

## The Influence of the Use of Village Funds on Village Development and Empowerment of the Kedonganan Traditional Village Community

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### Abstract

This thesis is entitled "The Influence of the Use of Village Funds on Village Development and Empowerment of the Kedonganan Traditional Village Community". This research discusses the influence of village fund allocation on the level of Village Development and Empowerment of the Kedonganan Traditional Village Community. This research used qualitative research methods as well as book references that were relevant to the problem. The data collected is qualitative data, so it is processed into quantitative descriptive data. Determining the sample in this study used the Slovin technique, because the population was too large and difficult to reach one by one, the number of samples taken in this study was 98 respondents. The data collection techniques used were observation and questionnaires. Technical data analysis uses regression analysis. The validity of the data is obtained through validity tests and reliability tests. Based on the results of the research carried out, it was concluded that the hypothesis which states "The use of village funds is positive and significant on the level of Village Development and Empowerment of the Kedonganan Traditional Village Community", has been proven empirically and is acceptable. This is proven by the results of SPSS data processing which shows a calculated t value of 2.869 with Sig 0.005, for the Village Development variable and 3.492 with Sig 0.001, for the Community Empowerment variable. Which means that the calculated t value is greater than the t table (1.984) so that the influence of the Village Fund variable on the level of Village Development and Community Empowerment is significant.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The existence of villages is formally recognized in the law of the Republic of Indonesia number 6 of 2014 concerning villages, which states that villages have rights of origin and traditional rights in regulating and managing the interests of local communities and play a role in realizing the ideals of independence based on the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 (Badan Ramdan et al, 2014, p. 6). A village is a local community organization that has territorial boundaries and is inhabited by a number of residents who have customs to manage themselves which is usually called "Self governing community".

Village government as the most basic element of government in the regions plays a very active role in implementing the principle of regional autonomy given by the central government to regional governments, in this case autonomous regions (Borni Kurniawan, p. 52). Village government is said to play a very active role because it is considered a basic element that directly interacts with the community. The policies and decisions issued are directly felt by the community. Based on the authority granted and the characteristics of a region, responsibility for its implementation can increase village development and community empowerment.

Community development efforts have been carried out by the Village Government both before and after the existence of village funds. This is proven by community participation in village development planning deliberations in order to discuss development that is progressive, effective and of course beneficial for the community.

Apart from that, the community is not only invited to plan village development, but also in terms of its implementation. In this context, the community is the main subject in developing village infrastructure. From these activities, people will also get wages that can be used to meet their daily needs.

The main goal of development is to raise the level of living and welfare of the people. It can also be said that development aims to improve the quality of life of the people. Therefore, physical development and non-physical development need to be synergized so that the main development goals can be achieved. Along with the times, development, both physical and non-physical, is being carried out intensively. Non-physical development such as development of education, health, economy and so on requires facilities and infrastructure. These infrastructure and facilities require land and materials taken from the surface of the earth. Therefore, this development cannot be separated from the space on the earth's surface. Education, health, economics and others develop movement, interaction, diffusion and flow that require space. Without this development space it cannot meet the criteria for development.

According to Rogers and Shoemaker (1975) development is a type of social change, in which there are various new ideas introduced in a social system that aim to produce a better per capita and level of living by using more sophisticated production methods and better social organization. more focused. From the two opinions above, it can be concluded that development is aimed at improving the quality of life in an area, as well as village development which is one of the important highlights in the current era, because villages have begun to show real involvement in development and have become one of the central points. of Indonesia's national development.

Siagian (2005:108) revealed that village development is the entire process of a series of efforts carried out in the village environment with the aim of improving the standard of living of village communities and increasing welfare in the village. Development in rural areas will not be realized properly if there is no alignment of goals between the government and society as a whole. Past facts show that villages are known as relatively independent areas. This independence comes from existing resources and special customs in an area. This also results in the fact that there are still several villages that are still classified as self-help villages, self-sufficient villages, or self-supporting villages if we look at the factors of village government, village economic and social activities, education, existing facilities in the village, and existing institutions. A situation like this can be interpreted as meaning that village improvement and development will be more focused and increased if they have the opportunity to organize and manage village government affairs themselves, but in this case it also does not preclude external parties from providing input and playing a role in making the village independent.

Realizing village development in accordance with what has been determined requires paying attention to several approaches with special characteristics which also become the identity of village development itself, as stated by Kansil in Todaro and Smith (2006:251);

1. Comprehensive multi-sectoral covering various aspects, both welfare and security aspects with integrated implementation mechanisms and systems between various government and community activities
2. Combination of sectoral and regional targets with the essential needs of community activities
3. Equal distribution and distribution of overall rural development, including villages in sub-district areas
4. A unified pattern with national and regional development and rural and urban areas as well as between medium and small regional development areas

5. Mobilizing community participation, initiative and self-reliance and dynamizing personality elements with timely technology.

One of the village development efforts is the use of village funds, namely funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget intended for villages which are transferred through the district/city Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget and used to fund government administration, implementation of development, community development and community empowerment. and the stipulation of laws or regulations on village funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget in accordance with Minister of Finance Regulation Number 50 of 2017 which explains transfers to regions and village funds, hereinafter abbreviated as TKDD, are part of State Expenditures allocated in the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget to regions and villages in order to fund the implementation of affairs that have been handed over to regions and villages.

Apart from village development, community empowerment is also the main concern and goal of the village government. The most effective direction for empowering village communities is to involve the community and government elements who have more reactive development policies that prioritize the needs of village communities in budget allocations so that they are able to utilize the potential of their respective regions.

Empowerment is a concept that describes how an organization is able to optimize human resources according to their abilities and capacities. Empowerment is also creation and education so that everyone in an institution or organization has the ability and opportunity to perform at quality, be creative and innovate. (Level III Diklatpim Module, 2007)

Wrihatnolo and Nugroho, the concept of empowerment includes the meaning of community development (community development) and community-based development (development that relies on society), and in the next stage the term community-driven development emerged which is translated as community-directed development or is termed community-driven development (Sri Widayanti, 2012). It can be concluded that community empowerment really must involve existing human resources in a particular area so that empowerment can make a good contribution in accordance with the abilities, ideas and what is needed and owned by the people involved. If community empowerment only relies on ideas or ideas from the authorities, then what is feared is that the empowerment initiated by the authorities will only be an abortive of obligations and responsibilities to the government above them.

Development that can be carried out in rural areas is by empowering the community and developing the community's economy.

Development through empowerment and community economic development is very effective in improving the welfare of village communities, especially by generating community-based economic potential. Economic potential is currently being targeted by a region to be able to develop and generate community participation.

In order to create independent villages, community-based village economic potential must be created. In improving the village economy, it is necessary to involve the surrounding community, especially in village development and empowering village communities. Village Fund Allocation is quite significant funds for villages to support village programs in terms of empowering village communities (Abidin, 2015)

In allocating village funds, it is explained that the use of the Village Fund Allocation budget is 30% (thirty percent) for expenditure on village government apparatus and operations, and 70% (seventy percent) for community empowerment costs which are used, among other things, for the costs of repairing public facilities in small scale, investment in community business capital through Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), costs for

providing food security, improving the environment and housing, appropriate technology, improving health and education, socio-cultural development, and so on which are considered important. The 70% ADD portion used to empower the community should be an important thing for the village government in trying to improve the welfare of village communities.

The purpose of providing ADD is as a stimulus assistance or stimulant fund to encourage financing village government programs which are supported by community self-help and mutual cooperation participation in carrying out government activities and community empowerment. In the implementation of ADD assistance there are still several problems. For example, the village's original village income is still low

The problem that is the focus of this research study is the lack of allocation of village funds for community empowerment activities. Therefore, the author is interested in conducting research with the aim of finding out how the ADD program is managed and implemented in the context of economic empowerment. Basically, ADD is not only focused on infrastructure development, but community empowerment is important to pay attention to and implement so that development can be equitable. Empowerment can take the form of applying productive business capital including local community businesses and their management.

The explanation regarding village funds explained that in 2015 and 2016 all of them were used for drainage construction. Furthermore, in 2017 village funds were allocated for infrastructure development and community empowerment. The funds allocated for community empowerment include training activities for Village Community Empowerment Cadres (KPMDes), establishment of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), training in Technical Implementation of Village Financial Management (PTKPD), training for BUMDes administrators, Incentives for Early Childhood Education (PAUD) teachers. ) empowering villages in the field of sports, holding accountability meetings and handing over village funds and preparing planning documents.

Village funds are intended to increase development and empower village communities in order to improve community welfare. However, researchers see conditions in the field that the most visible results from existing village funds are only development, when compared with community empowerment which does not yet appear significant, judging from the lack of activity of village-based institutions.

This is also reinforced by previous research written by Roberto, Luthfi and Nurnaningsih (2018) with the title Analysis of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) Management in Wuasa Village, North Lore District, explaining that in the management of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) in Wuasa Village, the realization of ADD has not yet been implemented. meet the specified usage target, namely 30% for government and BPD activities, and 70% for community empowerment activities. Meanwhile, the realization is greater for government and BPD activities, compared to community empowerment activities (77.61% > 22.39%).

Based on the background of this writing, the author felt interested in conducting research with the title "The Influence of the Use of Village Funds on Village Development and Empowerment of the Kedonganan Traditional Village Community."

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is quantitative with an associative approach. Associative research is a method for looking at the relationship or connection between one variable and other variables. (Sugiono: 2013). This research uses a simple linear regression analysis method, the software used to estimate is SPSS 23. In the regression model, the independent

variable explains the dependent variable. In multiple regression analysis, the relationship between variables is linear, where a change in variable X will be followed by a constant change in variable Y. Meanwhile, in a non-linear relationship, changes in variable As in the quadratic model, the change in x is followed by the square of the variable x. the relationship is not linear. Mathematically, the multiple linear regression analysis model can be described as follows (Alkadri. 2004):

$$Y = a + b_1 X_1 + e$$

Y = is the variable Use of village funds

a = is the intercept or constant

b1 = is the regression coefficient or slope

X1 = is a village development variable

X2 = is the village community empowerment variable

e = remainder or error

### 3. RESEARCH RESULT

#### Test Questionnaire

Before the questionnaire is used as a measuring tool, its validity and reliability are first tested. In this research, the questionnaire was tested on 98 community members in the Kedonganan Traditional Village. This test uses SPSS for Windows version 23 software.

#### 1. Validity test

Validity test is a test used to show the extent to which the measuring instrument used in measuring what is being measured. The test statistic used in the validity test is calculated r. The calculated r value will be compared with the r table value obtained from the r table (Pearson product moment) with a degree of freedom (df) of n – 2 where n is the number of respondents used.

**Table 4.5 Validity Test Results of Research Variables**

No	Instrumen t	Item Total Correlation	r Table value	Information
<b>VILLAGE FUNDS</b>				
1	X1.1	0.535	0.165	Valid
2	X1.2	0.611	0.165	Valid
3	X1.3	0.357	0.165	Valid
4	X1.4	0.573	0.165	Valid
5	X1.5	0.611	0.165	Valid
6	X1.6	0.636	0.165	Valid
7	X1.7	0.515	0.165	Valid
<b>VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT</b>				
1	Y1.1	0.333	0.165	Valid
2	Y1.2	0.394	0.165	Valid
3	Y1.3	0.333	0.165	Valid
4	Y1.4	0.858	0.165	Valid
5	Y1.5	0.858	0.165	Valid
6	Y1.6	0.875	0.165	Valid
7	Y1.7	0.734	0.165	Valid

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT				
1	Y2.1	0.401	0.165	Valid
2	Y2.2	0.782	0.165	Valid
3	Y2.3	0.731	0.165	Valid
4	Y2.4	0.650	0.165	Valid

5	Y2.5	0.335	0.165	Valid
6	Y2.6	0.674	0.165	Valid
7	Y2.7	0.432	0.165	Valid

The results of validity test calculations on the questionnaire for the variables village funds, village development and community empowerment show that the entire questionnaire is declared valid because the items are greater than the r table, namely 0.165. So it can be concluded that all indicator items are valid so they can be used as research instruments.

## 2. Reliability Test

Reliability testing is a tool for measuring a questionnaire which is an indicator of a variable or construct. A questionnaire is said to be reliable or reliable if a person's answers to statements are consistent or stable over time. The reliability of a test refers to the degree of stability, consistency, predictive power, and accuracy. Measurements that have high reliability are measurements that can produce reliable data. In this case, the reliability of the instrument is measured by Cronbach's alpha. The instrument is declared reliable if the Cronbach's alpha value is > 0.60 (Ghozali, 2001: 133)

**Table 4.6. Reliability Test Results**

No	Research variable	Alpha	Minimum Value Alpha	Information
1	Village Fund	0.61	0.60	Reliable
2	Village Development	0.75	0.60	Reliable
3	Community empowerment	0.65	0.60	Reliable

Based on table 4.6 above, it can be said that the results of the reliability test calculation for the Village Fund, Village Development and Community Empowerment variables show that all questionnaire questions are reliable because the Cronbach's alpha value for these question items is greater than 0.60. So it was concluded that all the questions in the questionnaire were declared reliable and could be trusted for collecting data.

### Classic assumption test

Before carrying out a regression test, a classic assumption test must be carried out which includes normality testing, multicollinearity testing, and heteroscedasticity testing, as follows:

#### 1. Data Normality Test Results

This normality test aims to determine whether the data distribution in the variables that will be used in the research is normally distributed or not. The

normality test used in this research is the Kolmogrov-Smirnov nonparametric statistical test. The normality test is explained in the table below:

Figure 4.7 One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		FUND VILLAGE	DEVELOPMENT VILLAGE	REGIONAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY KAT
N		98	98	98
Normal Parameters, b	Mean	30.10	30.78	31.27
	Std. Deviation	1,974	2,116	1,280
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.103	,072	,068
	Positive	.103	,072	,063
	Negative	-.068	-.054	-.068
Statistical Tests		.103	,072	,068
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.012c	,200c,d	,200c,d

Based on Figure 4.7 above, it shows that the significant value obtained from the village fund variable is 0.012, the village development variable is 0.200 and the community empowerment variable is 0.200 which is greater than alpha 0.05, so it can be concluded that the residual value has met the requirements for normality (normal distribution). ) which means that all independent and dependent variables used in the test have a normal distribution, so that further testing can be carried out because the assumption of normality of the data has been met.

2. Multicollinearity Test Results

The multicollinearity test is needed to determine whether there are similarities between the independent variables in the regression model. The similarity between independent variables in a model will cause a very strong correlation between the independent variable and other independent variables

Table 4.8 Multicollinearity Test Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	20,319	3,651		5,565	,000		
(Constant)							
FUND VILLAGE	,347	.121	,281	2,869	,005	1,000	1,000

a. Dependent Variable: VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	19,408	3,401		5,706	,000		
FUND	,394	.113	,336	3,492	,001	1,000	1,000
VILLAGE							

a. Dependent Variable: COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

Based on table 4.8 above, it is known that the tolerance value of the Village Fund variable for Village Development is 1,000 with a VIF value of 1,000. Likewise, the variable village funds for community empowerment have a tolerance value of 1,000 with a VIF value of 1,000. It can be concluded that the regression model is declared free from multicollinearity because the tolerance value is >0.01 and the VIF value is <10.

### 3. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

According to Ghozali (2001:105), the heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is inequality of residual variance from one observation to another. The basis for making decisions on the heteroscedasticity test in this research is the Glejser test

Figure 4.9 Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	-.147	1,607		-.092	,927		
FUND	,067	,053	.127	1,257	,212	1,000	1,000
VILLAGE							

Based on figure 4.9 above, it can be concluded that the significant value obtained is 0.212 > 0.05. This means that in this research, the variables used do not have heteroscedasticity problems.



**4.1.2 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Test Results**

This analysis is used to determine whether there is an influence between the use of Village Funds on Village Development and Community Empowerment.

1. Data analysis results on the influence of the use of village funds on village development

This analysis is used to find out whether the variable Use of Village Funds (X) has an effect on Village Development (Y1) in the Kedonganan Traditional Village. The regression equation for this influence is  $Y1 = \alpha + \beta x$ . Testing carried out with the help of SPSS resulted in the following table:

**Table 4.10 Regression Test Results for Use of Village Funds on Village Development**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	20,319	3,651		5,565	,000
X1	,347	.121	,281	2,869	,005

Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis in table 4.10, the equation can be obtained:

$$Y = 20.319 + 0.347X$$

The meaning of this equation can be explained as follows:

$\alpha$  = Constant of 20.319, this means that every increase in one scale in the Use of Village Funds will result in an increase of 20.319.

$\beta_1 = 0.347$ , this means a positive direction coefficient of the variable Use of Village Funds (X) which influences Village Development (Y1), which

This means that the variable Use of Village Funds has a positive effect on Village Development.

2. Data analysis results on the influence of the use of village funds on community empowerment

This analysis is used to find out whether the variable Use of Village Funds (X) has an effect on Community Empowerment (Y2) in the Kedonganan Traditional Village. The regression equation for this influence is  $Y2 = \alpha + \beta x$ . Testing carried out with the help of SPSS resulted in the following table:

**Table 4.11 Regression Test Results Use of Village Funds for Community Empowerment**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		

1	(Constant)	19,408	3,401		5,706	,000
	X1	,394	.113	,336	3,492	,001

Based on table 4.11 above, the simple linear regression equation can be explained as follows:

$$Y_2 = 19.408 + 0.394X$$

The meaning of this equation can be explained as follows:

$\alpha$  = Constant of 19.408, this means that every increase in one scale in the Use of Village Funds will result in an increase of 19.408.

$\beta_1 = 0.394$ , this means a positive directional coefficient of the variable Use of Village Funds (X) which influences Community Empowerment (Y2), which means the variable Use of Village Funds has a positive effect on Community Empowerment.

**Hypothesis testing**

1. t test (t-Test)

The t test was carried out to test the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The t test is carried out by comparing the calculated t and t table with the following t table formula:  $t_{table} = t(\alpha/2; nk-1) = t(0.025; 96) = 1.984$ . If  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  then a hypothesis is accepted, and vice versa, if  $t_{count} < t_{table}$  then a hypothesis is rejected. Hypothesis testing can also be done by looking at the significant values, if the significant value is  $< \alpha = 0.05$ , then the hypothesis is accepted, and vice versa, if the significant value is  $> \alpha = 0.05$ , then the hypothesis is rejected. The tests in this research are as follows:

**Table 4.12 Hypothesis Test Results on Use of Village Funds on Village Development**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	20,319	3,651		5,565	,000
	X1	,347	.121	,281	2,869	,005

a. Dependent Variable: Y1

Based on table 4.12 above, the variable use of village funds (X) has a calculated t-value of 2.869 which is greater than the t-table value of 1.984 and has a significance value of 0.005 which means  $< 0.05$ . It can be concluded that partially the use of village funds (X) has a positive and significant effect on Village Development (Y1) in the Kedonganan Traditional Village.

**Table 4.13 Hypothesis Test Results  
Use of Village Funds for Community Empowerment**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	19,408	3,401		5,706	,000
	X1	,394	.113	,336	3,492	,001

a. Dependent Variable: Y2

Based on table 4.13 above, the variable use of village funds (X) has a calculated t-value of 3.492 which is greater than the t-table value of 1.984 and has a significance value of 0.001 which means <0.05. Can be concluded

that partially the use of village funds (X) has a positive and significant effect on Community Empowerment (Y2) in the Kedonganan Traditional Village.

2. F Test (f-Test)

This test aims to test the significance of the independent variable, namely the use of village funds (X), on the dependent variable, namely village development (Y1) and Community Empowerment (Y2) simultaneously or together. This test is to prove the third hypothesis which states that the independent variables simultaneously have a significant effect on the dependent variable. The f test is carried out by comparing calculated f with table f, with the formula  $F_{table} = F(k ; n - k) = F(1 ; 97) = 3.939$ . If  $f_{count} > f_{table}$  then a hypothesis is accepted, and vice versa, if  $f_{count} < f_{table}$  then a hypothesis is rejected. Apart from that, significant values were also compared. If the significant value is <0.05, then the hypothesis is accepted, and vice versa, if the significant value is >0.05, then the hypothesis is rejected. From the results of multiple linear regression analysis using the SPSS version 23.0 for Windows program which is shown in the ANOVA table.

**Table 4.14 F-calculation results**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	36,559	1	36,559	8,229	.005
	Residual	426,503	96	4,443		b
	Total	463,061	97			

a. Dependent Variable: Y1    b. Predictors: (Constant), X1

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	47,012	1	47,012	12,195	.001
	Residual	370,090	96	3,855		b
	Total	417.102	97			

a. Dependent Variable: Y2

b. Predictors: (Constant), X1

Based on table 4.14 above, it can be concluded as follows;

a. For the hypothesis of the Use of Village Funds (X1) on Village Development (Y1)

Obtained sig value. F is  $0.005 < 0.05$ . This means that the regression is significant. And the calculated F value is  $8.229 > 3.939$ . The calculated F value is greater than the F table, so the hypothesis is accepted.

b. For the hypothesis of Use of Village Funds (X1) on Community Empowerment (Y2)

Obtained sig value. F is  $0.001 < 0.05$ . This means that the regression is significant. And the calculated F value is  $12.195 > 3.939$ . The calculated F value is greater than the F table, so the hypothesis is accepted.

This means that there is a positive and significant influence simultaneously between the Use of Village Funds (X) on Village Development (Y1) and Community Empowerment (Y2) in the Kedonganan Traditional Village.

### Discussion of Research Results

From the results of the research above, it can be obtained:

- a. Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis and the results of the t test, it can be concluded that partially the use of village funds (X1) has a positive and significant effect on Village Development (Y1) in the Kedonganan Traditional Village. So, the first hypothesis (H1) can be accepted.
- b. Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis and the results of the t test, it can be concluded that partially the use of village funds (X1) has a positive and significant effect on community empowerment (Y2) in the Kedonganan Traditional Village. So, the second hypothesis (H2) can be accepted.
- c. Based on the results of the f test, it can be concluded that the use of village funds (X1) has a positive and significant influence simultaneously on Village Development (Y1) and community empowerment (Y2). So, the third hypothesis (H3) can be accepted.

## 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis, the village fund allocation variable (X1) obtained a value of 0.347, this means that if the village fund allocation (X1) increases by 1 point, then the amount of village development (Y1) will increase by 0.347, assuming other variables are constant, and so too on the contrary. This means that the village fund allocation factor has a positive effect on village development. And based on the results of the t test, it has a significance value of 0.005, which means  $< 0.05$ . It can be concluded that partially the allocation of village funds (X1) has a positive and significant effect on village development (Y) in the Kedonganan Traditional Village. So, it can be concluded that the first hypothesis can be accepted, namely that there is a partial positive and significant influence from the use of Village Funds on Village Development in the Kedonganan traditional village.

Based on the results of multiple linear regression analysis, the village fund allocation variable (X1) obtained a value of 0.394, this means that if the village fund allocation (X1)

increases by 1 point, then the amount of community empowerment (Y2) will increase by 0.394, assuming other variables are constant, and so too on the contrary. This means that the village fund allocation factor has a positive effect on community empowerment. And based on the results of the t test, it has a significance value of 0.001, which means  $<0.05$ . It can be concluded that partially the allocation of village funds (X1) has a positive and significant effect on community empowerment (Y2) in the Kedonganan Traditional Village. So it can be concluded that the second hypothesis can be accepted, namely that there is a partial positive and significant influence from the use of Village Funds on community empowerment in the Kedonganan traditional village.

Based on the table above, it shows that the F-calculated value obtained is 8,229 for the village development variable (Y1) and 12,195 for the community empowerment variable (Y2) with a significance level of 0.005 (Y1) and 0.001 (Y2). This means that there is a positive and significant influence simultaneously between village fund allocation (X1) on village development (Y1) and community empowerment (Y2). So, hypothesis 3 (H3) can be accepted

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