highest score of 100%. The lowest achievement was obtained in the sub-indicator of the percentage of villagers participating in the health sector of NSSS. The achievement in this field was that 41.84% and 58.16% of villagers were yet to become NSSS participants in the health sector.

### **The Role of Government in Achieving Village Without Poverty**

The results of interviews with the head of government affairs for Antiga Kelod stated that the efforts made by the government towards alleviating poverty comprised collecting data on the number of poor and extremely poor villagers, registering villagers to become participants in the Social Security System in the health and employment sectors, and providing Health and Education services to villagers. Services in the field of education were carried out by facilitating poor villagers to obtain Smart Indonesian cards, which were useful for obtaining educational facilities from the government. The role of the hamlet head in achieving a village without poverty was the most strategic due to direct contact with villagers. Furthermore, the role comprised facilitating poor villagers to obtain health service cards/Healthy Indonesia Cards and education service cards/Smart Indonesia Cards.

The responsibilities of the village government in providing access to proper sanitation for the poor were carried out by declaring ODF (Open Defecation Free). ODF Declaration was a condition, where individuals in a society did not practice open defecation (Astriani, 2019). Implementation of this initiative was followed up by providing facilities/latrines for poor villagers who lacked open defecation facilities. Based on the results, 159 poor villagers registered with the village government, and as of December 2022, 42.81% or 68 villagers had been eradicated. The role of the village government in alleviating poverty in Antiga Kelod was carried out by intensifying the implementation of cash intensive program. The construction of concrete roads in several hamlets was performed by employing poor villagers, thereby allowing them to earn an income.

The achievement of village without poverty in Antiga Kelod was carried out by increasing community participation. Furthermore, participation in the stages of planning, implementing, and supervising development was beneficial to the community, such as increasing the ability to implement development programs. Giving authority to the community was expected to facilitate the independence of the society to develop themselves and the environment (Daraba, 2017). Community participation in rural development in Antiga Kelod Village was realized by engaging villagers in development planning, such as being present in village meetings, young villagers who were technologically literate were empowered as survey officers to collect data on SDGs achievements, and poor villagers were engaged in the concrete rebate project. Another indicator of participation in development was that the community enjoyed and shared the results of development, thereby contributing to poverty alleviation (Amini et al., 2015).

The implementation of the food security program was one of the initiatives implemented by the government to realize its role in achieving village without poverty. The interview results with the head of Government Affairs and Local Village Facilitators explained that village food security program in Antiga Kelod was carried out by giving young cattle to poor villagers who were members of *Govinda* livestock farmer group. Food security program had increased the economy of villagers, thereby reducing poverty rate and supporting the achievement of SDGs. Enhancing the resilience of community, bolstering institutions, and empowering rural populations are crucial strategies for augmenting the economic capacity of villagers and effectively mitigating poverty (Ketahanan Pangan et al., 2013).

### **Supporting Factors of Village without Poverty Achievement**

The presence of BUMDes Artha Krama Mandiri was one of supporting factors for reducing poverty and supporting the achievement of village without poverty in Antiga Kelod Village. BUMDes Artha Krama Mandiri was a business entity owned by government, which was established with funding from the *Bali Mandara* (Integrated Universal Development Movement) program. Furthermore, one of the efforts to manage the available funds in BUMDes was the provision of business capital loans to poor villagers in running micro-enterprises. The role of BUMDes as village social entrepreneur institutions had been found to contribute to rural development, creating jobs, reducing unemployment, and preventing the movement of inhabitants to cities (Ni Kadek Sinarwati, 2019). These institutions were formed to meet the needs of villagers and improve the welfare of inhabitants by exploring the available potential (Ali et al., 2019). BUMDes were business entities owned by government and community, functioning as drivers of the economy to accelerate the achievement of village without poverty. Achieving development goals was not the sole responsibility of government but also all stakeholders (RESNAWATY, 2019). The existence of the *Govinda* livestock farming group formed by

Antiga Kelod Village Government was also a supporting factor in achieving village without poverty. The results of interviews with members of *Govinda* group who received assistance from mother cows stated that the proceeds from selling livestock were used to pay for the son's or daughter's school fees. Giving cows to poor villagers in the region was carried out based on agreement with government. The agreement between government and poor villagers who were members of *Govinda* livestock farming group was as follows, villagers acted as guardians (cow keepers) of cows, and only the first calf was handed over to government, which was later rolled out to poor villagers from other groups. Furthermore, the next mother cow and calf belonged to villagers. The provision of mother cows comprised the engagement of BUMDes Artha Krama Mandiri. Another food security program was carried out by giving *Kapendis* banana seeds to poor villagers. Increasing the income of Combined Farmer Groups (*Gapoktan*) members improved family economy, thereby reducing the number of poor villagers (Safe'i et al., 2018). Several reports showed that food security program could reduce poverty (Ketahanan Pangan et al., 2013), leading to the quick achievement of village without poverty.

The use of village funds in Antiga Kelod in the field of infrastructure was often employed to make concrete rebates to facilitate transportation between hamlets in the region. Making concrete rebates was an implementation of PKTD program. PKTD program from the Ministry of Villages could reduce poverty in rural regions (Herdiyana, SE., MM., M.Acc. Fin., 2020). Furthermore, the use of village funds in the field of empowering rural communities, specifically the poor, could be seen in the revolving assistance given to livestock farmer groups. The primary use of these funds was determined by engaging villagers, which was found to be effective in reducing poverty in rural regions (Sulila, 2020).

Village community participation in development activities was measured by engagement in decision-making, development implementation, receipt of development results, and evaluation of development implementation (Hoe et al., 2018). Community participation in Antiga Kelod showed that villagers were concerned and had the desire to advance the region and contribute to reducing poverty and accelerating the achievement of village without poverty. The preparation of village medium-term development plan and government activity plan, comprising the active participation of the community often led to the implementation of programs in line with the needs of villagers. During the implementation of development in Antiga Kelod, villagers also served as enumerators/SDGs achievement survey officers.

Trust between community members as an element of social capital could improve entrepreneurial performance and orientation (Sinarwati et al., 2020). Kinship ties between villagers, specifically poor villagers, were still strong. Furthermore, mutual trust, sharing, and cooperation were found in the fishing community when going to sea. The implementation of religious and traditional ceremonies was also carried out using the "*Ngayah*" system, which showed the strong value of togetherness. This social capital played a supportive role in reducing poverty toward achieving village without poverty. Based on this result, social capital was effective in reducing poverty in rural regions (Kafabih, 2018);(Wahyudi et al., 2019). Several studies also showed that it supported various development programs (Diana, 2021).

### **The Obstacles in Achieving Village without Poverty**

The outcomes of interviews with the Head of Government Affairs showed that the practice of presenting oneself as economically disadvantaged, or perceiving a continued state of poverty despite meeting established poverty standards, had shifted beyond the purview of genuinely impoverished individuals. This behavior, employed to secure government assistance, posed a substantial obstacle to realizing village without poverty in Antiga Kelod. The envisaged impetus for the economic development was dependent on the establishment of BUMDes as a legal entity under village government. Operating as a socio-entrepreneurial institution at village level, BUMDes assumed an essential role in augmenting village original income (Swandari et al., 2017). However, managers of BUMDes in Antiga Kelod faced several challenges, including a dearth of human resource competence, elevated levels of uncollected loans, and a deficiency in innovative strategies for BUMDes management. Village had various natural assets, such as lakes, beaches, and hillsides that could be strategically developed into tourist destinations. The results showed the presence of untapped potential in abundant salt production and unused fields, which remained unexplored. The underutilization of BUMDes in optimizing the original income was attributed to the incapacity of BUMDes managers to harness these inherent potentials (Sinarwati & Prayudi, 2021). Among the operational facets of BUMDes, Artha Krama Mandiri focused on extending loans. However, this business unit faced challenges related to irregular loan repayments. The underlying issues stemmed from inadequate loan management protocols, suboptimal collection efforts, and economic hardships faced by some borrowers. The impediments to collecting soft loans, financed by government funds,

could be delineated into internal factors related to lenders and external factors associated with loan recipients (Murdiansyah, 2014).

### **Village Government Work Plan to Accelerate the Achievement of Village without Poverty**

The results of interviews with the head of government affairs stated that concerted efforts were needed to improve village economy and reduce poverty by optimizing unemployed land and developing tourism potential. In the region, there were lots of unemployed fields belonging to villagers, and optimal management, such as planting bananas could increase the income. Increasing villagers' income was expected to have an impact on reducing poverty in village. The tourism potential of Antiga Kelod comprised lakes in Yeh Malet Hamlet, beaches in Pengalon Hamlet, and hilly regions in Bengkel Hamlet. Management of the lake region in Yeh Malet Hamlet for tourism objects had been carried out but has not been sustainable to date. The coastal region in Pengalon Hamlet was currently used by villagers to moor the boats because the majority of villagers in the region were fishermen. At night, specifically on Saturday, the beach region was used as a place for recreational fishing by anglers from other regions. This potential was interesting to be developed into tourist region. Furthermore, the potential of Yeh Malet Lake and Pengalon Beach required a feasibility analysis to be developed into nature tourism or named Tirta Tourism. Collaboration between village government, the community, the tourism office, the media, and universities was urgently needed. The presence of academics from tertiary institutions was also expected to help develop a master plan for the development of tourist villages.

### **Conclusions**

In conclusion, village without poverty was the first Village SDGs indicator. This initiative was intended as a poverty alleviation target set by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration in 2030 to reduce the number of poor villagers to zero (0). This study aimed to analyze the achievement of village without poverty, the role of village government, supporting factors, the obstacles, and government work plan to accelerate the achievement (study in Antiga Kelod Village). Furthermore, a total of 15 indicators were used for measurement during the investigation. The results showed that indicators of poor villagers received Elementary School education (1.4.2), poor individuals received Junior High School education (1.4.3), poor individuals received Senior High School education (1.4.4), poor families who consume electricity users (1.4.6), and poor families with non-slum housing conditions (1.4.9) had achieved a score of 100. The print-out results of Village SDGs application as of December 2022, which were inputted by the enumerator team and validated by the secretary as SDGs admin, showed that the achievement rate in Antiga Kelod was 70.45%. This value was placed in the good category and it occurred in two years from 2020 to 2022. Furthermore, 25.95% of the indicators had not been achieved and efforts were been made to achieve them for 8 years up to 2030.

The role of Antiga Kelod Village Government in achieving village without poverty was carried out by recording poor and extremely poor villagers and inputting this data into SDGs application developed by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration. Data entry was carried out by the enumerator team through the participation of the general community. Another activity that showed the role of government in achieving village without poverty was ODF (Open Defecation Free), namely the declaration of the elimination of open defecation. Intensifying the implementation of Village Cash Work-Intensive program, increasing community participation, and implementing food security program were efforts carried out by government in achieving village without poverty.

Supporting the achievement of the goal was the presence of institutions in village. The supporting institutions in Antiga Kelod included Artha Krama Mandiri BUMDes and Govinda livestock farming groups. The presence of BUMDes in achieving the goal was manifested in the engagement in channeling social assistance funds, providing business loans, and providing cattle seeds to poor villagers. Other supporting factors included the existence of village funds, the participation of villagers in development, and the high level of mutual trust and mutual help among villagers, which served as social capital.

The obstacle in achieving village without poverty was the behavior of villagers who were reluctant to be excluded from the data on poor villagers. This was because the community desired to continue receiving assistance from government, leading to an increase in number of poor than the actual data. Another obstacle was the delay in the provision of supporting documents for the disbursement of aid funds from government and the delay in conveying information to poor villagers who received assistance. BUMDes as a business entity owned by village government faced constraints

of limited human resources to manage the potential inherent in the region. The limited human resources led to low contribution of BUMDes to the original income.

The Antiga Kelod Village Government work plan to accelerate the achievement of village without poverty was to optimize the management of villagers' land and develop tourism potential, specifically the lake in Yeh Malet Hamlet and the beach region in Pengalon Hamlet. This study recommended the use of a quantitative approach in future studies to examine the factors influencing the achievement of village without poverty. The recommendation to village government was to implement a persuasive approach for villagers who were no longer categorized as poor but reluctant to be excluded from the data.

## References

- Ali, I. I., Sutarna, I. T., Abdullah, I., Kamaluddin, K., & Mas'ad, M. (2019). Faktor Penghambat Dan Pendukung Badan Usaha Milik Desa Pada Kawasan Pertambangan Emas Di Sumbawa Barat. *Sosiohumaniora*, 21(3), 349–354. <https://doi.org/10.24198/sosiohumaniora.v21i3.23464>
- Amini, R., Nahdlatul, U., & Mataram, W. (2015). *Analisis Pengaruh Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Proyek Pembangunan Masyarakat Pesisir ( Ccdp – Ifad ) Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Kabupaten Lombok Barat*. 9(1), 1–8.
- Anggraeni, M. R. R. S. (2016). PERANAN BADAN USAHA MILIK DESA (BUMDES) PADA KESEJAHTERAAN MASYARAKAT PEDESAAN STUDI PADA BUMDES GUNUNG KIDUL YOGYAKARTA. *MODUS*, 28(2), 1–14.
- Arsjad, F., Hunawa, R., Sahi, N. A., Nuna, M., & Gorontalo, U. (2022). *Economics and Digital Business Review Peranan Pemerintah Desa dalam Penanggulangan Kemiskinan di Desa Buntulia Jaya Kecamatan Duhiyadaa*. 3(2), 379–396.
- Astriani, E. (2019). Pelaksanaan Odf (Open Defecation Free) Di Desa Besuki Kecamatan Munjungan Kabupaten Trenggalek. *Publiciana*, 24–39. <https://journal.unita.ac.id/index.php/publiciana/article/download/195/182>
- Daraba, H. D. (2017). *Kata kunci: program, dana desa, tingkat partisipasi, masyarakat*. 19(1), 52–58.
- Diana, M. (2021). Social Capital Analysis at The Citarum Harum Implementation Area. *MIMBAR : Jurnal Sosial Dan Pembangunan*, 37(2), 327–338. <https://doi.org/10.29313/mimbar.v37i2.7823>
- Herdiyana, SE., MM., M.Acc. Fin., D. (2020). Pengaruh Padat Karya Tunai Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan di Pedesaan Prov. Jawa Barat dan Riau. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Industri*, 20(3), 49–65. <https://doi.org/10.35137/jei.v20i3.360>
- Hoe, K. C., Abd Wahab, H., Bakar, S. H. A., & Islam, M. R. (2018). Community participation for rural poverty alleviation: A case of the Iban community in Malaysia. *International Social Work*, 61(4), 518–536. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0020872816673890>
- Indikator SDG's dan Kewenannya*. (n.d.).
- Jenderal, K. D., Desa, P., Perdesaan, D. A. N., Keempat, P., Keputusan, A., Jenderal, D., Dan, P., Masyarakat, P., & Desa, K. (2021). *Nomor 398.4.1 tahun 2021*.
- Julioe, R. (2017). No Title? \_\_\_\_\_. *Ekp*, 13(3), 1576–1580.
- Kafabih, A. (2018). Analisis Peran Modal Sosial Badan Usaha Milik Desa. *Oeconomicus Journal Of Economics*, 5(1), 60–77.
- Kemendes PDDT. (2020). Peraturan Menteri Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi No. 13 Tahun 2020 tentang Prioritas Penggunaan Dana Desa Tahun 2021. *Peraturan Menteri, Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, Dan Transmigrasi Republik Indonesia*, 1, 1–32. <https://sdgsdesa.kemendes.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Peraturan-Menteri-Desa-Pembangunan-Daerah-Tertinggal-dan-Transmigrasi-Nomor-13-Tahun-2020-tentang-Prioritas-Penggunaan-Dana-Desa-2021-Salinan.pdf>
- Ketahanan Pangan, T., Kemiskinan, D., Darwis, V., Dan, S., Wayan, I., Pusat, R., Ekonomi, S., & Pertanian, K. (2013). *DAMPAK PROGRAM DESA MANDIRI PANGAN The Impact of Rural Food Self-Sufficiency Program on Food Security and Poverty Status*. 47–58.
- Mimin Sundari Nasution, Zulkarnaini, & Mayarni. (2021). Sosiohumaniora: Jurnal Ilmu-ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora ISSN 1411 - 0903 : eISSN: 2443-2660. *Sosiohumaniora: Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 23(2), 262–268. <https://doi.org/10.24198/sosiohumaniora.v24i3.35845>
- Murdiansyah, I. (2014). Evaluasi Program Pengentasan Kemiskinan Berbasis Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (Studi Kasus pada Program Gerdu-Taskin di Kabupaten Malang). *Jurnal Widya Gama Lumajang*, 4(1), 71–92.
- Ni Kadek Sinarwati, A. M. (2019). The Role of Village Own Enterprises to Rural Development. South East Asia Journal of Contemporary Business, Economics and Law. *The Role of Village Own*

*Enterprises to Rural Development. South East Asia Journal of Contemporary Business, Economics and Law*, 18(5), 77–83. [https://seajbel.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/seajbel5-VOL18\\_227.pdf](https://seajbel.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/seajbel5-VOL18_227.pdf)

- Nindatu, P. I. (2019). Komunikasi Pembangunan Melalui Pemberdayaan Masyarakat untuk Pengentasan kemiskinan. *Jurnal Persektif Komunikatif*, 3(2), 91–103.
- Prof. Dr. Sugiyono. (2004). *Metode Penelitian Bisnis* (S. P. Apri Nuryanto (Ed.); 7th ed.).
- RESNAWATY, R. (2019). Kontribusi Dunia Usaha dalam Pelaksanaan Program Pelestarian Fungsi Sungai (Studi Kasus Pelaksanaan CSR Perusahaan Listrik dalam program Citarum Harum). *Sosiohumaniora*, 21(3), 279–286. <https://doi.org/10.24198/sosiohumaniora.v21i3.20206>
- Safe'i, R., Febryano, I. G., & Aminah, L. N. (2018). Effect of the existence gapoktan to farmer income and land cover change in community forest. *Sosiohumaniora - Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 20(2), 109–114.
- Setiawan, A. (2019). Analisis perbedaan tingkat kemiskinan dan ketimpangan perdesaan sebelum dan sesudah digulirkannya dana desa Analysis of differences in poverty levels and rural inequality before and after the village funds are revolved. *Akuntabel*, 16(1), 31–35.
- Sinarwati, N. K., Marhaeni, A., Made Utama, S. I., & Budi, S. (2020). Does Entrepreneurship Supply Chain Management Mediate the Effect of VOE Resources and Social Capital to Performance of Craftsmen? In *Int. J Sup. Chain. Mgt* (Vol. 9, Issue 5). <http://excelingtech.co.uk/>
- Sinarwati, N. K., & Prayudi, M. A. (2021). Kinerja Badan Usaha Milik Desa Dan Kontribusinya Bagi Pendapatan Asli Desa. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 10(3), 505. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jish-undiksha.v10i3.37931>
- Suartini, S. (2021). A Study of The Linking Local Expenditure Quality to Reducing Poverty Rate in Bengkulu Province. *MIMBAR: Jurnal Sosial Dan Pembangunan*, 37(1), 266–274. <https://doi.org/10.29313/mimbar.v37i1.6364>
- Sulila, I. (2020). Village Fund Policy Implementation Model in Efforts to Reduce Poverty Rate. *MIMBAR: Jurnal Sosial Dan Pembangunan*, 36(2), 440–449. <https://doi.org/10.29313/mimbar.v36i2.6358>
- Swandari, N. K. A. S., Setiawina, N. D., & Marhaeni, A. A. I. N. (2017). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Penentu Kinerja Karyawan BUMDes di Kabupaten Jembrana. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 4(VOLUME.06.NO.04.TAHUN 2017), 1365–1394.
- Taufik, M. (2020). *PRIORITAS PENGGUNAAN DANA DESA TAHUN 2021 DAN UPAYA REVITALISASI BUMDES* (p. 55). KEMENTERIAN DESA, PEMBANGUNAN DAERAH TERTINGGAL DAN TRANSMIGRASI.
- Ulandari, S. (2022). 1,2,3,4. 3, 872–879.
- Wahyudi, T., Damayanti, E., & Abadi, S. (2019). STRATEGI PENURUNAN TINGKAT KEMISKINAN MASYARAKAT PEDESAAN BERBASIS PENGUATAN MODAL SOSIAL DAN KESEJAHTERAAN MASYARAKAT MENGGUNAKAN METODE ANALYTIC HIERARCHY PROCESS (AHP) (Studi Kasus Pada Kabupaten Pringsewu Provinsi Lampung). *PProceeding SINTAK 2019*, 3(1), 343–351. <https://unisbank.ac.id/ojs/index.php/sintak/article/view/7612>