

Analysis of Allocation Funds on Community Welfare in Blangkejeren District Gayo Lues Regency Aceh Province

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Abstract —The implementation of the “Kampung” Allocation Fund program stated by the Gayo Lues Regency Government, were challenges for sub-district governments to maximize the allocation of village funds. This was the concern of sub-district and village governments as policy makers. The government wanted to find out how to implement the village fund allocation program as a strategic step in the effort of community empowerment to improve community welfare of Blangkejeren District. This study was about the influence of the allocation of village funds towards improving the welfare of the community in the Blangkejeren District of Gayo Lues Regency of Aceh Province. The method of analysis used in this research was descriptive analysis and multiple regression analysis. The results obtained that the policy of the Kampung Fund Allocation Program (ADK) in District Blangkejeren Gayo Lues District ran quite well. This could be seen from the ADK program with the variables of the physical development of the village (X1), and the non-physical development of the kampung (X2) had a positive and significant influence on the community welfare in Blangkejeren District, Gayo Lues Regency.

Keywords — Allocation of Kampung's Funds; Public welfare; Gayo Lues; Development.

I. INTRODUCTION

National and regional development in Indonesia is an inseparable part of village development activities. This is stipulated in Law No. 6 of 2014 on Village Reinforced by Government Regulation (PP) no. 43 Year 2014 on Village Law and PP. 47 Year 2014 on Amendment to PP. 43 of 2014 on Village Law and Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government and PP. 8 of 2016 on the Second Amendment to PP. 60 Year 2014 on Village Funds.

These funds were sourced from the APBN by making policies for the village in providing services, increasing

participation and empowerment of village communities aimed at the improvement the welfare of the people.

Allocation of the Village Funds are funds that granted to villages derived from central and regional government financial balance funds received by the Regency / City. The allocation of the village funds in the Gayo Lues Regency of the Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province called the Kampung Funds Allocation/Alokasi Dana Kampung (ADK) were one of the solutions for the government to build the village and help to prosper the people.

Based on the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 37 of 2007 on the Guidelines of Village Financial

Management in Article 18 that the Village Fund Allocation is derived from the District / City Budgets. Funds sourced from the Central and Regional Budgets Funding Division received by the Regency / Municipal for the Village shall be at least 10% (ten per cent).

The purpose of the ADD are:

- 1) Tackling poverty and reducing inequalities.
- 2) Improving village development planning and budgeting and community empowerment.
- 3) Increasing rural infrastructure development.
- 4) Improving the implementation of religious values, social culture in order to realize social improvement.
- 5) Improving public order and peace.
- 6) Improving services to rural communities in order to develop social and economic activities of the community.
- 7) Encouraging to increase self-help and community cooperation.
- 8) Increasing the income of villages and villagers through Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDesa).

In 2016 the Regulation of Gayo Lues Regulation No. 1 of 2016 on the Procedure for the Distribution and Determination of Details of Village Funds.

During the Fiscal Year of 2016 for every Kampung of Gayo Lues Regency as described in Article 9 that Village Fund was prioritized to finance the development and empowerment of the community which includes:

- 1) Fulfilling basic needs.
- 2) Developing village facilities and infrastructure.
- 3) Developing the local economic potential,
- 4) Developing the sustainable use of natural resources and the environment, and
- 5) Empowering the village community. The amount of funds for each village in Gayo Lues District based on the basic allocation which was Rp. 565.640.000.

Reference [1] states that the welfare indicators that can be used as community welfare are population indicators, community health and nutrition, community income, education level, employment, level and consumption

patterns, housing and environment, and socio-cultural conditions.

Reference [2], there are three measurable components of the nature of development. The three components are sustenance, self-esteem, and freedom,

Reference [3] states in the development of the region, there are three important factors that must be considered, namely natural resources, human resources and technology known as the three pillars of regional development.

Reference [4] regional development basically means increasing the benefit value of the region for the community of a certain region able to accommodate more residents, with the level of community welfare that on average many facilities / infrastructure, goods or services available and business activities community Increased, both in terms of type, intensity, service and quality.

The development of the region aims at achieving rapid per capita income growth, to provide and expand employment opportunities, to declare revenues, to minimize the disparity of prosperity among regions and to promote balanced economic transformation between the agricultural and industrial sectors through the utilization of available natural resources but with regard to its sustainability (Sustainable)[5].

Research Question:

What is the influence of Kampung Fund Allocation to the community welfare in Blangkejeren Sub-district?

II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

This type of research according to its level of explanation was descriptive quantitative. The nature of this research was descriptive explanatory. In this research the sampling technique used was probability sampling. Data in the research on the results of filling out questionnaires conducted by researchers.

A. HYPOTHESIS

The allocation of village funds covering the physical development of the village and the non-physical development of the village has a positive effect on the community welfare in Blangkejeren sub-district, Gayo Lues District.

TABLE 1 RESEARCH VARIABLES

Variable	Operational Definition	Indicator	Scale
Physical Development of Kampung (X1)	The allocation of village funds that is devoted to the physical development of the village in Blangkejeren District	1. Road construction 2. The construction of the bridge 3. Irrigation development 4. development of educational facilities at village level	Interval scale
Non Physical Development of Kampung (X2)	The allocation of village funds for non-physical development in Blangkejeren sub-district	1. community empowerment 2. reduction of poverty rate 3. increasing the economic effort of the community 4. improvement of public health status 5. improving the quality of basic education	Interval scale
People's Welfare (Y)	A change of community improvement in Blangkejeren sub-district	1. employment opportunities 2. chance of trying 3. income 4. education 5. health	Interval scale

Data collection tool used in this study was a questionnaire distributed directly to the community of respondents. Questionnaires were given to be answered about the variables of village fund allocation (ADK) covering the physical development of the village (X1) and

the non-physical development of the kampung (X2) the community welfare variable (Y) provided alternative answers. Respondents' answers to the question items in the questionnaire were scored. In giving weight and scoring Likert scale was used.

III. RESULTS

A. NORMALITY TEST

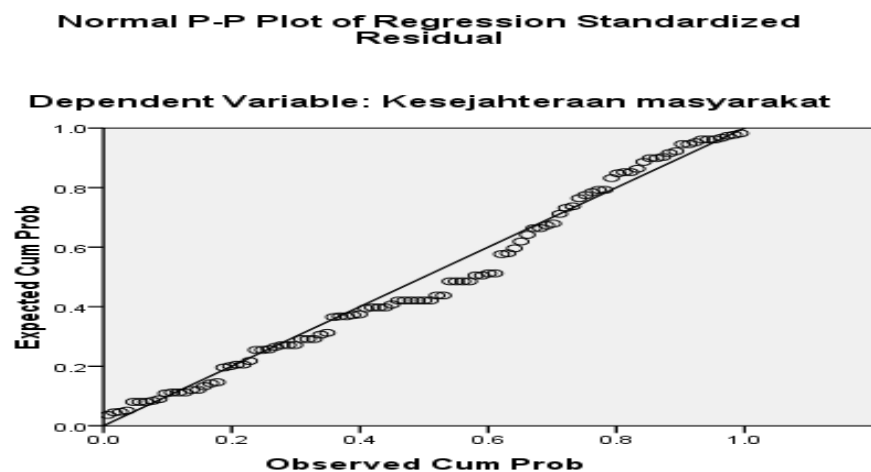


FIGURE 1. NORMAL P-PLOT OF REGRESSION STANDARDIZED RESIDUAL

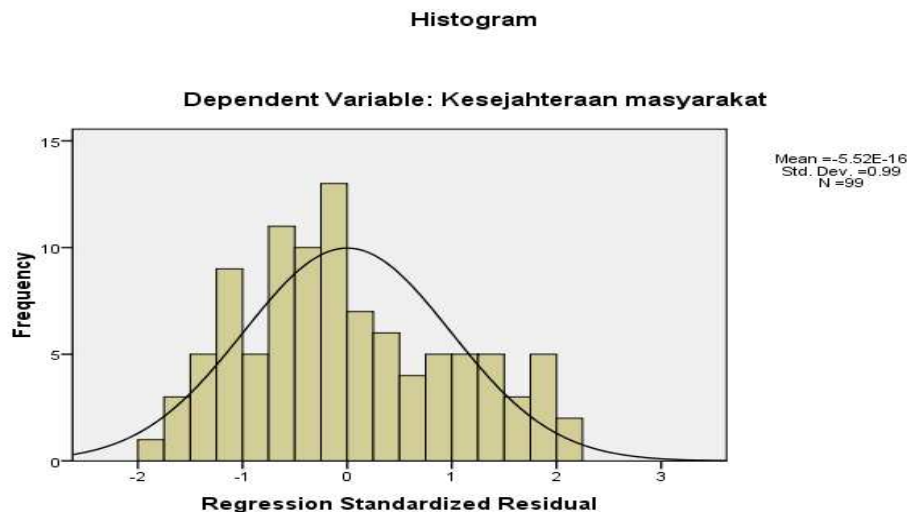


FIGURE 2. COMMUNITY WELFARE HISTOGRAM

Results of the normal graph plot display in Figure 4.3. It can be concluded that the data spreads around the diagonal line and follows the direction of the diagonal line. This shows normal distributed residual data. Similarly, the

histogram graphic results in Figure 4.4. Which shows that the residual data is normally distributed as seen from a nearly perfect (symmetrical) bell-shaped image.

TABLE 2. KOLMOGOROV – SMIRNOV TEST

		Unstandardized Residual
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	N	99
	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.58986377
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.104
	Positive	.104
	Negative	-.053
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	1.035
	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.235

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

B. STATISTICAL TEST

Results in Table 4.3. show that the value of Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z is 1.035 and its significance is at 0.235 and its value is above $\alpha = 0.05$ (Asymp.Sig = 0.235>

0.05) so that the H_0 hypothesis is accepted which means that the residual data is normally distributed.

C. MULTICOLLINEARITY TEST

TABLE 3. MULTICOLLINEARITY TEST RESULTS

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	Pembangunan fisik kampung	.622	1.609
	Pembangunan non fisik kampung	.622	1.609

Dependent Variable: Public welfare

The analysis results can be seen that the VIF and tolerance values as follows: variables of village physical development has a VIF value of 1.609 and tolerance of 0.622 and variables of non-physical development of the village has a VIF value of 1.608 and tolerance of 0.622. The above analysis results can be seen the tolerance value of all independent variables (physical development of villages and non-physical development kampung) more than 0.10 and VIF value less than 10 it can be concluded that the independent variable does not occur multicollinearity so that the model has fulfilled the classical assumption in regression analysis. This is due to the existing provision that if the VIF value <10 and tolerance > 0.10 then there is no multicollinearity symptoms and the values obtained from the

calculation are in accordance with the provision of VIF and tolerance values.

D. HETEROSCEDASTICITY TEST

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether the regression model of variance inequality occurs from one observation to another.

E. HYPOTHESIS TESTING

It can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model. So it can be concluded as a whole that the regression model meets the requirements of the classical assumption test.

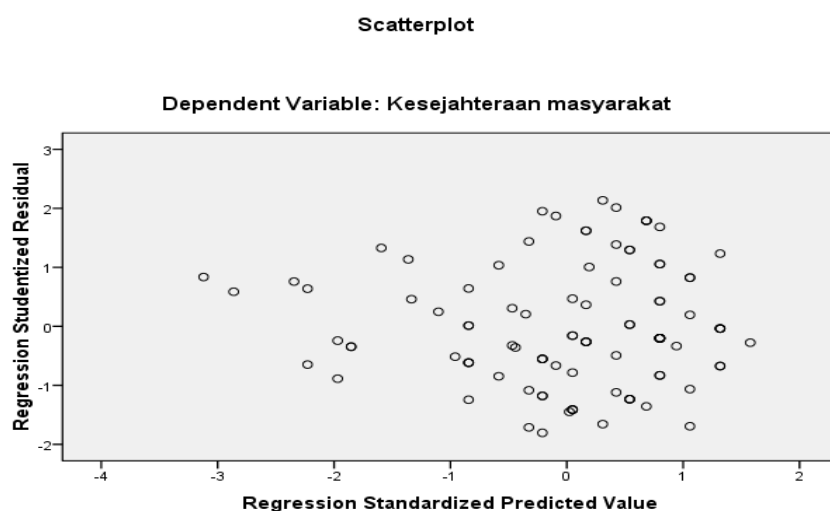


FIGURE 3. GRAPHS SCATTERPLOTS COMMUNITY WELFARE

F. HETEROCEDASTICITY TEST

Heterocedasticity test aims to test whether the regression model of variance inequality occurs from one observation to another observation. To detect the presence or absence of heterokedastisitas can be done by looking at the graph scatterplots.

G. HYPOTHESIS TESTING

1. Coefficient Determination Test Results (R2)

The coefficient of determination is used to test the goodness-fit of the regression model which can be seen from the Adjusted R Square value. To find out the correlation of ADK program variable which covers the physical development of the kampung and the non-physical development of the village with the welfare of the community in Blangkejeren District can be seen through the amount of coefficient of determination.

TABEL 4. COEFFICIENT OF DETERMINATION

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.667 ^a	.445	.434	1.60634

a. Predictors: (Constant), Development of non-physical and Physical development of the village.

b. Dependent Variable: Community welfare

Adjusted R Square value is 0.434, it means that 43.4% of people's welfare in Blangkejeren sub-district can be explained by independent variable (ADK program covering physical development of kampung and non-physical development of kampung) above, while the rest is 56.6% explained by other variables that are not examined in this study, such as the potential of village and socio-economic community.

These results indicate that the ADK program has a relationship with community welfare in Blangkejeren District of Gayo Lues Regency. ADK program through the variables of physical development of the village and the non-physical development of the village has a positive

relationship with the welfare of the community in Blangkejeren District, Gayo Lues Regency, this is because the people of Blangkejeren Sub-district expect the ADK program to increase the physical development of the kampung and the non-physical development of kampung which consequently can increase public welfare.

2. Simultaneous Test Results (F Test)

The simultaneous influence test is used to determine whether the independent variables simultaneously or simultaneously affect the dependent variable. For more details can be seen in Table 4.6.

TABLE 5. SIMULTANEOUS TEST RESULTS

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	199.016	2	99.508	38.564	.000 ^a
	Residual	247.711	96	2.580		
	Total	446.727	98			

a. Predictors: (Constant), the development of non-physical and Physical development of the village

b. Dependent Variable: Public welfare

The simultaneous statistical test can be seen from the probability level of 0.000. which $\alpha = 0.05$, which means H_0 accepted. This means that independent variables (ADK programs that include variables of village physical development and non-physical development of villages) are simultaneously significant in explaining the welfare of the people in Blangkejeren District of Gayo Lues Regency.

3. Partial Test Results (t-Test).

In a statistical test partially with the critical t value at $df = (n-k)$, where n is the number of samples and k is the number of independent variables including constants. To test individual partial regression coefficients of each independent variable can be seen in Table 4.7.3.4.3.

TABLE 6. STATISTICAL RESULTS-T

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.511	2.286		1.098	.275
	Physical development of kampung	.534	.109	.471	4.883	.000
	Development of non-physical kampung	.369	.134	.265	2.751	.007

a. Dependent Variable: Community Welfare

In Table 4.7. statistical test results t obtained, as follows:

1. Variable of physical development of kampung have positive and significant effect to public welfare in District Blangkejeren Gayo Lues Regency.

2. Variables of non-physical development of the village have a positive and significant impact on community welfare in Blangkejeren District, Gayo Lues Regency.

Based on Table 4.7. can be composed of multiple regression equation as follows:

$$Y = 2,511 + 0,534 X_1 + 0,369 X_2$$

The model of the multiple regression equation means:

1. Constant value of 2,511 which means if there is no independent variable value, in this case the ADK program which includes the variables of physical development of the village and the non-physical development of the kampung is equal to 0 (zero) then the welfare value of the people of Blangkejeren District of Gayo Lues Regency will be 2,511.
2. Variable of physical development of kampung (X_1) has beta coefficient value equal to 0,534 and marked positive. This means that each addition or increase of one unit of variable score of the physical development of the village will increase the welfare of the community in Blangkejeren, Gayo Lues Regency for 0,534 score units.
3. Variable development of non-physical kampung (X_2) has a beta coefficient value of 0.369 and marked positive. This means any increase or increase of one unit score of non-physical development of the village will increase the welfare of the community in District Blangkejeren Gayo Lues District for 0.369 units of score.

IV. DISCUSSION

ADK improves people's welfare. Income per capita of Gayo Lues Regency in 2008 before the allocation of village funding based on constant price of Rp. 5.230.416, - increased to Rp. 13. 372.460, - in 2015 after the allocation of village funds. The poverty rate decreased from 23.53 in 2008 before the allocation of village funds to 17.58 by 2015 after the allocation of village funds. in 2015.

The results showed that ADK program can improve the welfare of the people in Blangkejeren District Gayo Lues District because it can fulfill both the physical and non physical development of the village. The results showed that ADK program can improve the welfare of the people in Blangkejeren District Gayo Lues District.

The existence of ADK program is expected to be the development of facilities and infrastructure, with the construction of facilities and infrastructure in turn can increase income and community empowerment which is a potential as well as a driving force in improving the welfare of the community. The existence of ADK program is expected to be the development of facilities and

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The results showed that ADK program can improve the welfare of the people in Blangkejeren Gayo Lues Regency because it can fulfill the physical development of the village and the non-physical development of the village. The existence of ADK program is expected to be the development of facilities and infrastructure, with the construction of facilities and infrastructure in turn can increase revenue and community empowerment which is a potential as well as a driver in improving the welfare of the community.

The development of rural communities is basically aimed at achieving a state of growth and improvement for the long term and the nature of the increase will be more qualitative to the pattern of life of citizens, the pattern that can affect the development of mental aspects (soul), physical (raga), intelligence (intelligence) And public awareness and statehood. Achievement of the objectives and targets of village development is largely determined by the mechanisms and structures used as the village development system. The rural development policy is formulated in a general and equitable manner and guides every step of sectoral development in the rural areas.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. CONCLUSION

ADK program with variables of physical development of kampung (X_1), and non-physical development of kampung (X_2) have a positive and significant influence on community welfare in Blangkejeren Sub-district, Gayo Lues Regency.

B. SUGGESTION

1. Socialization of ADK policy is given to the wider community so that after understanding the ADK policy, the community will also find it is easier to be invited to participate in ADK implementation, to preserve the results of ADK implementation and to supervise the ADK in accordance with the existing requirement 2.

ADK implementers are provided with increased knowledge through education and training, particularly those involving village financial management.

2. ADK implementers are provided with increased knowledge through education and training, particularly those involving village financial management.

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