

Determination of The Village Economy Does Covid-19 Have an Impact on PADes and Village Community Income-1.docx

by Turnitin®

Submission date: 03-Mar-2023 07:55AM (UTC-0500)

Submission ID: 2027912027

File name: d-19_Have_an_Impact_on_PADes_and_Village_Community_Income-1.docx (6.63M)

Word count: 4879

Character count: 27149



Determination of The Village Economy: Does Covid-19 Have an Impact on PADes and Village Community Income?

Devi Febrianti^a, Suryani Yuli Astuti^b

^a Universitas Muhammadiyah Lamongan, devifebrianti92@gmail.com

^b Universitas Muhammadiyah Lamongan, 9suryani1976.ya@gmail.com

INFO ARTIKEL

Riwayat Artikel:

Received

Revised

Accepted

Keywords:

*Tourism Village, PADes,
Community Income, Covid-19.*

Kata Kunci:

*Desa Wisata, PADes,
Pendapatan Masyarakat,
Covid-19.*

A B S T R A C T

This research was developed to find out the things that can determine the economy of a tourism village affected by Covid-19 in all villages in Lamongan Regency in terms of PADes and Village Community Income. This research uses qualitative by using interpretive paradigm and phenomenological approach. These findings imply the contribution of the Tourism Village to its PADes. This research also shows that these contributions will be used by the village for village development and management. This research also shows that there was an increase in people's income before the existence of a tourist village. The existence of this tourist village indicates an increase in income from the surrounding community. Based on the results of the interviews, it also shows that the existence of this tourist village can help the surrounding community in getting jobs. In addition, it can help the community in increasing people's income which in turn can help them improve their standard of living. At the time of Covid, there was a decrease in PADes and income for the Labuhan Tourism Village. This does not apply in Kendal Village. PADes and community income in Kendal Village are still quite stable because their marketing strategy is quite good.

A B S T R A K

Penelitian ini dikembangkan untuk mengetahui hal-hal yang dapat menentukan perekonomian desa wisata yang terdampak covid-19 di seluruh desa Kabupaten Lamongan ditinjau dari PADes dan Pendapatan Masyarakat Desa. Penelitian menggunakan kualitatif dengan menggunakan paradigma interpretif dan pendekatan fenomenologi. Hasil temuan ini menyiratkan adanya kontribusi Desa Wisata terhadap PADesnya. Penelitian ini juga menunjukkan kontribusi tersebut akan

digunakan desa untuk pengembangan maupun pengelolaan desa. Penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa adanya peningkatan pendapatan masyarakat sebelum adanya desa wisata. Adanya wisata ini menunjukkan adanya peningkatan pendapatan dari masyarakat sekitar. Berdasarkan hasil wawancara juga menunjukkan bahwa adanya desa wisata ini dapat membantu masyarakat sekitar dalam memperoleh pekerjaan. Selain itu, dapat membantu masyarakat dalam meningkatkan pendapatan masyarakat yang pada akhirnya dapat membantu mereka dalam meningkatkan taraf hidupnya. Pada saat terjadinya covid, terjadinya penurunan PADes dan pendapatan untuk Desa Wisata Labuhan. Hal tersebut tidak berlaku pada Desa Kendal. PADes maupun pendapatan masyarakat pada Desa Kendal masih cukup stabil karena strategi pemasaran mereka cukup baik.

INTRODUCTION

The outbreak of the corona virus has hit various aspects of human life, such as health, social and economic. Tourism is one of the economic factors that has been seriously affected. The pandemic has made tourism businesses bite their fingers. The reason is that until April 2020, the total loss of the tourism industry in Indonesia reached 85.7 trillion rupiah (Kemenparekraf, 2021). The independence of the tourist village was indeed tested during this pandemic. Tourism villages that depend on the economy, especially from the income of tourism activities, must now rearrange their strategy to be able to survive with the independence that has been formed. One strength that is an advantage of a tourist village is not the loss of the main job of the local population. This is evidenced by the large number of people in tourist villages who still have main jobs outside the tourism sector.

Indonesia has villages with various natural, traditional, cultural, social and culinary potentials that have become tourist villages. Tourism villages in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic experienced huge losses. In Lamongan Regency there are many potential tourism villages. Lamongan Regency has 474 villages spread across all sub-districts which are currently being affected by Covid-19. The government intervened in helping the tourism village community in Lamongan Regency. Some time ago the Lamongan Police provided assistance handed over to tourism actors affected by Covid-19 in Lamongan from the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (Sudjarwo, 2020).

The institute's tourism village conducted a survey on the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on the conditions of the people in the tourist village showing that all the tourist villages that were respondents had closed their tourism business activities due

to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic which threatened public health (Caritra, 2020). The existence of this phenomenon has moved researchers to conduct research with the hope that amid the current pandemic, tourist villages can still exist and tourism village communities can still be productive by innovating and anticipating during the era of the co-19 pandemic.

Based on the problems that occur, researchers are moved to conduct research that aims to find out things which determines the village economy in villages affected by Covid-19 and can anticipate and create innovations in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic to improve the village economy in all villages in Lamongan Regency. This research looks at how to anticipate unwanted things such as tourist villages that fail to operate and village communities who are not working due to the Covid-19 pandemic hitting and what steps can be taken to address this and provide solutions and innovations so that the tourism village economy can get better.

LITERATURE REVIEW

TOURISM VILLAGE

A tourism village is an area that is a tourist destination, commonly referred to as a tourism destination that can integrate the attractiveness of tourism, accessibility, and tourism facilities that are presented in a part of the community that can unite according to the customs and traditions of the community (UU No. 10, 2009). The existence of a tourist village certainly has positive and negative influences on society. There are two sides to this impact, namely the positive impact and the negative impact. The positive impact in terms of the community's economy is that the existence of a tourist village will increase people's income and the existence of a tourist village will create jobs. Previously, the community did not have a job or was unemployed with the existence of a Tourism Village to have income.

The management of a tourist village requires the role and participation of the village community itself in contributing to their creativity and innovation for the development of the village area (Trisnawati, Wahyono and Wardoyo, 2018). Cohen & Uphoff, (1980) stated that community participation can be seen in several stages, namely: planning, implementing, managing, monitoring, and finally enjoying the results and evaluation.

Undang-Undang No 10 Tahun 2009 tentang kepariwisataan is to empower all village communities where the community has an obligation to play a role in the process of developing and developing tourism and has an obligation to maintain and increase tourist attraction resources; and help create an atmosphere that is safe, clean, orderly, behaves politely, and protects the sustainability of tourism destinations.

Community participation has been stated explicitly through the implementation of Undang-Undang No 12 Tahun 2008 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah which has provided opportunities for local governments to manage and develop their regional potential independently including management of the tourism sector. Implementation of Undang-Undang No 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintahan Desa was first implemented in 2015. The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration has a special mandate to carry out the Jokowi-JK Nawa Cita, especially the third Nawa Cita, namely "Building Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages". One of the important points in the implementation of UU No. 6 tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintahan Desa in a systematic, consistent and sustainable manner with facilitation, supervision and assistance to villages and rural areas.

VILLAGE ECONOMY

Economics is household rules and household management. Economics is also referred to as the science that produces, distributes, distributes and uses goods and services for society so that the material needs of society have been fulfilled. Economics is also referred to as the science that produces, distributes, divides, and distributes for use by the community so that the material needs of society have been met. Economic activity in society has regulated the affairs of wealth regarding ownership, development, and distribution (Sholahuddin, 2013:54). Living humans form a system in a group. The system is an interaction, an interrelated relationship with smaller elements in the form of larger and more complex units. Based on this, it can be concluded that the economic system is an interaction between small units (namely consumers and producers) in a larger economic unit in a certain area (Deliarnov, 2015:121).

Village economy is activity, consumption, production and investment in rural communities which are determined by the family simultaneously (UU No. 6, 2014). Each adult family member contributes income to the family so that when each family has income it will be able to meet their needs and will have an impact on the prosperity of the village economy. The village economy becomes a system based on activities related to economic activities that have the goal of improving the economy in a village. The intended economic system is to improve the welfare and prosperity of the village.

VILLAGE ORIGINAL INCOME (PADES)

Village income is village rights and obligations which are assessed using money or goods and money related to all matters relating to the implementation of village rights and obligations. Village rights and obligations can result in income, financing, expenditure, and management of village finances (Senjani, 2019)

According to the Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 20 Tahun 2018 Tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa in chapter 1 it explains that income is all village revenue in 1 fiscal year which belongs to the village and does not need to be returned by the village. In article 11 of the Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 20 Tahun 2018 Tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa it is also explained that village income consists of groups: (a) Village original income; (b) Transfers; and (c) other income. Then it is explained in detail in the Permendagri Chapter Article 12 concerning the Village Income and Expenditure Budget (APBD) that the village's original income group consists of: (1) Business results; (2) Asset returns; (3) Self-help, participation and mutual cooperation and (4) other village's original income.

Then in paragraphs (2), (3), (4) and (5) Article 12 explains that: a) Village business results as referred to include BUM Desa profit sharing, namely business entities whose capital is wholly or mostly owned by the village through direct participation originating from village assets that are separated to manage assets, services and other businesses for the greatest possible welfare of the village b) Results of assets such as village treasury land, boat moorings, village markets, public baths, irrigation networks and other asset yields in accordance with authority based on origin rights and village-scale local authority c) Self-help, participation and mutual cooperation are receipts that come from donations from the village community d) Other village original income such as village levies.

COMMUNITY INCOME

Income is a result received by a person or family from trying or working (Dwiningwarni & Amrulloh, 2020). Another definition of income is the result of remuneration from the use of factors of production that have been used and owned by the community or the household sector and the corporate sector in the form of wages, interest salaries, rent, or profit (Hendrik, 2011). So it can be concluded that community income is the result received by individuals and households in the form of wages or salaries within a certain time.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a qualitative research. The research aims to understand reality more deeply, have a subjective perspective and build theories based on inductive logic. The approach used is descriptive. The descriptive approach is a form of research that is used as a basis and is intended to be able to describe phenomena that are occurring, both natural and man-made phenomena. The approach focuses on the phenomena that occur which are presented as they are and the research results are clearly described without being manipulated. Descriptive research examines activities, forms, changes, similarity characteristics, relationships and differences with other phenomena. The results of descriptive research are often used and followed by analytical research.

Data collection methods used in this research include informal and formal interviews, document analysis and observation. Interviews were conducted in an unstructured and formal manner in various situations. Documentation used to reveal the social reality that occurs contained in a document. The informants in this study are tourism village managers, village officials, and village communities in Lamongan Regency who have been affected by Covid-19. Interviews will be conducted directly by researchers to the informants

If the data is successfully collected based on the interview process and documentation, then the data will be analyzed. After the data is collected from the interview process and documentation then the data will be analyzed. Researchers used 3 steps in the qualitative data analysis process (Sugiyono, 2017), that is:

- 1) data reduction (data reduction);
- 2) Data presentation (data display)
- 3) Drawing conclusions/verification (conclusion drawing/verification).

Researchers conducted interviews and observations of informants. Previously, the researcher first transcribed the recordings of the interview results into writing. After that the researcher carried out data collection and data reduction and made it in the form of data transformation that emerged from existing notes in the field which were taken then summarized and made groups of the data collected which finally made temporary conclusions. The next researcher presented the data using narrative text which was inseparable from the research objective, namely to understand the implications of the accounting system and the government's internal control system. Then, the researcher writes conclusions from the evidence that has been obtained.

The data that obtained from the results of observations which are then carried out by the process of validating the data or triangulation which includes the following steps:

1. Doing a comparison of what the informants said about the situation in the research related to the village economy: tourist villages affected by Covid-19 in terms of PADes.

2. Make a comparison of the results of interviews with the contents of a related document.,

14 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The object of this research, namely Tourism Villages in Lamongan Regency, include: Labuhan Village and Kendal Village. The formation of the Tourism Village in Labuhan Village started from the accidental tourists visiting one of the tourist attractions in the village. Whereas in the Tourism Village in Kendal Village the initial formation was due to the large number of residents who had experienced layoffs so that village officials took the initiative to make tours to boost the income of the surrounding community.

As for tourist attractions in Labuhan Village, namely Kutang Beach while in Kendal Village, namely Literacy Cafe and Ceria Outbound. Both are managed by village officials and the local community. The results of interviews between researchers and informants include:

TOURISM VILLAGE CONTRIBUTION TO PADES

The most important source of Village Income, namely Village Original Income (PADesa) which means Village rights that are recognized as an added value to net worth, namely: all receipts in the form of money which are used or as village rights for 1 (one) fiscal year that are not subject to payment returned by the village concerned (Ma'ruf, Kurniawan dan Pangestu, 2018). Aligned with research Aditya & Aryani (2018) which state that Tourism Villages contribute to increasing Regional Original Income supporting their PADes.

Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 66 Tahun 2007 Tentang Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa article 2 (paragraph 3) states that the village government is allowed to manage the main source of funding which is the result of the village business concerned. One of the efforts made in increasing village funding is by fully maximizing the potential that exists in the village which aims to develop and become a source of village funding. The village has rights and obligations in preparing, planning and managing the potentials of the village so that it can increase village original income (PADES). This is done to become an independent village.

In line with the Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 66, several sources also revealed that Tourism Villages have a major contribution to increasing PADes. Respondent 1 Secretary of Labuhan Village stated that:

"BUMDES revenue from the Pantai Kutang business unit in the Labuhan Tourism Village for 2021 is around Rp. 100.0000.000,- up to Rp. 150,000,000,-. Meanwhile, the income contribution given by tourist attractions to villages, especially for PADes, is around Rp. 60,000,000,-. Usually these funds are used again by the

village, including for the appointment of village officials and village development.

Information from sources above shows the contribution of the Labuhan Tourism Village through Kutang Beach tours for PADes worth Rp. 60,000,000 in 2021. The information above also implies that this contribution will be used by the village for the development and management of Labuhan Village.

The same thing was also expressed by Respondent 3, Kendal Village Officials stated that:

"For the contribution of tourism that enters the village in accordance with the ADART of 35% of the total net proceeds, 35% of the proceeds goes into PAD. This tourist village has only been running for 2 years, to be precise, starting in 2020 in June.

The funds that go into PAD usually depend on the village head, sometimes they also go into village operations or other activities, so later for the PAD it is the authority of the village to decide on the village-owned enterprise.

Based on the results of the interview above, it also shows that the contribution of the Tourism Village given to PADes is 35% of the total net proceeds. This implies that Kendal Village has complied with Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 66. This information also implies that the contribution will be used for village needs to advance Kendal Village.

TOURISM VILLAGE CONTRIBUTION TO COMMUNITY INCOME

The existence of a Tourism Village will certainly have an impact on the surrounding environment (Ummudiyah, 2016). This is related to the local community according to the research conducted Ristiyana and Muktiali (2020), Rohmatin and Kalimah (2020), Tiffani and Yuliani (2021), said that there were real impacts due to the existence of Tourism Villages, such as improving the people's standard of living.

Several respondents also stated the same thing as previous research. Respondent 5 Sellers (Cafe Owners) around Kutang Beach:

"We were selling when this tour opened around late 2018, which means we have been selling for 4 years. Our income was usually around IDR 1,000,000 - IDR 2,000,000/day before the Covid-19. Previously, my income was not that big, ma'am."

Information from the sources above shows that there was an increase in people's income before the Kutang Beach tour. The existence of this tour shows an increase in income from the people around Kutang beach.

The same thing was also expressed by Respondent 6 Kendal village meatball traders and Respondent 7 Employees of the Kendal Village Literacy Café stated that:

"We sell on this tour in 2020, which means we have been selling there for 3 years. Our average monthly income before Covid-19 was IDR 10,000,000/month. The existence of this tour helps us in obtaining income. Previously, many of us were laid off so we did not have a fixed income per month. Many of us work odd jobs too."

⁵ Based on the results of the interviews above, it implies that the existence of this tourist village can help the surrounding community in getting jobs. In addition, it can help the community in increasing people's income which in turn can help them improve their standard of living.

The impact of Covid-19 in terms of PADes on Tourism Village

The independence of the tourist village was indeed tested during this pandemic. Tourism villages that depend on the economy, especially from the income of tourism activities, must now rearrange their strategy to be able to survive with the independence that has been formed (Kemenparekraf, 2021).

In line with the statement above, Respondent 1 Secretary of Labuhan Village stated that:

"During Covid-19 there was a decrease in income from each BUMDES unit so the contribution of the Tourism Village to PADes must have decreased. At the time of Covid-19 the contribution of Tourism Village to PADes was around 33 million, then for 2021 around 37 million and for the period after Covid-19 around 61 million. This decrease occurred because of the SPBB yesterday, ma'am. After Covid-19 decreased, tourism has returned to normal so that tourism revenue has increased and contributions to PADes have also increased."

Whereas Respondent 3, Kendal Village Officials stated that:

"After Covid-19 the cafe on the tour experienced an increase and many visitors came, apart from that at the beginning of the covid-19 pandemic the tour was also closed for 1 month in July 2021 which at that time there was the highest outbreak of the delta variant of the covid-19. But because the cafe just opened, it's still busy. So the contribution of Tourism Village to PADes has not decreased significantly."

The results of the interview above show that the Labuhan Tourism Village has experienced a decrease in the level of PADes due to the presence of Covid-19 causing the government to implement PSBB rules so that tourist attractions are closed for a long time. This led to a decrease in the revenue of the BUMDES business unit so that the contribution made to PADes also decreased.

Unlike the Kendal Tourism Village. During Covid-19, tours were still open and

closed for only 1 month so it didn't really have an impact on the PADes. This happens because the tourism manager has a short-term plan in dealing with Covid-19, namely by empowering the surrounding community and people with disabilities as employees on the tour.

The results of the above research are in accordance with Liang, Rozelle, dan Yi (2022) dan Riley et al. (2020) which stated that the existence of Covid-19 caused a decrease in employment rates which resulted in a decrease in the income level of several villages at the provincial level. This prompted the local government to provide training to its people and call on them to take part-time jobs to meet their needs.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 VIEWED FROM VILLAGE COMMUNITIES INCOME IN TOURISM VILLAGES

The pandemic has made tourism businesses bite their fingers. The reason is that until April 2020, the total loss of the tourism industry in Indonesia reached 85.7 trillion rupiah (Kemenparekraf, 2021).

In line with the statement above, Respondent 5 Sellers (Cafe Owners) around Kutang Beach state that:

"Two months after opening, we have to close due to Covid and reopen in September 2019. But after 1 month of selling again, we have to close again and start reopening in October 2020 until now however. Many are back starting in late 2021. During Covid-19 we are completely on holiday. Before covid it was IDR 1,000,000 - IDR 2,000,000/day, after Covid it decreased by around 75% to 80%. This decline has had a major impact on our revenue."

The information above shows that the existence of Covid-19 also has an impact on reducing people's income. This also implies that the community is unable to do anything because of the PSBB regulations and there are no regulations from the government that can help traders overcome them.

The same thing was also expressed by Respondent 6 Kendal village meatball traders and Respondent 7 Employees of the Kendal Village Literacy Café stated that:

"At the time of Covid-19, we just opened but only had a month off. Surely the income has decreased but not significantly by around 5-10 percent because after that it is already busy again ma'am. So the cafe just opened during covid. Usually a month net get Rp. 10,000,000, - but decreased to Rp. 9,000,000,-. But it doesn't really go down, it's not bad after that it's back to normal."

In contrast to the previous statement, the Kendal traders did not feel a significant decline because they were only closed for 1 month. This is due to a good

marketing strategy carried out by tourism managers, namely through Instagram and Facebook social media.

The results of the research above are by Bayar, Guncavdi dan Levent (2022) who state that the presence of Covid-19 increases the number of unemployed, thereby reducing people's productivity which results in a decrease in their income. Research by Maredia et al. (2022) dan Qian & Fan (2020) also state that the existence of the Covid-19 pandemic has also resulted in a decrease in people's income so the level of public consumption has also decreased significantly.

CONCLUSION, LIMITATION DAN SUGGESTION

This research reveals that the contribution of the Tourism Village to its PADes. This research also shows that these contributions will be used by the village for village development and management. This research also shows that there was an increase in people's income before the existence of a tourist village. The existence of this tour indicates an increase in income from the surrounding community. Based on the results of the interviews, it also shows that the existence of this tourist village can help the surrounding community in getting jobs. In addition, it can help the community in increasing people's income which in turn can help them improve their standard of living. At the time of the outbreak of covid, there was a decrease in PADes and income for the Labuhan Tourism Village. This does not apply to Kendal Village.

At the time of the outbreak of covid, there was a decrease in PADes and income for the Labuhan Tourism Village. The results of this study are the research of Bayar, Guncavdi dan Levent (2022); Maredia et al. (2022) dan Qian & Fan (2020) which stated that the existence of Covid-19 increased the number of unemployed, thereby reducing people's productivity which resulted in a decrease in their income. This does not apply to Kendal Village. PADes and community income in Kendal Village are still quite stable because their marketing strategy is quite good.

The limitation of this research is that this research was only conducted in the largest PADes recipient villages. This should be done in tourist villages that receive the largest and smallest PADes so that they can see more deeply the impact of Covid-19 on each village.

REFERENCE

Aditya, I. M. G., & Aryani, N. M. (2018). *Pengembangan desa wisata untuk meningkatkan sektor pendapatan asli daerah kabupaten badung*. 1–5.

- Bayar, A. A., Günçavdı, Ö., & Levent, H. (2022). Evaluating the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on unemployment, income distribution and poverty in Turkey. *Economic Systems*, 2, 1–29. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2022.101046>
- Caritra. (2020). Upaya desa wisata bertahan di tengah covid-19. *Masterplandes.Com*.
- Cohen, J. M., & Uphoff, N. T. (1980). Participation's place in rural development: Seeking clarity through specificity. *World Development*, 8(3), 213–235. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0305-750X\(80\)90011-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0305-750X(80)90011-X)
- Deliarinov. (2015). *Perkembangan Pemikiran Ekonomi*. Raja Grafindo.
- Dwiningwarni, S. S., & Amrulloh, A. Z. (2020). Peranan Pengelolaan Dana Desa Untuk Meningkatkan Pendapatan Masyarakat Di Jombang Jawa Timur. *EKUITAS (Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Keuangan)*, 4(1), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.24034/j25485024.y2020.v4.i1.4128>
- Hendrik. (2011). Analisis Pendapatan Dan Tingkat Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Nelayan Danau Pulau Besar dan Danau Bawah di Kecamatan Dayun Kabupaten Siak Propinsi Riau. *Jurnal Perikanan Dan Kelautan*, 1, 21–32.
- Kememparekraf. (2021). Tren Pariwisata Indonesia di tengah pandemi. *Kememparekraf.Go.Id*.
- Liang, X., Rozelle, S., & Yi, H. (2022). The impact of COVID-19 on employment and income of vocational graduates in China: Evidence from surveys in January and July 2020. *China Economic Review*, 75(January), 101832. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chieco.2022.101832>
- Ma'ruf, M. F., Kurniawan, B., & Pangestu, R. P. A. G. (2018). Desa Wisata: Sebuah Upaya Mengembangkan Potensi Desa Dan Meningkatkan Pendapatan Asli Desa (Studi Pada Desa Wisata Bejiharjo Kecamatan Karangmojo Kabupaten Gunungkidul). *Dinamika Governance : Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Negara*, 7(2), 193–203. <https://doi.org/10.33005/jdg.v7i2.1209>
- Maredia, M. K., Adenikinju, A., Belton, B., Chapoto, A., Faye, N. F., Liverpool-Tasie, S., Olwande, J., Reardon, T., Theriault, V., & Tschirley, D. (2022). COVID-19's impacts on incomes and food consumption in urban and rural areas are surprisingly similar: Evidence from five African countries. *Global Food Security*, 33(May 2021). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2022.100633>
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 66 Tahun 2007 tentang Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa.
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 20 Tahun 2018 tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa.
- Qian, Y., & Fan, W. (2020). Who loses income during the COVID-19 outbreak? Evidence from China. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility*, 68(June), 100522. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rssm.2020.100522>

- Riley, T., Sully, E., Ahmed, Z., & Biddlecom, A. (2020). Estimates of the Potential Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Sexual and. *Journal of Nepal Health Research Council*, 46(2), 73–76. <https://doi.org/10.33314/jnhrc.v18i2.2747>
- Ristiyana, P., & Muktiali, M. (2020). Pengaruh keberadaan desa wisata Tanon Kecamatan Getasan terhadap ekonomi masyarakat lokal Dan guna lahan. *Teknik PWK (Perencanaan Wilayah Kota)*, 9(1), 1–11.
- Rohmatin, N. I., & Kalimah, S. (2020). Pengaruh desa wisata terhadap perekonomian masyarakat lokal dengan syariah marketing tactic sebagai variabel intervening (studi kasus di Desa Wisata Sepakung Banyubiru Semarang). *Jurnal Studi Ilmu Keagamaan Islam*, 1(2), 82–112.
- Senjani, Y. P. (2019). Peran Sistem Manajemen Pada Bumdes Dalam Peningkatan Pendapatan Asli Desa. *Kumawula: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 2(1), 23. <https://doi.org/10.24198/kumawula.v2i1.23698>
- Sholahuddin, M. (2013). *Asas-Asas Ekonomi Islam*. PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Sudjarwo, E. (2020). Pelaku pariwisata terdampak covid-19 di Lamongan diguyur bantuan. *DetikNews.Com*.
- Sugiyono. (2017). *Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif, R & D*. CV. Alfabeta.
- Trisnawati, A. E., Wahyono, H., & Wardoyo, C. (2018). Pengembangan Desa Wisata dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Berbasis Potensi Lokal. *Jurnal Pendidikan*, 3(1), 29–33. <http://journal.um.ac.id/index.php/jptpp/>
- Ummudiyah, N. (2016). Analisis Dampak Ekonomi Desa Wisata Wukirsari Kecamatan Imogiri, Kabupaten Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *UMY Repository*, 1–17. <http://repository.umy.ac.id/handle/123456789/8689>
- Undang-Undang No 12 tahun 2008.
- Undang-Undang No 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Pemerintahan Desa*. (n.d.).
- UU No. 10. (2009). *UU No.10 Tahun 2009 tentang kepariwisataan*.
- UU No. 6. (2014). *Undang-undang No. 6 Tahun 2014*.

Determination of The Village Economy Does Covid-19 Have an Impact on PADes and Village Community Income-1.docx

ORIGINALITY REPORT

16%

SIMILARITY INDEX

15%

INTERNET SOURCES

7%

PUBLICATIONS

6%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Submitted to Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya Student Paper	3%
2	icoen.org Internet Source	1%
3	www.ijefm.co.in Internet Source	1%
4	Ardiansyah, Fathurrahmad, Fauzan Putraga Albahri, Bahruni. "Village Fund Allocation Information System Design", International Journal Software Engineering and Computer Science (IJSECS), 2022 Publication	1%
5	Ibrahim, Mintasrihardi, Kamaluddin, Mas'ad, Syukuriadi. "Community empowerment pattern through village-owned enterprise strategy in the gold mine area of West Sumbawa, Indonesia", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2020 Publication	1%

6	ejournal.unib.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
7	media.neliti.com Internet Source	1 %
8	journal.um.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
9	Mutia Rahmadanti, Gading Gamaputra, Dian Arlupi Utami Yuni Lestari, Putri Pinata. "Village Financial System Management in Kebumen Regency", KnE Social Sciences, 2022 Publication	1 %
10	repository.uin-malang.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
11	Submitted to Universitas Brawijaya Student Paper	<1 %
12	peraturan.bpk.go.id Internet Source	<1 %
13	dirdosen.budiluhur.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
14	repository.unp.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
15	ojs2.pnb.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
16	Submitted to Universitas Lancang Kuning Student Paper	<1 %

17	download.atlantis-press.com Internet Source	<1 %
18	Arif Eko Wahyudi Arfianto, Ahmad Riyadh U. Balahmar. "PEMBERDAYAAN MASYARAKAT DALAM PEMBANGUNAN EKONOMI DESA", JKMP (Jurnal Kebijakan dan Manajemen Publik), 2016 Publication	<1 %
19	Submitted to Sultan Agung Islamic University Student Paper	<1 %
20	Submitted to unigal Student Paper	<1 %
21	everant.org Internet Source	<1 %
22	jurnal.unmuhjember.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
23	ssbfnet.com Internet Source	<1 %
24	ejurnal.methodist.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
25	goodwoodpub.com Internet Source	<1 %
26	repository.uinbanten.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %

27	rjoas.com Internet Source	<1 %
28	www.businessperspectives.org Internet Source	<1 %
29	www.uspaquatic.library.usp.ac.fj Internet Source	<1 %
30	Dahlia Novarianing Asri, Dian Ratnaningtyas Afifah. "Social support to improve the self-care ability of people with mental disabilities: a qualitative study in the "Kampung Tunagrahita"", Jurnal Konseling dan Pendidikan, 2020 Publication	<1 %
31	Diana, Anis Eliyana, Dewi Susita, Vicky Aditya, Aisha Anwar. "Determining the effect of job satisfaction, work motivation, and work commitment on nurse performance amidst COVID-19 pandemic", Problems and Perspectives in Management, 2021 Publication	<1 %
32	cers.ejournal.unri.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
33	digitalpress.ugm.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
34	jurnal.ugm.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %

35

jurnal.untag-sby.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

36

repository.ub.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

37

ojs.unik-kediri.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

38

repository.unair.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On