
The Effect of Village Fund Allocation on the Development and Welfare of Village Communities in Penanae Village, Raba District, Bima City

Ananda Salsa Nurillah¹⁾, Rustan²⁾, Faidul Adziem³⁾

Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

Corresponding Author

anandahsalsa737@gmail.com¹⁾ Rustan@unismuh.ac.id²⁾ Faidhul@unismuh.ac.id³⁾

Abstract

This research is a type of quantitative research with the aim of finding out the effect of village fund allocation on the development and welfare of village communities in Penanae Village, Raba District, Bima City. This sample was taken from Penanae Village, Raba District, Bima City. The type of data used in this research is quantitative data obtained from questionnaires distributed and related to the problem being studied. Data collection was carried out by observation and distribution of questionnaires. In this research, the data sources used in data collection include secondary data. Based on the results of data research using statistical calculations through the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) version 27 application regarding the influence of village fund allocation on the development and welfare of the Bima community which was discussed in the previous chapter, the author draws important conclusions, namely (1) there is an influence village fund allocation on village development, (2) there is a significant influence between village fund allocation on community welfare, (3) there is a significant influence between village fund allocation and village development and community welfare. Suggestions for the government to be more able to embrace the community in village development to improve the welfare of the community.

Keywords: Village Fund Allocation, Village Development, Community Welfare

INTRODUCTION

In order to increase equitable development in Indonesia, one of them is sectoral development policies and community performance, especially in rural areas. Village development is a community movement in carrying out development based on awareness to improve a better life. It is known that most Indonesians live in rural areas with potential natural resources.

The obstacle felt by most villages related to Village Financial Management is the limitation in village finances in the form of APBDs which is disproportionate between revenue and expenditure. This is due to several factors, namely First, the village has a very minimal APBDs and its source of income is very dependent on very little assistance. Second, people's welfare is low. Third, low operational funds to run services. And fourth, there are still many village development programs that have not been resolved properly (Nasrullah, 2021).

Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is a fund that must be handed over by the local government to the village government, which comes from the district which uses 30% for apparatus and operational expenditures while 70% is for public expenditures and community empowerment (Sanusi & Djumlani, 2019).

Village Development is the government's effort in improving the quality of life for the welfare of rural communities. Village development is inseparable from development management that involves a broader context, namely social, economic, market access and politics where it must also look at the relationship between villages, sub-districts, districts and between districts.

Village development has a very important role in national development projects because the development of this village is very broad in scope. (Wahjudin, 2015). According to Soetomo (2014: 47) welfare is a condition that contains elements or components of order, security, justice, tranquility, prosperity and an orderly life containing a broad meaning and not only creating order and security but also justice in various dimensions.

In line with the Test on Financial Management Analysis of Tambahrejo Village, Kanor District, Bojonegoro Regency, which shows that village financial management is less successful, this is because in the administration stage it is not appropriate because in this case the full work is precisely the village Secretary who should be carried out by the village Treasurer and at the accountability stage is also not in accordance with the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation due to lack of expenditure reports that are not detailed (Ulya, 2019).

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used in this study is quantitative research using secondary data sources obtained or collected by people who conduct research from existing sources. This data is used to support primary information that has been obtained, namely from the results of questionnaires that have been processed with the help of the SPSS application.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study was conducted on the community and employees of Penanae Village, Raba District, Bima City, the population was $\pm 4,121$ residents and for sampling using the slovin formula with the percent sampling within the error tolerance limit of 10%. So for the total respondents are 100 people.

1. Multivariate Analysis (Manova Test)

a. Analysis of variance-covariance similarity testing on both variables together

Testing the similarity of the matrix of variance and covariance of variables of village development and community welfare in groups based on independent variables that exist together.

Table 1 Manova Test Results of both variables together

Box's Test of Equality of Covariance Matrices ^a	
Box's M	45.968
F	2.346
df1	18
df2	8548.843
Sig.	.001

*Tests the null
Hypothesis that the
Observed
Covariance matrices
Of the dependent
Variables are equal
Across groups.*

*a. Design:
intercept + ADD*

In the test above, it is known that the Significant value (Sig.) is 0.001 so it is concluded that $0.001 < 0.05$. The conclusion is that there is an influence between the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) and village development and community welfare in Penanae Village, Raba District, Bima City.

b. Manova analysis of differences between groups

Table 2 Manova Test Results

Multivariate Tests^a

		Value	F	Hypothesis df	Error df	Sig.
Intercept	Pillai's Trace	.99	58085.250	2.000	89.000	<.001
	Wilk's Lambda	.001	58085.250	2.000	89.000	<.001
	Hotelling's Trace	1305.287	58085.250	2.000	89.000	<.001
	Roy's Largest Root	1305.287	58085.250	2.000	89.000	<.001
ADD	Pillai's Trace	.866	7.634	18.000	180.000	<.001
	Wilk's Lambda	.176	13.660	18.000	178.000	<.001
	Hotelling's Trace	4.431	21.664	18.000	176.000	<.001
	Roy's Largest Root	4.377	43.767	9.000	90.000	<.001

a. Design Intercept + ADD

b. Exact statistic

c. The statistic is an upper bound on F that yields a lower bound on the significance level

d. Computed using alpha=.05

Test results based on Pillai's trace, Wilks' lambda, Hotelling's trace and Roy's largest root showed 0.001. The numbers $0.001 < 0.05$ so that the variables of village development and community welfare show an influence on the Village Fund Allocation (ADD), meaning that there is an influence of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) on Village Development and Community Welfare.

c. Manova analysis of individual differences

In this test the hypotheses to be used are as follows:

Hypotheses for Village Development variables

H1 : There is an influence between the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) and village development in Penanae Village, Raba District, Bima City

H0 : There is no influence between the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) and village development in Penanae Village, Raba District, Bima City

Hypothesis for the variable Public Welfare

H1 : There is an influence between the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) and community welfare in Penanae Village, Raba District, Bima City

H0 : There is no influence between the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) and community welfare in Penanae Village, Raba District, Bima City.

**Table 3 Manova test results of individual
Test of Between-Subjects Effects**

Source	Dependent variable	Type II sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT	342.851	9	38.095	41.250	<.001
	COMMUNITY WELFARE	310.520	9	34.502	26.661	<.001
Intercept	VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT	105077.680	1	105077.680	116539.315	<.001
	COMMUNITY WELFARE	106177.558	1	106177.558	82046.628	<.001
ADD	VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT	342.851	9	38.095	42.250	<.001
	COMMUNITY WELFARE	310.520	9	34.502	26.661	<.001
Error	VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT	81.149	90	902		
	COMMUNITY WELFARE	116.470	90	1.294		
Total	VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT	160888.000	100			
	COMMUNITY WELFARE	168609.000	100			
Corrected Total	VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT	424.000	99			
	COMMUNITY WELFARE	426.990	99			

a. R Square=.809 (Adjusted R Squared=.789)

b. R Square=.727 (Adjusted R Squared=.700)

The significant number of the Village Development variable is 0.001 where the figure is $0.001 < 0.05$ so that it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. Likewise with the variable of public welfare, the significant value is 0.001, where the number is $0.001 < 0.05$ so that it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted.

2. Hypothesis testing

a. Simultan Test (Test f)

The F statistical test basically indicates whether all independent or independent variables entered in the table have an influence together on the dependent variable.

Table 4 Simultaneous Test Results (Test F)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	365.897	2	182.948	179.955	<.001
	Residual	98.613	97	1.017		
	Total	464.510	99			

a. Dependent Variable: ADD

b. Predictors: (Constant), KESEJAHTERAAN MASYARAKAT, PEMBANGUNAN DESA

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the F test results show significant values of $0.001 < 0.05$ This means that the F test results show that independent variables together (simultaneously) have a significant influence on the dependent variable, namely on Village

Development and Community Welfare of Penanae Village, Raba District, Bima City at a significant level of $\alpha= 5\%$.

b. Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination is used to measure how far the model is able to explain variations in the dependent variable. The following are the results of the coefficient of determination (R2) test:

Table 5 Hasil Uji Koefisien Determinasi (R2)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.888 ^a	.788	.783	1.008

Source: Data processed by SPSS 2.7 2024

Based on the table above, the results of the overall regression analysis can be seen. The Adjusted R Square value is 0.783 or 78.3%. This figure identifies that Village Fund Allocation affects village development and community welfare by 78.3%, while the remaining 21.7% is explained by other variables not examined by this study.

The Effect of Village Fund Allocation on village development and community welfare

Based on the manova test conducted by testing together, it is known that the significance value of the two variables (village development and community welfare) is 0.001. The decision making of the manova test in this way is that if the significance value < 0.05 then H_0 is rejected. So, looking at these results, it is concluded that there is a significant influence between the allocation of village funds with village development and community welfare.

Then to find out whether all independent or independent variables included in the model have a joint influence on the dependent / bound variable, an f test is carried out. The result of this test is 0.001 where this value is less than 0.05. Since the significance value < 0.05 , it is concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This means that the results of the F test show that the independent variables together (simultaneously) have a significant influence on the dependent variable, namely on Village Development and Community Welfare of Penanae Village, Raba District, Bima City.

Then to find out whether all independent or independent variables included in the model have a joint influence on the dependent / bound variable, an f test is carried out. The result of this test is 0.001 where this value is less than 0.05. Since the significance value < 0.05 , it is concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This means that the results of the F test show that the independent variables together (simultaneously) have a significant influence on the dependent variable, namely on Village Development and Community Welfare of Penanae Village, Raba District, Bima City.

The results in this study are in line with research conducted by Egah Nadia (2021) entitled "The Effect of Village Fund Allocation on Infrastructure Development in Baku-Baku Village, West Malangke District". The result of the research conducted by Egah Nadia is that the allocation of village funds affects infrastructure development where the hypothesis is accepted with the value of the coefficient of determination Adjusted R Square obtained at 0.131, this shows that 13.1%

variation from the high and low allocation of village funds, while the rest is influenced by other variables.

The results of this study are also supported by the results of research conducted by Nelly Lolita Manik (2019) which states that the allocation of village funds has a simultaneous influence (together) on community welfare variables. Evidenced by a significance value of 0.000 at a significant level of $\alpha = 5\%$ (0.05) with an Adjusted R Square value of 0.373 or 37.3%.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research conducted, it was concluded that the hypothesis stating "Village Fund Allocation (ADD) has a positive and significant effect on Village Development and community welfare in Penanae Village, Raba District, Bima City" is empirically proven and acceptable.

REFERENCES

- Azzahro Iva Faizah. (2016). *Dampak Alokasi Dana Desa Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat di Desa Gubuklangkah Kecamatan Poncokusumo Kabupaten Malang*. Skripsi
- Goan, K. D., Kurniawan, A. P., & Luju, E. (2023). *Pengaruh Pengelolaan Dana Desa Terhadap Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Desa Meken Detung Kecamatan Kangae Kabupaten Sikka*. *Jurnal Kewirausahaan Dan Manajemen Bisnis: Cuan*, 1(2), 160-170.
- Harahap, A. Y. (2021). *Pengaruh Alokasi Dana Desa Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat (Studi: Desa di Kecamatan Tamiang Hulu, Kabupaten Aceh Tamiang)*. *ARBITRASE: Journal of Economics and Accounting*, 1(3), 151-157.
- Hartono, P. (2021). *Tantangan dan Masalah Implementasi Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa*. *Pendamping desa.Com*.
- Herlambang, A. (2021). *Kendala Terhadap Pengelolaan Dana Desa*. *Syiar Karya Literasi*.
- Lolita Manik, Nelly. (2019). *Pengaruh Pengelolaan Alokasi Dana Desa terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat desa di Kab. Simalungun*. Medan : Universitas Sumatera Utara Press.
- Manik, N. L. (2019). *Pengaruh pengelolaan alokasi dana desa terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat desa di Kabupaten Simalungun* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Sumatera Utara).
- Mujiwardhani, A., Wibowo, H., & Mulya, I. T. (2019). *Dampak alokasi dana desa bagi pembangunan daerah dan kesejahteraan masyarakat*. *Jurnal Anggaran Dan Keuangan Negara Indonesia (Akurasi)*, 1(2), 164-164.
- Nasrullah. (2021). *Evaluasi Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa di Desa Kampili Kecamatan Pallangga Kabupaten Gowa*. In *Paper Knowledge . Toward a Media History of Documents* (Vol. 3, Issue 2).
- Oki, K. K., Pangastuti, M. D., & Ua, N. (2020). *Pengaruh pengelolaan alokasi dana desa terhadap pemberdayaan dan peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat Desa Maurisu Selatan Kecamatan Bikomi Selatan*. *Ekopem: Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 2(1), 65-72.
- Peraturan Pemerintah No. 72 Tahun 2005 Pasal 1 Ayat 11, Alokasi Dana Desa (ADD)

- Permata, C. I. H., Muchson, M., & Surindra, B. (2022). *Pengaruh Alokasi Dana Desa Terhadap Pembangunan Desa dan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Desa di Kecamatan* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Nusantara PGRI Kediri).
- Sanusi, & Djumlani. (2019). "Implementasi Kebijakan Alokasi Dana Desa di Desa di Ako Kecamatan Pasangkayu Kabupaten Mamuju".e journal katalogis , 141-149.
- Saragih, B. S., Siregar, R. T., Manullang, M., & Matondang, S. (2020). *Peranan Alokasi Dana Desa Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Nagori Nagur Usang Kecamatan Tapan Dolok Kabupaten Simalungun*. Jurnal Regional Planning, 2(1), 1-13.
- Sari, W. M. (2020). *Peran Kepala Desa dalam Pembangunan Desa* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Sumatera Utara).
- Sugiyono. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung : ALFABETA
- Tahir, E. (2018). *Pengaruh Alokasi Dana Desa Terhadap Pemberdayaan dan Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat*. Skripsi. Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Halu Oleo, Kendari.
- WULANDARI, S. (2019). *Analisis Pengelolaan Alokasi Dana Desa Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Dalam Perpestikf Ekonomi*. Carbohydrate Polymers, 6(1), 5–1