



Received: July 24, 2023 Revised: August 23, 2023 Accepted: August 23, 2023 Published: September 1, 2023

Implementation of Village Fund Management for Village Development and Community Empowerment in Sranak Village, Trucuk District, Bojonegoro Regency

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to describe the implementation of village funds in Sranak Village, Trucuk District, Bojonegoro Regency. The type of research used in this study was qualitative research using descriptive-analytical research methods. This study used purposive sampling by determining several informants with predetermined criteria. The results show that implementing village funds for community development and empowerment in Sranak Village focuses on the priority of road infrastructure development so that other facilities and infrastructure needed by the community are not fulfilled.

Keywords: Village Funds, Village development, Community Empowerment

1. INTRODUCTION

Village Funds are funds from the State Budget (APBN) earmarked for villages, which are transferred through the district or city regional budget. These funds finance government administration, implementation, community development, and village community empowerment. Village Funds are allocated from the APBN based on Article 72 Paragraph 1 Letter B of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. In the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 113 of 2014 concerning Village Financial Management, Village Funds are funds originating from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget earmarked for Villages, which are transferred through the Regency or City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget and are used to finance government administration. The existence of Village Funds sourced from the APBN shows the recognition of the State to the village.

The philosophy of the Village Fund is to increase the welfare and equity of Village development through improving public services in the village, advancing the Village

economy, overcoming development gaps between Villages, and strengthening Village communities as subjects of development. Village funds are expected to be a source of village income to support existing development in the village. Village funds are fully used to facilitate the development and empowerment of rural communities to improve the welfare of village communities, improve the quality of life, and reduce poverty. They were determining the use of village funds under what has been prioritized by the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration.

The amount of village funds each receives is calculated based on the basic allocation of regency or city divided by the number of villages the government determines. In contrast, the formula allocation is calculated based on the number of residents, poverty rate, area size, and regional difficulty index. Each district or city from the APBN through the APBD will split with other cities, and then the village funds received will be distributed to

each village under the provisions set by the government.

The use of village funds is a right of the village government under the authority and priority of the local community's needs while still prioritizing the principle of justice. In order to oversee and ensure the achievement of village development goals, it was determined. Every year, the central government releases a budget for foreign exchange funds; in 2016, it was 20.67 trillion; in 2016, it was 46.98 trillion; in 2017, it was 60 trillion; in 2018, it was 60 trillion; and in 2019, it was 70 trillion. The Village Fund is allocated to village councils in Indonesia with a formula of 77 per cent divided equally between village councils, and the remainder is allocated proportionally to additional villages based on the number of residents, poverty level, level of geographical difficulty, and area size. Based on the Indonesian Republican Government Decree Number 22 2015 Regarding Amendments to Government Regulation Number 60 Year 2014 Regarding Village Funds Transferring from the State Income and Expenditure Budget, Article 20 that the use of Village Funds refers to the village's long-term balance plan and village government work plan.

Village balancing is aimed at the entire community. Thus, its implementation becomes the responsibility of the government and the Village community. Village balance is not focused on just one field but must be balanced, harmonious, and cover all fields. The totality of balancing activities is said to balance self-help and cooperation. Village Balance is a balance aimed at increasing the standard of living and welfare of the Village community.

Bearing in mind the balance of the village, Sudirwo (1985) stated that it is a continuously ongoing process organized by the community and is carried out by the local community and the government to increase physical and mental balance, material and spiritual balance based on Pancasila which continues in the village. With that in mind, village balance needs to be strived for because, in a balanced way, the village is the foundation for national resilience for the entire Indonesian people. Apart from that, to achieve the goal of village balance, the implementation of balance in various aspects of life, including

ideological, political, economic, social, cultural, and religious, as well as in aspects of defense and security. Through village balance, efforts are made so that the community has the flexibility and resilience to overcome various problems in life.

Balanced Villages must cover various aspects of life and livelihoods, meaning that they must involve all components, namely the community and the government, and directly and indirectly affect the achievement of capital in the present and the future. Conceptually, community empowerment is an effort to increase the dignity of layers of society who, in their current condition, cannot escape the trap of poverty and inequality. In other words, empowering is enabling and empowering the community. Priyono and Pranarka (1996) state that empowering human beings is subjective. Empowerment processes give importance to the process of giving people the ability to become empowered, encouraging or motivating individuals to have the ability or empowerment to make their life choices. Furthermore, it is said that empowerment must be aimed at groups or layers of society that are left behind.

Sumodiningrat (1999) states that community empowerment is an intuitive effort to self-reliant the community by expressing their potential abilities. Meanwhile, community empowerment involves two interrelated groups: the community as the empowered party and the empowered party as the empowering party. Moeljarto (1998) emphasized that it is closely related to people's economic empowerment. The community empowerment process balances human resources and creates business opportunities under the community's wishes. Communities define business types and regional conditions, which can create institutions and service systems from, by, and for the local community. This effort to empower the community then leads to empowering the people's economy. Empowerment in the context of society is an individual's ability that is imbued in society and balances the empowerment of the community concerned. A society where most of its members are physically and mentally healthy, educated, and qualified, of course, has high intelligence. Community empowerment is an



essential element that allows a society to survive and, in a dynamic sense, to balance itself and achieve progress.

This research aims to intuitively analyze the implementation of village funds in the implementation of balancing and community

empowerment in Sranak Village, Trucuk Subdistrict, Bojonegoro Regency, so that it becomes a source of village income in sustaining balance as well as facilitating village community development and empowerment.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Westra et al. (1989), implement is an effort that is carried out to carry out all the knowledge of the plans and policies that have been formulated and implemented by completing all the capabilities of the required tools, who will carry them out, where to find the implementations imagine it and when to start it.

Tjokroamdjojo (1995) expresses implementation as a process that we can understand in terms of a series of activities, namely, starting from a policy translated into a program and project to achieve a goal.

In the Ministerial Decree No. 113 Year 2014 on Financial Management, Management is explained that the implementation of financial management and financial management is carried out through financial management with financial management, which is complete and legal, as well as the existence of a ban on self-invoicing as a legal permit in addition to the values stipulated in the law. The implementation of the activity must be completed with documents, including the Budget and Expenditures Plans (RAB).

Terry in Hasibuan (2005) says that management is a typical process consisting of planning, organizing, directing, and controlling, which is carried out to achieve the specified goals by using additional human resources and other resources. Wardoyo (1980) defines management as one of a series of activities whose core is planning, organizing, executing, and supervising in achieving the goals that have been previously determined.

Based on the opinion of the experts above, the author concludes that management is a series of activities that includes planning, organizing, directing, and supervising human activities by utilizing existing resources and facilities to achieve the goals set effectively and efficiently.

Village Funds (Dana Desa /DD) are funds from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget designated for villages transferred through the district/city Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. They are prioritized for use for community development and empowerment. Such development is the development, maintenance, and construction of infrastructure or physical facilities and infrastructure that support community activities or needs, while community empowerment initiatives are such as activity funding aimed at increasing the capacity of residents or rural communities in developing entrepreneurship, increasing income, and expanding the economic scale of the citizens' economy. Or a group of people.

Allocation of Village Funds (DD) for each District/City is based on Minister of Finance Regulation Number 49/PMK.07/2016 concerning Procedures for Allocating, Distribution, Utilization, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Village Funds in Article 7 it is explained that village fund plans are allocated evenly and justice based on basic allocation and formula allocation. Use the formula allocation by taking into account the number of villages implemented relatively based on the basic allocation and the allocated allocation by taking into account the number of residents, poverty rate, area, and geographic difficulty level of each district/city village through the Village Geographical Difficulty Index as indicated by the factors listed above the availability of basic service infrastructure, infrastructure conditions, and access or transportation.

According to Permendagri No 114 Year 2014 concerning Village Development, village development is an effort to improve the quality of life for the most excellent possible welfare of the village community. Village development is carried out through activity stages organized by

the Village Government by involving the Village Consultative Body (Badan et al./BPD) and community planning in a participatory manner, using and allocating village resources to achieve village development goals. Regency/City development planning.

Community empowerment is an effort to carry out improvements, where the effort is based on community initiatives in the development process. Empowerment can be seen in how a person moves to create a change from a condition that does not produce the right results. With the implementation of empowerment, the condition can be changed as

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research can be classified into qualitative research. The research method being carried out is analytical descriptive research. This method is used to investigate events that are related to current conditions. This research was chosen to present data systematically, factually, and accurately related to facts in the field. Desiring a descriptive research design with a qualitatively objective approach leaves the wish to implement the management of Village Funds in terms of village balance and community empowerment.

3.1. Data Collection Techniques

In order to collect field data, mainly primary and secondary data in this research, primary data is data obtained directly from the research subject by using a measurement tool or direct data collection tool on the subject as a source of information that is targeted, such as sub-district heads, village heads, BPD, secretaries, treasurers, village officials, and the community.

Secondary data is indirect data the researcher obtains through documentation or available report data. The secondary data in this study are the Organizational Structure of the Government of Sranak, the Government Work Plan of the Government of Sranak, and the Revenue and Expenditure Budget of Sranak village.

Data collection techniques are compatible with the exact methods used to collect data. The data collection techniques used in this research are observation, a complex data

much as possible to provide a benefit (Sumaryadi, 2005).

In essence, community participation is intuitively involved in development efforts carried out by the government. So that empowerment can be recognized and recognized by the community directly.

RQ1: How is the Village Fund (DD) policy implemented in supporting the Village development in Sranak, Trucuk Subdistrict, Bojonegoro Regency?

RQ2: How does the Village Fund (DD) policy support community empowerment in Village Sranak, Trucuk District, Bojonegoro Regency?

collection method. Collecting observational data not only measures the respondents' attitudes but can also be used to record various phenomena. Observational data collection techniques are used for research purposes, which aim to learn how to treat humans, work processes, and natural phenomena. The method is also appropriate for respondents whose quantity is manageable.

The interview is a face-to-face question and answer carried out by the interviewer with the person being interviewed to obtain the required information. Esterberg (2002) defines the interview as "a meeting of two persons to exchange information and ideas through questions and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic." An interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through questions and answers to construct meaning on a particular topic.

Documentation is a record of events that have passed. Documents can be in the form of text, pictures, or monumental works from a person. In research, the documentation is in the form of field photos during information gathering or data from Village Fund program activities.

3.2. Sample Collection Techniques

It is Qualitative research; Purposive sampling will not be used. In this case, by asking several informants with the criteria that



have been determined beforehand and are considered knowledgeable and capable of giving doubts about the problem being studied.

In order to obtain empirical data, the number of parties were determined as informants, namely

1. the village head, a total of 1 person;
2. the Village secretary and village treasurer, a total of 2 people;
3. Hamlet's head, one person, and
4. Head of BPD, a total of one person.

The number of informants in this research is six people. The research of informed informants is based on the consideration that they have sufficient knowledge of their direct involvement in activities.

3.3. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis in this research was carried out using descriptive analysis to publish and record

data that is not recorded in numerical form but with a more in-depth detailed description. The information collected is defined to become a concept, which is then processed into propositions. Research is balanced from comparisons of empirical data with research results or other relevant theories.

Based on the description above, this research uses the Miles and Huberman Model as a qualitative data analysis technique carried out during and after the data collection is completed in the research period. Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2014) say that activities in qualitative data analysis are conducted interactively and continuously until completion, until the data becomes saturated. Data analysis is done through reproduction, data display, and drawing verification.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. Result

Public policy is an illusion intended to overcome inevitable mistakes by carrying out certain activities or to achieve specific goals carried out by agencies with jurisdiction in administering state administration tasks and balancing foreign affairs in a specified policy. Public policy, in its broadest sense, is a policy in the form of governmental regulations written in the form of laws and regulations and statements that are not written but agreed upon, namely those called conventions. Examples of this public policy are statutes, government lies, governor's lies, governor's lies, regional governor's lies, governor's lies, and regent's poetry. Public policy is usually not specific and narrow, but it is broad, and there are strata of strategy. Because of that, public policy functions as a guideline for scientific policy and scientific ideas under it.

Implementation is an essential step in the policy process. The government made many good policies, but it turned out that they did not affect the state's life because they were not implemented. According to Mulyadi (2018), Implementation is an action taken after the public policy has been established to achieve the goal or set the target to be achieved. The process of implementing public policy is different from the process of creating public

policy. If policymaking uses a bottom-up logic process, that is a process that begins with the submission of aspirations, requests, or support from the public.

Meanwhile, implementing public policy uses top-down logic, changing abstract policy alternatives into concrete actions to be implemented in people's lives. In public services, accountability is needed to increase services (Prabowo et al., 2019). In public services, this also requires a good implementation process.

Ripley and Franklin (1982) state that Implementation is what happens after laws are enacted that gives programmatic authority, policy, intuition (benefit), or some actual output (tangible output). The term implementation refers to several activities that follow a statement of intent about the program's goals and the desired results by government officials. Implementation includes actions (without actions) by various actors, especially bureaucrats, which are intended to make the program run. The opinion by Gordon in Pasolong (2008), namely: "Implementation is in line with various activities aimed at program realization. In this case, the administrator remembers how to organize, interpret and establish policies that have been selected.

Implementing the management of the Denisa Fund in the balancing field has become a vital thing to be done by the Governing Council of Sranak. Bearing in mind that the budget funds that have been disbursed have been quite large, it is hoped that the government will be able to manage the remaining Desa Funds to balance its potential and afford what is

left behind. The Government of Sranak gradually began to carry out balances in all areas, including balance and improvement in education, health, economics and space management, communications, and informatics. This issue is the Implementation of the balance in Sranak village.

Implementation of Village Development		
No	Allocation	Amount
1	Early childhood teacher honor	Rp. 16.800.000
2	Procurement of teaching aids for early childhood education	Rp. 2.000.000
3	Construction of a Training Center	Rp 30.000.000
4	Provision of nutritional supplementary food for toddlers and the elderly	Rp. 15.840.000
5	Paving Road Rehabilitation RT 6	Rp. 15.460.000
6	Public road construction	Rp. 37.299.000
7	Construction of a public road RT 5	Rp. 129.465.000
8	Drainage Channel	Rp 35.000.000
9	Operator's honor	Rp. 7.200.000
10	Village Wifi Payment	Rp 6.000.000
11	Appropriate technology training	Rp. 15.000.000
12	Rat Pest Prevention Training	Rp. 20.000.000
13	Siskeudes training	Rp. 2.000.000
14	Youth Organization Training	Rp. 1.500.000
15	BUMDes Management Training	Rp. 6.000.000

Source: Village Budget of Sranak Village for the year 2022

The implementation of development in the education sub-sector was allocated for the implementation of PAUD/ TK/ TPA/ TPQ or non-formal Madrasah activities owned by village funds are used to pay an honorarium, clothes, and other things. Development in the health field in Sranak was used to purchase PMT (supplementary food) for the Toddler and Elderly Posyandu. The Government of Sranak Village allocates large enough Village Funds for development in the sub-sector of public works and spatial planning, channelled for Paving Road Rehab, then for PJU Development activities and Development activities. Development in the sub-sector of Relations, Communications, and Information Technology, the Village Fund was allocated for the honorarium of the operator and the payment of the Regional Office of Sranak. Empowerment or empowering is the process of allowing someone or more (society) to think. Talk, act, and make decisions related to work so that work becomes faster, shorter, and more accessible. In the empowerment concept, humans are objects

and subjects of themselves. The empowerment process emphasizes the ability to empower people to become empowered and encourages and motivates individuals to have the ability or empowerment to make choices in their lives. Empowerment is usually aimed at groups of people who are left behind. Likewise, with the Government of Sranak Village, the Village Fund was also allocated to Community Empowerment. It is the implementation of the Village Fund in the field of community empowerment. TTG and rat pest prevention training is one of the implementations of managing the Village Fund in Community Empowerment, a sub-sector of agriculture and animal husbandry. Increasing the Capacity of Village Apparatuses

The government of Sranak allocated the Village Fund for Siskeudes training. Siskeudes is an abbreviation of the village's financial system. Women's Empowerment, Child, and Family Protection In the field of community empowerment, the Government of Sranak also allocated village Funds for the training of



Karang Taruna village Sranak. The implementation of the management of Village Funds in the field of empowerment, the sub-sector of investment support, was allocated for training in BUMDesa management.

4.2. Discussion

Generally speaking, the main characteristics of balance are changes, improvements, and increments that manifest depending on the condition of a balanced society. Physical changes have been disbursed before and after the new Islamic Fund program was implemented. It can be seen very clearly from its realization in citywide balancing, repairing, and balancing roads, rebates, culverts, et cetera. This issue is a discussion of the implementation of the Sranak Deliberation Fund in the areas of balance:

The balance in the education sector was allocated to develop PAUD/TK/TPA/TPQ/Madrasah Non-Formal Islamic Education, namely in honorariums, clothing, and others not covered in BOS Fund assistance. Among the formal schools, SD/MI and SMP/SMA will only receive withdrawals from the village Fund if they have already been covered by BOS Fund assistance.

The balance in education and health is considered far more important than the balance in infrastructure because it concerns society's quality of human resources. The activities in Posyandu Balita Sranak not only have physical functions, but Posyandu Desa Sranak also has the same job as PAUD Sranak village wants to hold Taman Posyandu activities, where it is filled with fun-filled activities and study together.

Balancing in various fields of education can also be carried out to balance the rehabilitation of facilities or infrastructure for libraries/reading centres/studios/halls. This Training Centre is located in the area of the Sranak Village Office. In addition to its strategic and easy-to-reach location, this training centre is also quite spacious. It is large and can accommodate about 400 more people to extend any activity locally and nationally. It is also an idea similar to the Badminton field. It could also be turned into a multipurpose building, which will be one of the means to support community activities which can be

made into a place for competitions, weddings, and other activities which will be very beneficial and made possible by Sranak. In his vision, the balance of this Training Centre is expected to be desired. Will act as a supporter of the activities of the Sranak community, at the same time as one of the village income resources. Logically, if the people of Sranak have many people who have died, then one by one, Sranak's income will also increase. If income increases, the allocated funds can be allocated to the community's interests and balance the business.

The government of Sranak is allocating the village Fund to the health field by improving the quality of services in Posyandu. These funds are intended to finance PMT (supplemental food) at Balita and Elderly Posyandu. Providing additional food or PMT is an activity providing food to toddlers and seniors (in the form of snacks, snacks, and meals) that are safe and effective, as well as other feeding activities with due regard to aspects of food quality and safety. PMT is given to the Toddlers and the Elderly at Posyandu by the Posyandu Kadeiir according to the balanced schedule which is usually carried out one thousand at a time. The activities of the Posyandu for toddlers and seniors are routinely carried out in Sranak, and the activities have also been scheduled very well.

Environmental works and spatial planning usually focus on infrastructure balances such as water repair or balance of roads, bridges, parks, drainage channels, et cetera. With the improvement of infrastructure, it will create connections and channels of transportation and communication between villages and cities. The balance This road is filled with the practicalities of the five cash-for-work schemes. The five cash-for-work schemes are labour-intensive activities that are expected to be able to generate a large number of local workers by providing direct remuneration to the working staff who are currently working. However, daily or weekly, to increase the community's economic capacity, economic development, and social welfare. With the cash-for-work scheme implemented, road and drainage channel balancing activities are carried out in a self-managed manner to use local resources/raw materials and implement

the work of the people of Sranak Village. With this scheme, the Village Fund will circulate independently and not flow outside the village so that the community will feel the benefits of having the Village Fund directly. The demand for goods or services and the work team will be equally desired. Service workers will earn profits on sales/services and their work. Furthermore, work colleagues will receive wages or honorariums. The contribution of this capital will later be beneficial at the welfare level of the people of Sranak Village because the income, honorarium, and profits of the village are full of wealth in the village itself.

Village Funds are allocated for Wi-Fi operator honorarium and Wi-Fi payments in the Lighting, Communications, and Information Technology sub-sectors. The allocation of village funds to pay for Wi-Fi is one of the balancing intuitions in the scientific field in Sranak Village. In modern waters around the clock, all villages in Indonesia have Wi-Fi facilities. Wi-Fi is one of the intellectual access facilities commonly owned by the Village Government. Not to be deceived but also to be used to provide facilities and free intellectual access to the community, especially the residents of Saranak Village. The allocation in these areas is necessary to help sustain the Sranak Village government's administrative activities. Competitive advertising. Along with the balance of the times, the Village Government is also intuitive to operate computers, smartphones, and sophisticated content. Science has enormous benefits for the development of village governance because, with the technological advances in the information delivery process of the village centre, it has become more efficient and efficient.

Empowerment of the community is a process in which the community, especially those who lack access to sufficient resources, are encouraged to intuitively increase their independence in balancing their characteristics (life worthiness). Community empowerment is also a fluid cyclical process, a participative process in which community members work together in formal or informal groups to share knowledge and experience and try to achieve shared goals. The empowerment carried out in

Sranak Village aims to intuitively increase the ability and self-reliance of the people of Sranak Village. It is true that she is gifted and that she can be involved in the process of acquiring intellectual abilities on an equal footing with others. Empowerment fosters a spirit of independence and intuitive creativity balanced with individual abilities and is not dependent on assistance and orders from above.

The government of Sranak Village has ordered the Village Fund to be allocated to community empowerment. However, the portion is small because Sranak Village is still focused on physical balances such as road rebates or paving roads, building drainage, et cetera. It shows that Sranak Village has a wide geographical area, and many village roads still require road repairs. Hence, the allocation of Village Funds in community empowerment has a considerable portion allocated to the area of balance. These are the implementation of Village Fund implementation in the field of community empowerment:

The form of empowerment carried out by the government officials of Sranak Village is to provide training in TTG training (guided technology) and pest control tests. Due to the lack of training, the deceitfulness of Peimei has ordered Sranak Village to hold training on TTG (guinea-appropriate technology) and pest control. Because this quiz has been completed, it is indicated that the potential in Sranak Village is in agriculture and animal husbandry. The holding of TTG training and the prevention of pest control in this quiz shows the concern of the Sranak Village government officers regarding the potential possessed by the community, where the field of agriculture is one of the main contributors to the main achievements of the people of Sranak Village. With this in mind, village funds can be utilized to develop community businesses.

The government of Sranak Village should allocate Village Funds to train village administration (village financial system). Physical science training is objective to increase the capacity of Sranak village officials; if this is because this is a new idea and has never existed before, then there is a need for psychological training to improve skills management reports Village finances, both in



terms of income and outlays, in which there is also a Village Fund management report. This training in financial analysis is hoped to provide in-depth knowledge and understanding of how the village financial reporting system is new and digitally based.

The implementation of Village Fund management in the empowerment sub-division in the field of capital investment support was allocated to village development management training. The management of BUMDes is included in the management of empowerment; this is related to the increase in the profits of BUMDesa, which can also improve the economic development of the Sranak Village Community. Village funds intended to be BUMDesa business capital will be managed well, so if the BUMDes has a significant profit, then the most excellent profit will be invested in the Village PAD. Furthermore, if the village's PAD is significant, in the future, the additional funds can be used to increase the financing of balancing activities and empowerment in Sranak Village.

With the Village Fund program, which the central government disbursed to Sranak Village, the fund has contributed significantly to balancing and empowering the community. The village can carry out its functions as a spearhead of balancing the development of village independence, increasing wealth distribution, and achieving its people's wealth. The village of Sranak has a variety of independent practitioners, ranging from multi-religious to multi-professional. With its cultural

5. CONCLUSIONS

This study concludes that the people of Sranak Village are included in the community that is in the take-off prerequisite stage. The government of Sranak Village has yet to have exact data on how much economic growth has been in Sranak Village. However, we can see from other aspects, namely the construction and repair of village infrastructure such as road rebates, road paving, and the construction of drainage canals, which help smooth economic activities in the village community Sranak.

The village is vital in national development because it is a minor government structure with direct contact with the community. Before

diversity, Sranak Village can create an attitude of mutual tolerance and maintain mutual respect between communities. An overflowing attitude of tolerance has resulted in all the economic factors going well, which has resulted in increasing the economic development of Sranak Village.

The Village Fund program's existence can answer the community's needs and expectations while carrying out its duties in line with the Laws of the Republic of Indonesia, Indonesia, and not only as a matter of disclosure or fulfilment of obligations. It has been done by creating a progressive and independent society under society's expectations. With the existence of this Village Fund program, Sranak Village can become a developed and self-sufficient village because it already has more comprehensive facilities, such as the Village Market and Public Health Centers, and also has balance funds as capital balance. The allocation portion in the field of empowerment can be increased again so that the physical balance is also balanced with the non-physical balance. Namely, empowered empowerment can increase the village community's knowledge, skills, and talents. If Sranak Village becomes a developed and independent village, then Sranak Village will be able to achieve its uniqueness, even if there is no Village Fund program anymore. With this in mind, the Village Fund's objective will be achieved, namely, to create a prosperous society and achieve poverty alleviation.

2015, the village of Sranak had yet to receive village funds in the development sector. At that time, the irrigation channels were still simple, so farmers complained because they did not get water. After all, there were many leaks in the irrigation canals, and even irrigation canals often broke, especially in the rainy season, and farming roads were still simple. It could be for pedestrians, but we made the irrigation channels permanent after village funds. The farming roads widened and made permanent so that for irrigation until now, the farmers in Sranak village can use water as a necessity in irrigation can be optimized. The empowerment

used to still rely on guidance and training organized by the district, but now empowerment is starting to run, such as training for the PKK with the 10 PKK Main Programs with Taman Hatinya PKK, namely Posyandu activities where Posyandu cadres are given training for PMT (Supplementary Feeding) for babies so that the provision of baby food menus will variations and Baby Spa Training, namely baby massage to stimulate baby growth so that baby growth and development is not delayed such as empowering BUMDes.

Implications of Village Funds for Increasing Community Development and Empowerment in Sranak Village, Trucuk District, Bojonegoro Regency are very helpful in increasing infrastructure development and community empowerment in Sranak Village; the presence of Village Funds proves this. Development starts to run smoothly because development continues to improve infrastructure. Village roads such as farming roads and irrigation canals that were previously damaged have now become permanent irrigation canals, which significantly support the increase in farmer

yields and empower rural communities are starting to feel a positive impact as seen from the empowerment in the health sector through empowering Posyandu, PKK, and BUMDes.

In this research process, there are some research limitations. This research was conducted briefly, so not all village fund management processes could be examined by direct observation. The object of this study only used samples from one village, so there was no object of comparison in this study—a lack of informants in interviews, especially from the community.

Share future researchers in this study, the amount of data obtained during the interviews was still less specific and had not yet obtained data with certainty about the economic growth of the people of Sranak Village, so it is recommended further research to be able to obtain data to improve the economic growth of the community while exploring more data in the future—number of sources, which also increases. So, the results of the research will be better.

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